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THE

EVERY DAY BOOK

OF

HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY:

EMBRACING THE

ANNIVERSARIES OF MEMORABLE PERSONS AND EVENTS,

IN

EVERY PERIOD AND STATE OF THE WORLD,

FROM THE

CREATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

BY JOEL MUNSELL.

"What hath this day done? What hath it deserved?"

VOL. I.

ALBANY:
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PREFACE.

Several years since, the author commenced a series of chronological tables, similar to the within, for his own use. Not aware that anything of the kind had been undertaken, and conceiving that they might be useful or amusing, for every day reference, their publication was commenced. A work upon a similar plan has since met his observation, reprinted from the ninth English edition, with sufficient new matter to enable the publisher to procure a copyright. Although so unexpectedly anticipated by a work which had gone through so many revisions, there was still encouragement in the fact, that the materials for the Every Day Book were far more extensive even in British and foreign occurrences, and infinitely so in American characters and events.

The object of the work, as will be seen, is to bring together the great events of each day of the year, in all ages, as far as their dates can be ascertained, arranged chronologically. It has been necessary, in order to bring it within a proper compass, to devote as few words as possible to each subject, to observe brevity rather than elegance. Hence the biographies of some of the most eminent men are sometimes confined to two or three lines. Individuals of less note have occasionally received more attention, because less generally known. In all cases, the reader who wishes for "further particulars," is referred to the appropriate works for them.

The dates are in accordance, it is believed, with the best authorities. Great care has been taken to make them so,

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and nothing has been inserted for which three was not at least some authority. It has often been necessary to compare different authors where they disagree in days, months, and even years, and to reconcile, as well as possible, such discrepancies. Much of this confusion arises from the change in the calendar called *new style;* some authors following the old, others the new method, without informing us which they adhere to. The protestant countries did not all adopt the new style till 1777, about two centuries after the catholics; the Russians still use the Julian calendar, and are consequently now twelve days behind the true time. With all these difficulties in the way, no ordinary vigilance ensures an entire freedom from error, in a work like this. The dates here, however, are made to conform to the new style, as far as practicable.

CORRIGENDA.

The following are mostly repetitions, their dates being differently stated by different authors. Those which are marked to be omitted, may be found elsewhere by reference to the Index.

Cornelius Tromp,	page 29,	should be omitted.
Algarotti,	May 3,	do do
Adalbert of Prague,	April 23,	do do
Streunsee and Brandt,	March 25,	do do
Richard Henry Lee,	page 389,	do do
William Hamilton,	page 195,	do do

The following are also repeated, but it is difficult to determine which is the correct date.

Alphonso X. Castile, April 4, 21.
James Barry, pages 120, 179.
Jean Charles Borda, pages 112, 152, 262.
Conspiracy at Malta, pp. 35, 127.

Diocletian's edict, p. 122; in part of the edition the date is wanting—it should be 303.
William Robertson, page 318; for *historian* read *divine*.
Spanish Armada, page 401, first line; for *fifth* action read *sixth* action.
Julius Cæsar, March 19; for 300,000,000 read 3,000,000; for 100,000,000 read 1,000,000.

EVERY DAY BOOK.

JANUARY 1.

38 B. C., The SPANISH ERA, or era of the Cæsars commenced, being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was much used in Africa, Spain and the south of France; but was abolished by one kingdom after another during the fourteenth century, and by Portugal 1455. The months and days are identified with those of the Julian calendar; and consequently easily turned into our era.

154 B. C. It was fixed that the Roman consuls should always enter upon their office on this day, and the years were named after them. On this occasion they went in solemn procession to the capitol to sacrifice to Jupiter Capitolinus; after which the Senate held a solemn session. Those who had discharged the office of consul enjoyed a pre-eminence of rank over the other Senators. They were annually elected by the people till the time of Tiberius, who ordered that they should be chosen by the Senate. The last consul after whom the year was named, was Basilius, in the year 541, in the reign of Justinianus.

1308 WILLIAM TELL, the Swiss patriot, associated himself on this day with a band of his countrymen, against the tyranny of their oppressors. Refusing to comply with the mandates of the Austrian governor Gesler, he was condemned to shoot an apple off his son's head with an arrow. He accomplished the feat, but confessing that a second arrow which he had concealed was intended, in case he had failed, for the punishment of the tyrant, he was retained a prisoner. While crossing the lake Lucerne in the same boat with Gesler, a violent storm arose, and Tell was set free, to guide the boat. He conducted it ashore, sprang upon a rock, and pushed it off again. He had fortunately taken his bow with him; and when the governor finally escaped the storm, Tell shot him dead on the road to Gusnacht. This was the signal for a general rising, and a most obstinate war was carried on between the Swiss and

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Austrians, which continued three centuries and terminated by the treaty of Westphalia, 1648, declaring the independence of Switzerland.

1515 Louis XII. of France, surnamed *the father of the people*, died. Notwithstanding the faults of his education, which had been purposely neglected, he became a wise and politic monarch, who had the welfare and improvement of his country in mind. Though extensively engaged in wars, he avoided burdening the people with taxes—was economical, just and magnanimous. He separated from his first wife, an extremely plain woman, whom he had been compelled to wed, and in 1499 married Anne, the beautiful duchess of Brittany, by which that duchy was secured to the crown permanently. On her death he married, at the age of 53, Mary, sister of Henry VIII. of England, then only 16; and in devotion to his beautiful queen, changed his whole mode of life, which impaired his health, and he died the same year.

1516 Juan Diaz de Solis entered the Rio de la Plata *(river of silver)* which he had discovered eight years previous. In attempting a descent on the country he was slain by the natives, who in sight of the ships cut his body in pieces, and roasted and devoured it. He was reputed the ablest navigator in the world.

1617 Henry Goltzius, a distinguished Dutch painter and engraver, died. His father was a painter on glass, and gave his son instructions in the art; but it was his own genius and application that raised him to the rank he ultimately held among the best artists of the time. He first settled at Harlaem as an engraver; after which, at the age of forty-two he went to Italy, assumed the name of Henry Bracht to avoid interruption, and devoted himself to the study of painting. Late as he began, he produced an incredible number of exquisite pictures. History and portraits were his favorite subjects in both arts. He was the founder of a school which had a fine and singular command of the graver.

1618 Birth day of Bartholomew Esteban Murillo, the greatest of all the Spanish painters. He was employed by the churches and convents of Seville a great number of years, which were enriched by the masterly productions of his pencil, and procuerd for himself an independent fortune. Having been invited to Cadiz, he there ex-

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ecuted his grand picture of the marriage of St. Catharine; but just as he was about to finish it he was dreadfully wounded on the scaffolding, and died at Seville 1682.

1644 Michob Ader, calling himself the Wandering Jew, appeared at Paris, where he created an extraordinary sensation among all ranks. He pretended to have lived sixteen hundred years, and that he had travelled through all regions of the world. He was visited by the literati of the city, and no one could accost him in a language that he was ignorant of; he was also familiar with the history of persons and events from the time of Christ, so that he was never confounded by intricate or cross-questions; but replied readily and without embarrassment. Of course he claimed an acquaintance with all the celebrated characters of the previous sixteen centuries. He said of himself that he was usher of the court of judgment in Jerusalem, where all criminal cases were tried at the time of our Saviour; that his name was Michob Ader; and that for thrusting Jesus out of the hall with these words, "Go, why tarriest thou?" the Messiah answered him, "I go, but tarry thou till I come;" thereby condemning him to live till the day of judgment. The learned looked upon him as a counterfeit, or madman, yet they took their leave of him bewildered and astonished.

1651 Charles II. crowned king of Scotland at Scone.

1748 Birthday of Godfrey Augustus Burger, a celebrated German poet, and the writer of that whimsical satire, *Munchausen's Travels.*

1748 John Bernouilli, a Swiss mathematician, died. He was born at Basle in Switzerland, and educated for a merchant, but afterwards studied medicine, and finally devoted his attention to mathematics with great success. He was the contemporary of Leibnitz and De L'Hopital, and of Newton. His labors in the science were indefatigable, and his works contain an immense mass of discovery. But the details of his private life exhibit an unusual degree of acerbity and disingenuousness.

1776 Norfolk Burnt. Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, having abandoned the town and retired on board his ships, became distressed for provisions; and on the arrival of the Liverpool man of war, the inhabitants refusing to supply his majesty's ships, the place was reduced to ashes. The provincials themselves destroyed

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the houses and plantations near the water, to deprive the ships of every resource of supply.

1787 Arthur Middleton, a signer of the declaration of independence, died. He was a native of South Carolina, born 1743 and educated in England; and at the age of twenty-two made the tour of Europe. On the breaking out of the war he engaged warmly on the side of the colonies. In 1779 he distinguished himself in the defence of Charleston against the British, who afterwards ravaged his plantation and rifled his mansion, by which he suffered an immense loss of property; and in the following year he was taken prisoner. On the termination of the contest he returned to his native seat, and spent the remainder of his life in elegant and philosophical ease — a model of private worth and public virtue; a firm patriot and an enlightened philanthropist.

1801 Union of Great Britain with Ireland.

1801 Ceres discovered. Piazzi, the astronomer, at Palermo, discovered this primary planet, which he named Ceres, from the goddess of that name, who was highly honored by the ancients of Sicily.

1804 The numerous army which France had sent against the negroes of Hayti being compelled by disasters to fly to St. Domingo, the general and chiefs of the Haytian army entered into a solemn compact, in the name of *the people of Hayti*; renouncing all dependence on France, and appointed Dessalines, the oldest general, governor for life, with very extensive powers.

1815 The British bombarded the American lines at New Orleans without success.

1817 Martin Henry Klaproth, a German chemist and philosopher, died. He was born at Wernigerode 1743 and followed the profession of an apothecary till 1788, when he became chemist to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. His chemical discoveries were numerous, and his dictionary is the most complete work of the kind which has been produced in Germany.

1825 Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the South American republics.

1835 Charles Lamb died. He was the author of the beautiful stories of "*Elia*," which are universally admired. His exquisite humor, fancy, feeling and wit, have given

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an endurable character to his essays. The bettering of the condition of mankind was his great aim, and he was in the esteem of every philanthropist.

1837 Samuel Hulse died at Chelsea Hospital, England, of which he had been governor since 1820, aged 90. He entered the British army in the year 1761, and at the time of his death had been upwards of three quarters of a century in the military service, and was then field marshal.

JANUARY 2.

17 Livy, or Titus Livius, died at Padua. His history of Rome, to which be devoted twenty years, rendered him so celebrated, that a Spaniard is said to have gone from Cadiz to Rome for the purpose merely of seeing him. In the fifteenth century, his body was supposed to have been discovered at Padua, and a splendid monument raised to his memory. His history was written in 140 books, of which only 35 are extant. Five of these were discovered at Worms 1731, and some fragments are said to have been lately found at Hereulaneum. Few particulars of his life are known, but his fame was great even while he lived, and his history has rendered him immortal. His other writings are some philosophical works, and a letter to his son on the merits of authors.

17 Ovid, or Publius Ovidus Naso, the Roman poet, died in exile at Tomos, (a town on the inhospitable coast of the Black sea) aged 60. He was born at Sulmo, in Italy, B. C. 43, and designed by his father for the bar; but exhibited an unconquerable predilection for poetry, and the ease and the enjoyments of life, which his fortune placed within his power. He travelled in Greece and Asia which added to his accomplishments; his works were adapted to the public taste, and he was esteemed by the learned; Horace and Virgil were his friends, and he was a welcome visitor at the court of Augustus. Until his fiftieth year he appears to have lived almost solely for poetry and pleasure. He might have hoped to pass the remaining years of his life in peace, under the shadow of his laurels; but he was suddenly banished by Augustus, for some unknown cause. His *Metamorphoses*, and *Art of Love* are often republished in our language. He painted nature with a masterly hand, and his genius imparted elegance to vul-

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garity; but impurity defiles the sweetness of his numbers, and his finest productions are sullied with licentiousness.

1766 James Edward Francis Stuart, the Pretender, died. He was the eldest son of James II., born at London 1688. He was five months old when his father was dethroned, and the royal family fled to France. His elder sister Anne afterwards came to the throne, and some effort was made to secure his own succession; but it does not appear that he entered into the project with much spirit. In 1720 he married a grand daughter of the famous John Sobeiski, and spent the latter part of his life at Rome.

1769 The Letters of Junius commenced originally in *Woodfall's Public Advertiser*; and the last was also published in that paper on this day, 1772.

1774 The coffin of Edward I. opened by a deputation from the society of antiquarians, after it had been buried 467 years. In a coffin of yellow stone they found the royal body in perfect preservation, enclosed in two wrappers; one of them was gold tissue, strongly waxed and fresh; the other and outermost considerably decayed. The corpse was habited in a rich mantle of purple lined with white and adorned with ornaments of gilt metal, studded with red and blue stones and pearls. Two similar ornaments lay on the hands. The mantle was fastened on the right shoulder by a magnificent *fibula* of the same metal, with the same stones and pearls. His face had over it a silken covering, so fine, and so closely fitted to it, as to preserve the features entire. Round his temples was a gilt coronet of *fleur de lys*. In his hands, which were also entire, were two sceptres of gilt metal; that in the right surmounted by a cross fleure, that in the left by three clusters of oak leaves, and a dove on a globe. The feet enveloped in the mantle and other coverings were sound, and the toes distinct.

1788 Georgia ratified the Constitution of the United States, being the fourth state to do so.

1801 John Gasper Christian Lavater died. He was born at Zurich, in Switzerland, where his father was a physician of skill and reputation. In 1763 he travelled in Germany; in 1767 appeared as a poet; and in 1769 as a preacher of much popularity. All his activity was devoted to religion until he undertook his work on physiognomy. This great work in 4 vols. quarto, in which he had collected the features of distinguished persons from all

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parts of the world, made him known throughout Europe. He published several other works, and became so popular that his journeys resembled triumphs. On the capture of Zurich by Massena, he received a shot while assisting the wounded in the street, which although he lived more than a year, and wrote several works, was the cause of his death.

1816 Louis Bernard Guyton de Morveau, a French chemist, died. He was born at Dijon 1737, and distinguished himself in 1773 by the invention of the method of purifying the air by means of chlorine. He was an upright, able, eloquent and business man; and founded a school at Dijon for the study of his favorite science, chemistry. He was a member of the national assembly and convention in the time of the revolution, and assisted to establish the polytechnic school. His wife translated some chemical works from the English, German and Swedish languages.

1827 John Mason Good, an English physician, poet and philological writer, died. He was educated at home, his father being a protestant clergyman at Epping. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a surgeon; in 1793 removed to London, and by talent and perseverance succeeded in establishing both a literary and professional fame. He was a voluminous writer, and the extent and variety of his works evince the greatest industry, and a retentive and orderly mind. He acquired thirteen European and Asiatic languages, and at the time of his death had just completed a translation of the Book of Psalms.

1831 Berthold George Niebuhr the historian, died. He was the son of Niebuhr the traveller, born at Copenhagen 1776, and finished his education at Edinburgh. He travelled much and received great attention wherever he went. In 1810 he delivered his lectures on Roman history at Berlin; and in 1815, on the death of his father, planned and published his biography. In 1827 he published the first volume of a remodeled edition of his Roman history; the second volume appeared a few months before his death, leaving the third unpublished.

1837 John Cuffee, a negro slave, died at Norfolk, Va., at the remarkable age of about 120 years. He was a native of Africa, and was sold as a slave in the island of Barbadoes. He was brought to Norfolk about 1740.

JANUARY 3.

107 B. C. Birthday of MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO, the Roman orator.

1641 JEREMIAH HORROX, an English astronomer, died. He seems to have been the first to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's dise, from which he deduced many useful observations, though not aware of the full importanee of that phenomenon. Newton made use of his labors, and always spoke of him as a mathematieal genius of the highest order.

1670 GEORGE MONK, Duke of Albemarle, died. He entered the British army at an early age; and in 1639 was engaged in the unfortunate expedition of Charles I. against the Scots. He was eonfined three years in the Tower under the Parliament, during whieh he wrote a work on military and political affairs; but finally aeeepted a commission in the republiean army against the Irish, the Seotch, and the Dutch. But on the death of the Proteetor he employed his influenee to reinstate the Stuarts. In 1666 he was again employed against his old antagonist Van Tromp, in whieh the English fleet was mueh damaged, and both claimed the vietory, Of his domestic affairs it is said, that he married a woman in low life who had a eomplete aseendancy over him.

1717 LAMBERT Boss, an eminent Dutch philologist, died. He was born at Friesland 1670; studied under his father who was a clergyman, beeame private tutor in a family of rank, and subsequently professor of Greek in the University of Franeker. He was an indefatigible student, and regretted every moment which eould not be devoted to his favorite pursuit. The number and charaeter of his works mark his industry.

1777 BATTLE OF PRINCETON, (N. J.) between the British and a division of the Ameriean army under General Washington. The British lost 100 men, and 300 more who had taken refuge in the eollege, were forced to surrender.

1795 JOSIAH WEDGEWOOD died. His father was a Staffordshire potter, to whose business he suceeeded, and soon distinguished himself by his discoveries and improvements, insomueh that in a few years England, instead of importing the finer earthen wares, was enabled to supply her neighbors. He was a scientific, as well as an active and enterprising man—and benevolent withal. A liberal share

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of the fortune which he acquired was charitably dispensed. In short he was an inestimable subject.

1805 CHARLES TOWNLEY, an English antiquarian, died. He was sent to the continent to receive an education; and during his residence at Rome employed his liberal fortune in the collection of rare manuscripts and relics of ancient art. He died at the age of 68, bequeathing his collection of antiquities to the British Museum.

1805 ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, lord Rosslyn, died. He distinguished himself as a lawyer, and was appointed solicitor-general in 1771, in which office he is *remarkable* for having insulted Franklin in arguing on American affairs before the privy council. He joined the administration under Pitt, in 1793, and succeeded lord Thurlow as chancellor; from which office he retired in 1801, with the title of Earl of Rosslyn. He is the author of a work on the management of prisons.

JANUARY 4.

1569 BURIAL OF ROGER ASCHAM, at St. Sepulchre's, London. (See Dec. 30.)

1707 LOUIS WILLIAM I. Marquis of Baden-Baden, died. He was born at Paris 1655, where his mother wished to educate him; but his father and grandfather stole him away at the age of three months, that he might pass his childhood among the people whom he was destined to govern. He served his first campaign under Montellucco against Turenne. He was in Vienna when that city was besieged by the Turks, and subsequently commanded against the Turks on the Danube. He was one of the greatest generals of his time; made 26 campaigns, commanded at 25 sieges, and fought at 13 battles, yet was never really defeated.

1724 PHILIP V. of Spain abdicated the throne in favor of his son Louis; but he dying the same year, Philip resumed the crown again.

1753 The first number of THE WORLD appeared, conducted by Coleman, Bonnell, Thornton, Chesterfield and others.

1784 Treaty signed between the United States and Great Britain; by which the latter relinquished her right to the sovreignty of the revolted colonies.

Jan. 4.

1789 Thomas Nelson, a signer of the declaration of Independence, died. He was born at York, Va. 1738. His father was an opulent merchant and sent him to England for an education. He returned 1761, and in 1774 had become a statesman of some note. Three years afterwards he was appointed brigadier general and commander in chief of the Virginia forces, and in 1781 succeeded Jefferson as governor of the state. His services elicited the public thanks of Washington.

1814 John George Jacobi, a German poet, died. He was the son of a wealthy merchant; studied theology; became professor of theology and eloquence at Halle, where he published a periodical for the ladies called the *Iris*. He was afterwards connected with several periodicals. His works are published in 7 vols.

1827 James Chambers, an eccentric poet, died in misery at a farm-house in Stradbroke, England. From the age of 16 to 70 he wandered about the country, gaining a precarious subsistence by selling his own effusions, of which he had a number printed in a cheap form. His compositions were mostly suggested to him by his muse, during the stillness of night while reposing in some friendly barn or hayloft. When so inspired, he would rise and commit the effusion to paper. He continued through life in hopeless poverty, and was a lonely man and a wanderer, who had neither act nor part in the common ways of the world.

1825 Ferdinand IV. of Naples died. The life of this prince is remarkable for the uncommon length of his reign, and its many vicissitudes, embracing a period of 65 years, and being closely connected with all the great events of Europe during the last half century. He was born 1751, and came to the throne at the age of eight. The first thirty years of his reign were attended with peace and happiness; but in 1798 the country was invaded by Bonaparte, before whom Ferdinand fled to Sicily: and afterwards in 1820 the Carbonari effected a revolution which again banished the royal family. The interposition of the Austrians, however, restored the ancient order of things, which continued till the death of the king, four years after.

1835 Thermometer 40 deg. below zero, at Lebanon N. Y. the mercury becoming solid. It was severely cold throughout the United States.

JANUARY 5.

62 B. C. LUCIUS SERGIUS CATILINE, the Roman conspirator, killed in Etruria. The history of his life unfolds a series of the most revolting crimes; but there is reason to believe that some of them are unreal. Murder, rapine and conflagration were the first deeds and pleasures of his life; and he is suspected of having murdered his first wife and son. Pompey Crassus and Cæsar favored his schemes with a view to their own aggrandizement. Only two Romans remained determined to uphold their falling country—Cato and Cicero. The speeches of the latter in the Roman Senate on the crisis of affairs are imperishable monuments of eloquence and patriotism, and produced the overthrow of the conspirators. Five of them were put to death, and Catiline being surrounded by the army under Petreius resolved to die sword in hand. The battle was fought with desperation, and the insurgents fell, with their leader at their head.

1066 EDWARD the Confessor, king of England, died. He was called to the throne 1041. He was not the immediate heir but his claim was supported of Godwin, earl of Kent, whose daughter Editha he married. He was a weak and superstitious prince, and acquired the title of *Saint* or *Confessor*, by abstaining from nuptial connexion with his queen. He was the first English monarch who undertook the cure of the *King's-evil* by touching the patient! With him ended the Saxon line of kings.

1477 CHARLES THE BOLD, duke of Burgundy killed in battle on this or the following day. This prince, the son of Philip the Good and Isabella of Portugal, early displayed a violent, impetuous and ambitious disposition; and in after life was constantly embroiled in unjust and cruel warfare, in which he performed many daring exploits. But having turned his arms against the Swiss, the fortune of war turned against him; and being deserted by his allies, with his usual temerity risked a battle with only 4000 men against a vastly superior force—was defeated and killed by the thrust of a lance in the 44th year of his age. His body covered with blood and mire, and his head imbedded in the ice, was not found till two days after the battle, when it was so disfigured that his own brother did not recognize it. With him expired the feudal government of Burgundy.

Jan. 5.

1536 Catharine of Arragon, the repudiated queen of Henry VIII. died. She was the youngest daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, born 1483. She was first married to Arthur, prince of Wales, who died five months after; and the king unwilling to return her dowry caused her to be contracted to his remaining son Henry. The prince, at the age of 15 made a public protest against this proceeding, but finally consented to the match. Notwithstanding the incquality of their ages and the capricious disposition of the king, they had been married 20 years when the division took place. This separation led to a divorce from the pope also, and was the cause of mighty effects!

1589 Catharine de Medicis died. She was born at Florence 1519; married, 1533, the dauphin, afterwards Henry II. of France. She was three times regent of France, and during her administration made a conspicuous figure in the annals of Europe by her political genius. By her was began the palace of the Tuillerics; but the lasting monument of her fame and iniquity is the Massacre of St. Bartholomews, which was brought about by her intrigues, when more than 50,000 protestants were massacred in one day.

1621 Paul Van Somer died in London. He was born at Antwerp, 1576, and arived at great proficieney as a painter. His pencil was chiefly employed on portraits of royal and eminent personages, and is said to have equalled Vandyke.

1724 Czartan Petrarch died, aged 184! at a village near Temeswar, in Hungary. He was born in the year 1539; and at the time the Turks took Temeswar from the Christians he was employed in keeping his father's cattle. A few days before his death he had walked with the help of a stick to the post house to ask charity of the travellers. His hair and beard were of a greenish-white color, like mouldy bread; and he had a few of his teeth remaining, and enjoyed a little eyesight. His son, who was ninety-seven years of age, declared that his father had married at an extreme age, for the third time, and that he was born in this last marriage. He had descendants in the fifth generation, with whom he sometimes sported, carrying them in his arms. His son, though ninety-seven, was still fresh and vigorous. The commandant of Temeswar on learning of his sickness, caused his portrait to be painted, and it was nearly finished when he expired.

Jan. 5.

1757 Damiens attempted the assassination of Louis XV. for which he was condemned to the most cruel tortures, and finally quartered by four horses. (See March 28.)

1796 Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, died. He was born at Windham, Ct. 1732; his father being a farmer could allow him only a common school education; but his own assiduity made up the deficiency, so that at the age of 22 he commenced the study of the law with borrowed books; in 1764 was sent to the general assembly; 1765 appointed king's attorney; 1774 raised to the bench of the supreme court; 1775 sent a delegate to the general congress of the colonies, and in 1779 succeeded John Jay as president of congress. At the time of his death he was governor of Connecticut.

1827 Frederick, Duke of York, died. He was the second son of George III., born in 1763; 1787 took his seat in the house of peers; 1789 fought a duel, firing his pistol in the air; 1791 married the eldest daughter of the king of Prussia, from whom he afterwards separated; 1793 went to Flanders at the head of the British army, and in the end showed himself unequal to the station; 1809 was called to account by the house of commons for the follies committed in the army through the influence of a female favorite; 1818 was appointed the *keeper of his father*, with a salary of £10,000! Although enjoying princely salaries and pensions he died universally lamented by his tailors and other creditors to the amount of some hundred thousand pounds.

JANUARY 6.

1540 Henry VIII. married Anne, daughter of John duke of Cleves. This was his fourth wife. He had asked her hand in marriage after having seen a portrait of her by Holbien; and becoming disgusted with her in six months, bestowed upon her the epithet of *Flanders mare*, and sent her home. She retired, not much disconcerted, to her own country, where she died 1557.

1734 John Dennis, an English dramatist and critic, died. He was the son of a saddler, born in London 1657, and liberally educated. His first play appeared in 1697, and was followed by many dramatic pieces and poems which

were sufficiently worthless to procure their author an imperishable notoriety in the Dunciad, where Pope has gibbeted him. He squandered a fortune which had been left him by an uncle, and not being able to subsist by his pamphlets and criticisms for the magazines, depended upon his friends for a living; and even those whom he had made his enemies joined in a benefit for him at the Haymarket theatre, after he had become blind and partially insane. One of his plays which was condemned is famous for a new kind of thunder introduced in it; a few nights after its representation, the players made use of the contrivance in Macbeth, when the author rose in the pit and with an oath claimed it as his thunder. His *thunder* is said to be that still used in the theatres.

1738 Jean Baptist Labat, a missionary and traveller, died. He was born at Paris 1663, and became a Dominican priest at Norway, where he taught mathematics and philosophy also. In 1693 he embarked for Martinique as a missionary; and during several voyages in service of the mission, visited all the Antilles. When the English attacked the island of Gaudaloupe, he rendered his country important sevices as an engineer. He afterwards travelled much in Europe, and published his travels. His voyage to the West Indies has been translated into several languages, and is a truly scientific work.

1823 The siege of Missolonghi raised. Mavrocordato the commander in chief had thrown himself into the town on the 5th November with 380 men, and 22 Suliots under Marco Botzaris, and though almost destitute of artillery and ammunition, defended it against the Turkish forces. On the 23d November it was relieved by sea, and the enemy were repulsed in several assaults, when they finally abandoned the walls.

1836 Abraham Van Vechten died at Albany, aged 75. He was a highly respected man, an eminent lawyer, and one of the fathers of the New-York bar.

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1558 Calais, in France, retaken by the French after a short siege of one week, having been in the possession of the English 200 years, during which it had become a thriving place, and the seat of a considerable trade in wool.

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1610 Galilei discovered the satellites of Jupiter.

1657 Theophilus Eaton, first governor of the colony at New-Haven, died. Before coming to America he was employed by the king as an agent at the court of Denmark. He was one of the original patentees of Massachusetts. On the settlement of New-Haven he was chosen governor, for which office his integrity, dignity and wisdom peculiarly fitted him; and which he filled till his death.

1715 Francois de Salignac de la Motte Fenelon, died. He was born at the chateau Fenelon 1651; preached his first sermon at the age of 15; and in 1694 was appointed archbishop of Cambray. He was distinguished for learning and piety; but a liberality of sentiment in matters of religion drew down upon him the persecution of Bossuet, who procured his disgrace at court; and to complete his troubles, about the same time his palace was burnt down, and his books and manuscripts consumed. The celebrated romance, *Telemaque*, which he had written some years previous, was published against his will by the treachery of a servant, and involved him in new difficulties with the king, who considered it a satire upon his reign. He now retired to his diocese, where as an instance of his munificence, on an occasion in 1709, he fed the French army at his own expense. During the revolution of 1793 his coffin was dug up to furnish lead for bullets. In 1819 a monument was erected to his memory by public subscription, and in 1826 a statue by the sculptor David was placed at Cambray. The age in which he lived could not appreciate his worth.

1767 Thomas Clap, an American mathematician and natural philosopher died. He graduated at Harvard college, and by singular industry made great acquisitions in almost every branch of learning. In 1739 he was elected president of Yale College, and continued in that office till the year before his death. He constructed the first orrery in America. He wrote a history of the college, and had prepared materials for a history of Connecticut.

1785 Mr. Blanchard, the æronaut, accompanied by Mr. Jeffries an American gentleman, made the bold attempt to cross the British Channel, from Dover to Calais, in a balloon filled with inflammable air, then beginning to be used. They left the English coast at 10 o'clock, and at half past two, reached the French side, a distance of twenty-three miles.

1812 Joseph Dennie, an American editor, died. He was born at Boston 1768, and educated for the bar; but his literary taste and habits interfered with his profession, which he resigned and established at Boston a weekly paper called *The Tablet*; and subsequently edited the *Farmers' Museum* at Walpole, in which he published a series of popular essays under the signature of "The Lay Preacher." He was afterwards editor of the *Port Folio* at Philadelphia, where his superior endowments would have procured him an independence but for some unfortunate propensities which deprived him of health and happiness.

1822 Liberia in Africa colonized under the direction of Dr. Ayres. Cape Montserado with a large tract of adjoining country was purchased of the natives by the American Colonization Society, and a settlement commenced by 28 colonists; in six years the number had increased to 1200 under the care of Ashmun. The climate is pleasant and the soil fertile, producing sugar cane, indigo and cotton without cultivation.

1830 Thomas Lawrence, A distinguished English portrait painter, died. He was born at Bristol 1769. His father was an inn keeper, who gave his son scarcely the rudiments of a common education, nor allowed him to be instructed in drawing lest the restraint of rules might cramp his genius! By industry and the force of talent he rose in his profession, till on the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds he was made painter to the king. In 1815 he was knighted. His income for the last twenty years of his life was from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds; but he died poor owing to his purchasing the best productions at the most extravagant prices.

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1167 Edgar, king of Scotland died, and was succeeded by his younger brother Alexander I.

1642 Galileo Galilei, the astronomer, died. He was born at Pisa, 1564, and early showed a strong inclination to mechanical labors. His father, a Florentine nobleman, gave him a classical education, and he became versed in the ancient languages, drawing and music; but ultimately turned his attention to mathematics and natural science.

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Among the discoveries and inventions to which he was led by the pursuit of these studies, were, the use of the pendulum as a measure of time; the hydrostatic balance; the geometrical and military compass; the thermometer (ascribed to him, although it is probable that he only improv. ed it); the telescope, which in Holland remained imperfect and useless, Galileo turned to the heavens, and in a short time made a series of the most important discoveries. Yet important and brilliant as was the result of his labors to science and the world, his after life was constantly embittered by them. His first persecutors were the followers of the Aristotleian system of philosophy; but subsequently these tormentors were joined by the pope and the inquisition, and imprisonment and disgrace in his old age, were the fruits of his labors by day and his vigils by night, for the benefit of mankind. The year in which he died gave birth to Newton.

1704 Laurentio Bellini, a Florentine anatomist, died. He was born 1643, received a good education, and such was his progress, that at the age of 20 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Pisa. He continued to teach anatomy and practice medicine at Pisa upwards of 30 years, when he was invited back to Florence, and held in great estimation by prince and pontiff. His theory and practice are out of date now, and his works also, in consequence of the vast improvements in medicine and surgery since his day. He found time amid his professional labors to cultivate a taste for music and poetry, and left a manuscript poem, which was published after his death.

1815 Battle of New-Orleans. The city was attacked by the British under Packenham, consisting of 15,000 disciplined troops, and was defended by 6,000 militia and volunteers, under Gen. Jackson, prepared to die in its defence. The result was a brilliant victory over the British. Packenham was killed, and 5,000 men surrendered—the rest fled to their vessels. The loss of the Americans was trifling—13 killed and wounded: that of the British 2,600.

1825 Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, died. He was the son of a Massachusetts farmer, and prepared himself for college and supported himself while there by his own labor. He went to Georgia in 1792 as a private tutor, and it was during his residence at the house of the widow of General Greene, that he invented the cotton gin, a machine which enabled one man to do the work of a thousand,

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and which is said to have raised the value of the southern states 50 or 100 per cent. Yet he was treated with the utmost malevolence, and his patent disputed; so that the greater part of his gains by the invention were spent in vexatious law suits, and the term of his patent nearly expired before he received any benefit from it; and to complete his injuries, so strong was the opposition of the southern members, that congress refused to renew the patent. He now turned his attention to another object which proved more lucrative—the manufacture of arms for the United States. Fulton declared that Arkwright, Watt and Whitney had done more for mankind than any of their contemporaries.

JANUARY 9.

1514 Anne of Bretagne, queen of France died, aged 37. On the death of her father 1488, she succeeded to the duchy of Bretagne, and the following year was married by proxy to the archduke Maximilian; but this match was broken off, and the young king of France, Charles VIII. obtained her hand, by which the duchy was united to the crown, and the wars between the two states reconciled. On the death of Charles 1498, she married Louis XII. Anne is represented to have been beautiful and amiable, and to have conducted herself with great prudence and discretion on many trying occasions.

1596 Francis Drake, the English navigator, died. He was born 1545, and early commenced his career upon the ocean. He served with distinction under his relative Sir J. Hawkins; and having lost all his property in an action with the Spaniards, he conceived an inveterate hatred against them, which induced him to undertake several enterprises against their American colonies. In one of these he continued his voyage round the world. He signalized himself in the destruction of the Spanish Armada; and finally died on the coast of America in a war against the Spanish settlements. To him is attributed the introduction of the potatoe into Europe.

1621 The Plymouth colonists commenced the erection of their projected town, which they built in two rows of houses for greater security. The same street still exists, leading to the water side.

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1658 Birthday of Nicholas Couston, a famous French sculptor, from whose labors the art of statuary received a noble impulse. He died at Paris 1733.

1757 Bernard le Bovier de Fontenelle, a French author of great repute, died. He was born at Rouen 1657; his mother was the sister of Corneille. Although his works are now obsolete in consequence of the advancement of science, no learned man exerted a more decided influence on the age in which he lived than Fontenelle.

1766 Thomas Birch, an English historian and biographer, died. He was of quaker parentage, and designed for the trade of his father, a coffee mill maker; but by unwearied industry he educated himself, and acquired a reputation which introduced him to the patronage of the great. In 1734 he commenced the General Dictionary, historical and critical, which was completed in 10 vols. in 1741. His literary labors were prodigious, which early rising and a strict economy of time enabled him to perform. He bequeathed his library to the British Museum; it contained an incredible number of mss. in his own hand-writing.

1788 Connecticut, the fifth state which, adopted the constitution of the United States.

1793 Mr. Blanchard, the French aeronaut made the first balloon ascension in the United States, at Philadelphia, in the presence of General Washington.

1805 Noble Wimberly Jones, a revolutionary character, died. He was born in London about the year 1724, and came to America under Gen. Oglethorpe. At the breaking out of the war he was a practicing physician in Savannah, and was among the first to take a stand against the measures of the British parliament. He was at Charleston when that place surrendered to the British, and in violation of the articles of capitulation, was sent to St. Augustine. He was elected to the Georgia legislature a number of years, and then resumed his practice again, at the solicitation of many of his former patients.

1827 Elizabeth Ogilvy Benger, an English authoress, died. Her father dying in the navy, left his family with very slender means of support; yet so ardent was her thirst for knowledge, that when a child and unable to procure books, she used to repair to the booksellers' windows to read the open pages displayed there. In her 13th year she wrote a poem, and afterwards attempted the drama. Her re-

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putation is based upon her Historical Biographies, which were originally published in 10 vols.

1828 Francis de Neufchateau, a French statesman, died. He was born 1750, and in his 13th year published a volume of poems, which indicated more for the future than was realized. He took part in the affairs of the revolution, but was condemned for his moderation. Napoleon took him into favor; his pursuits were chiefly literary, however.

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1640 Maurice Abbot died. He acquired consequence by his own efforts in commercial affairs, and was employed in 1624 in establishing the settlement of Virginia. At the time of his death he was mayor of London.

1745 William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded on Tower Hill, aged 70. He was sentenced to be hung for political misdemeanors, and pardoned by the king; but parliament overruled the pardon, and substituted the *privilege* of being beheaded instead of hanging. He acquired so great an ascendancy over Charles as to lead him, by the facility of his temper, into a conduct which proved fatal to that prince, and by which he lost his kingdom, and met the same fate four years after at Whitehall.

1754 Edward Cave died, an English printer and founder of the *Gentleman's Magazine.* When his indentures expired as a printer's apprentice, he was employed in the post-office, and occupied his leisure in writing for the newspapers. In 1731 was first published the Magazine, and it has continued to this day, more than a century, amid the crowd of magazines which have perished around it; and is one of the most successful and lucrative periodicals that history has upon record.

1756 Francois, Marquis de Beauharnois, died at Paris. He was a member of the National Assembly, and took part in the king's favor; subsequently joined the army under Conde; and was banished by Napoleon in 1807. The heroic wife of Lavalette was his daughter.

1761 Edward Boscawen, the English admiral, died. He was born 1711, and entered the navy at an early age. He acquired honorable distinction under Vernon, and afterwards signalized himself in many important contests with the

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French, in which he had the singular fortune to take the French commander, M. Hoquait, a prisoner three times, viz. in 1744, 1747 and 1755. On his return to England in 1759, after destroying the Toulon fleet in the Mediterranean, he was rewarded with a pension of £3000 a year.

1765 STAMP ACT passed the British Parliament. How little did that body anticipate the consequences that were to follow their decision on that subject!

1782 GEORGE COSTARD died. He is known as a classical, mathematical and oriental scholar, rector at Twickenham, England. His reputation as an author is chiefly derived from a *History of Astronomy*, highly appreciated in Europe.

1812 London involved for several hours in impenetrable darkness. The sky, where any light pervaded it, showed the aspect of bronze. It was the effect of a cloud of smoke, which, from the peculiar state of the atmosphere, did not pass off. Were it not for the peculiar mobility of the atmosphere, this city of a hundred thousand chimneys would be scarcely habitable in winter.

1824 THOMAS EDWARD BOWDITCH, the African traveller, died. He went to Africa at the age of 21, and engaged in a series of expeditions into the country. In 1822 he went out from England with the view of devoting himself to the exploration of the African continent. He had only arrived at the mouth of the Gambia when a disease occasioned by fatigue and anxiety of mind put an end to his existence.

JANUARY 11.

395 THEODOSIUS THE GREAT, emperor of Rome, died. He was born about the year 346, and on coming to the throne distinguished himself by his orthodoxy, and his zeal against heresy and paganism. His public and private virtues, which procured him the name of *The Great*, will scarcely excuse the fierceness of his intolerance, or the barbarity of his anger and revenge.

1569 The first English Lottery drawn, at London. It continued day and evening four months. The prizes were money, plate and merchandize. It had been advertised two years at the time it took place.

1753 SIR HANS SLOANE, the English naturalist, died, aged 93. He was born at Killileagh in Ireland; studied medicine in London, and settled there in the practice of his profes-

sion. He was the first learned man whom science tempted to Ameriea. His museum, composed of the rarest productions of nature, he bequeathed to the publie, on condition of the payment of £20,000 annually to his family, and was the foundation of the British Museum. His library contained 50,000 volumes.

1778 Charles Linne, (or Linnæus,) the Swedish botanist, died, aged 71. He was the son of a clergyman, and struggled against many diffieulties in acquiring a university edueation. In his twenty-fourth year he eonceived the idea of a new arrangement of plants, or a sexual system of botany. In 1732 the Aeademy of Seiences at Upsal appropriated 50 Swedish dollars to send him on a tour thro' Lapland, and with this small sum he made a journey of more than 3500 miles, unaeeompanied, traversing the Lapland desert, and enduring many hardships. A series of offices and honors were conferred upon him, till in 1753 he was created a *Knight of the Polar Star*, an honor never before eonferred on a literary man; and in 1761 he was elevated to the rank of nobility. His extraordinary health enabled him to pursue his studies with vigor and activity, till 1774, when an apopleetie attack obliged him to relinquish the most laborious part of his professional duties, and elose his literary labors.

1800 William Neweome, arehbishop of Armagh, died. He was born in England 1721, and rose gradually in the chureh to the primacy of Ireland. He was a worthy man and author of a great number of theological works.

1811 Marie Joseph de Chenier, a French poet, died. He was born at Constantinople, where his father was consul; served as an offieer in the French dragoons, whieh he left to devote himself to literary pursuits. By flattering the passions of the people he soon gained great popularity. During the revolution he was one of the most violent demoerats. In the last years of his life he was engaged in preparing a history Freneh literature.

1817 Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College, died. He was born at Northampton, Mass. 1752, entered Yale College at the age of 13, and beeame a tutor at 19. His health beeoming impaired, by the adviee of his physieians he travelled, walking 2000 and riding 3000 miles in the course of a year. It had the effeet to restore his eonstitution completely. His published works consist of theology

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poetry and travels. His biography is interesting; he was an uncommon character.

1829 Gregorio Funes, a patriot of La Plata, died at Buenos Ayres. He was actively engaged in the South American revolution from its commencement. He was also an author.

JANUARY 12.

400 B. C. Xenophon, with the 10,000 forces a passage through the defiles of Armenia.

1519 Maximilian I., emperor of Germany, died. He was elected king of the Romans 1486, and ascended the imperial throne 1493. He is characterised as enterprising, politic, brave, and of a noble and generous temper. Under him the Turks were checked in their enterprises against Germany, and repelled from his hereditary territories. The internal condition of the empire was vastly improved, and many useful institutions originated by him.

1598 The Marquis de la Roche received from Henry IV. a commission to conquer Canada. He sailed from France with a colony of convicts from the prisons. He landed them on the Isle of Sable, and sailed for Acadie, from whence he returned to France. The survivors of the colony twelve in number, were taken off seven years afterwards, and presented to the king in their seal skin clothes and long beards. He gave them fifty crowns each, and pardoned their offences.

1794 John George Adam Forster died. He was of Scotch descent, born in Prussia 1754; studied at St. Petersburgh; taught German and French in England; accompanied Cook in his voyage round the world; accepted the professorship of natural history at Hesse Cassel; was appointed historiographer of a Russian expedition round the world: this project being frustrated by the Turkish war, he went to Germany, and residing at Mentz when the French took that city 1792, was sent by the republicans to request a union of that city with France During his absence the Prussians retook the city, by which he lost all his property, including his books and papers, and died soon after. The Germans number him among their classical writers.

1807 A fatal explosion at Leyden, in Holland. A vessel containing 40,000 pounds of powder, moored before the house of Prof. Rau, exploded with a tremendous crash. Upwards of 200 houses were overthrown, besides churches and public buidings, 150 persons killed and 2000 wounded.

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1399 The Tartars, under Tamerlane, pillaged the imperial city of Delhi, and two days after wantonly massacred the entire Indian population.

1400 Richard II. of England murdered. He came to the throne at the age of 11, and after a turbulent reign of 22 years, was deposed and imprisoned. It is supposed that poison or starvation was had recourse to, as no marks of violence were found upon his body.

1669 John Bochius, a Dutch poet, died. He excelled in Latin, and is called the Virgil of the Low Countries.

1691 George Fox, founder of the sect of Quakers, died. He was born at Drayton, England, 1624. His father was a poor weaver, and George was apprenticed to a shoemaker; but he left his employment and wandered about the country in a leather doublet, and finally set up as a teacher. He visited different countries, and had the satisfaction to see his tenets taking deep root in his life time. His writings were for the most part short, but collectively fill three folio volumes.

1836 Karl Chr. Traug. Tauchnitz, an eminent German printer, died. He was born in the year 1761, and bred a printer. At the age of 35 he commenced business for himself with a single press; but his establishment soon became very extensive, including a letter foundry and bookstore. He was most indefatigable in improving and perfecting whatever he undertook, as his publications attest. His founts of oriental type were unsurpassed in Germany.

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1611 Edward Bruce, a Stottish statesman, died. He occupied some of the highest offices under the government, and his services were important in establishing the peaceable accession of James to the English throne.

1622 Pietro Sarpi, better known as Father Paul of Venice, died. He was the son of a Venitian merchant, b. 1552, and early entered the religious order of the Servites. He employed the latter part of his life in writing a history of the Council of Trent, in which he has developed the intrigues connected with the transactions of that famous assembly, with a degree of boldness and veracity, which renders the work one of the most interesting and import-

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ant productions of the class to which it belongs. It was first published in London, 1619. He was a learned and liberal minded man.

1634 Of seven sailors left at Spitzbergen in the fall of 1633, by the Dutch fishermen, for the purpose of wintering there, the first of the number died. The journal which they kept relates that they sought in vain for green herbs, bears and foxes, in that desolate region. In November the scurvy appeared among them. Their journal ended February 26, and they were all found dead on the return of their countrymen in the spring. (See April 16.)

1696 Marie de Rabutin Sevigne, a French woman of quality, died, aged 70. Her *Letters* (11 vols. 8vo.) are models of epistolary style, and have been translated into English.

1739 The Pope issued an edict against the assemblies of freemasons, under penalty of the rack and condemnation to the galleys.

1742 Edmund Halley the astronomer, died. He was born 1656, and early devoted himself to mathematics with great success, and spent much time abroad in astronomical observations and experiments. In 1691 he was competitor with Dr. Gregory for the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, which it is said he lost in consequence of his character as an infidel in religion. His astronomical pursuits tended greatly by their results to improve the art of navigation, and his works are highly valued in Europe. Lalande styles him "the greatest astronomer of England."

1753 George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, died. He was born 1684, and appeared as an author before his twentieth year. He devoted seven years and a considerable part of his fortune in an effort to establish a college at Bermuda, for the education of Indian preachers, which miscarried. He published several philosophical, mathematical and theological works, and is said to have been acquainted with almost every branch of human knowledge.

1783 Cervetto, an Italian of extraordinary musical genius, died at London aged 103. He was a member of the orchestra of Drury-Lane theatre.

1784 Congress ratified the definitive treaty of peace.

1795 Intense frost in Holland, which closed the Waal with ice, and enabled the rear of the French army to cross. The French were repulsed the same day on all the posts

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of the allies. In the night they retreated to Amersfort, leaving three hundred sick behind them.

1797 Battle of Rivoli in Italy. The contest was continued three days, and decided the fate of Mantua. The French under Joubert were victorious over the Austrians.

1801 An embargo laid in England on all Russian, Swedish and Danish ships. More than 100 Swedish and Danish vessels were immediately seized.

1813 An engagement off Pernambuco between the United States privateer schooner Comet, Capt. Boyle, 14 guns and 100 men, and three British vessels of 24 guns, convoyed by a Portuguese ship of 32 guns and 165 men. The Portuguese were beaten off, and the British vessels captured. She also captured three other vessels on the passage.

1814 Charles Bossut, a French mathematician, died. He was born 1630; came to Paris, where he studied under D'Alembert, and rose to eminence. On the breaking out of the French revolution he lost the offices he had acquired, and subsisted by his writings. He was a contributer to the *Encyclopedie.*

1831 Henry Mackenzie, the novelist, died. He was born in Scotland, 1745, and studied the law, at the same time cultivating elegant literature. His first effort was a tragedy, which was favorably received; his first novel appeared in 1771, in which he was eminently successful. Scott calls him the Scottish Addison.

1834 William Polk, a revolutionary officer, died. He held the rank of colonel at the close of the war, and was the last surviving field officer of the North-Carolina line. He was among the small band of patriots who declared independence in Mecklenburg co., N. C., May 20th, 1775.

1838 Navy Island evacuated by the Canadians &c., under Mackenzie and Van Rensselaer, 510 in number. The arms belonging to the United States were surrendered, as also the cannon belonging to the state of New-York.

JANUARY 15.

69 Sergius Galba, the Roman emperor, assassinated, at the age of 72. He was the successor of Nero, and reigned but three months.

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936 Rodolph, king of France, died, in the 14th year of his reign, and was succeeded by Lewis the Stranger.

1549 The liturgy of the English church established by Parliament. All the divine offices were to be performed according to the new liturgy, and infringements were to be punished by forfeitures and imprisonments, and for the third offence imprisonment for life. Visitors were appointed to see that it was received throughout England. From this time we may date the era of the Puritans.

1559 Queen Elizabeth crowned at Westminster, by the bishop of Carlisle, who was the only person that could be prevailed upon to perform the ceremony.

1655 Daniel Heinsius, a Dutch philologist, died. He made great progress as a student, under Scaliger, and was appointed to a professorship at Leyden. He was also successful as a Greek and Latin poet; but so much attached to his bottle as occasionally to incapacitate himself for his professional duties.

1777 Vermont declared itself a free and independent state! It had been settled as a part of New-Hampshire, but was claimed as a part of New-York, and so decided to be by the British crown. But by the dissolution of the bonds which had held America in subjection to the crown of Britain, they considered themselves free from New-York, to which the most of them had never voluntarily submitted; and being, as they said, reduced to "a state of nature," they assumed the right to form such connections as were agreeable to themselves. Accordingly they formed a plan of government and a code of laws, and petitioned congress to receive them into the Union.

1780 Unsuccessful attack by the Americans under Lord Stirling on the British at Long-Island.

1781 The traitor Arnold succeeded in burning some stores at Smithfield.

1783 William Alexander, an officer in the revolutionary army, died at Albany, aged 57. He was of Scotch descent, and from early youth a mathematician. Throughout the war he acted an important part, and was warmly attached to Washington. He left behind him the reputation of a brave, discerning and intrepid officer, and an honest and learned man. He was generally styled Lord Stirling, and was considered the rightful heir to the title and estates of that earldom in Scotland.

1794 A desperate engagement off the island of Corsica between three Sardinian ships and two Barbary xebecs. One of the xebecs was captured, but the other, rather than surrender, was blown up; upon which the prisoners taken, Turks and Algerines, 92 in number, were put to death.

1799 A revolution effected at Lucca in Italy, without bloodshed. Titles and exclusive privileges were abolished, the sovereignty of the people proclaimed, and a contribution of two millions of livres levied on the nobility alone, which was immediately presented to the French general Serrurier.

1805 Abraham Hyacinthe Anquetil du Perron, the French orientalist, died. He was born at Paris 1731, and studied theology, but afterwards devoted himself with ardor to the study of the eastern languages. In 1754 he embarked for India, and with difficulty succeeded in finding some priests to instruct him in the sacred language of the Parsees. He returned to Paris 1762 with a number of manuscripts, and proceeded to arrange them for publication. During the revolution he shut himself up with his books; but continued labors and an abstemious diet exhausted his constitution. He was a learned and an excellent man.

1807 Battle between the forces under Christophe and Petion, for the governorship of Hayti, which had been assumed by Christophe as the oldest general, on the death of Dessalines; but Petion had been subsequently duly elected. Christophe was defeated, after a fierce encounter. A separation of the republic followed: Petion instituted a pure republic, while Christophe founded a monarchy.

1815 The United States frigate President, Com. Decatur, captured by four British vessels, after a sharp action, and a chase of 18 hours. Loss of the Americans 22 killed, 59 wounded; British loss 11 killed, 14 wounded.

1825 Robert Goodloe Harper, an American statesman, died. He was born in Virginia; of poor parentage; acquired the rudiments of a classical education; served a campaign in the revolutionary army, after which he entered Princeton college. He subsequently settled in South-Carolina, in the practice of the law, and acquired great reputation as a professional man and a politician.

1827 Jean Denis Lanjuinais died. He was a staunch defender of liberal principles; and opposed first the arro-

gant pretensions of the privileged class, although himself one of their number; afterwards he arrayed himself against the intrigues of Mirabeau, the violence of the mountain party, and the usurpations of Bonaparte, in the face of destruction. The object of his wishes was constitutional liberty. He escaped the axe of the revolution, and was even promoted to office by Napoleon.

1834 The city of Leira in Portugal taken by count de Saldanha, and the garrison, about 1500 in number of Miguelites, made prisoners.

JANUARY 16

1556 Charles V. of Germany, (Don Carlos I. of Spain) resigned the crown of Spain to his son Philip, after a reign of 40 years. Of all his vast possessions he only reserved to himself an annual pension. It was under him that Cortez conquered Mexico.

1599 Edmund Spenser, the English poet, died. He was born in London 1553. His first poem, the *Shepherd's Calendar*, appeared in 1576. Four years after he went to Ireland as private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and commenced the *Faery Queen* while in that country. The rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone took place with such fury that he was obliged to leave the country in so great confusion, that an infant child was left behind, and burnt with his house. The unfortunate poet died soon after his arrival in England, in consequence of these misfortunes, aged 46.

1715 Robert Nelson died, an English gentleman of fortune, which he employed in works of benevolence and charity. Few works on devotional subjects were more popular than his.

1760 Pondicherry, defended by the French under General Lally, taken by the English under Colonel Coote.

1780 The Spanish fleet of 11 sail, under Langara, destroyed off St. Vincent by the British fleet of 19 sail, under Rodney. Langara was dangerously wounded and taken prisoner. One of the Spanish ships with 600 men on board was blown up, and all perished. The British lost 32 killed and 102 wounded.

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1790 The bean-fed friars ejected from their convents by an augean labor of the French revolution.

1794 Edward Gibbon, the historian, died, aged 57. He was born at Putney, England, 1737, and early gave proofs of an extraordinary mind. During his visit to Rome in 1764, he formed the plan of writing the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* In 1774 he obtained a seat in Parliament, and two years afterwards appeared the first quarto volume of his history. A disorder which he had endured twenty-three years terminated in a mortification, which carried him off. His miscellaneous works were published two years after his death.

1795 Retreat of the British from Utrecht in Holland, upon which the inhabitants capitulated to the French.

1796 The first theatre at Botany Bay opened by the convicts at Sydney Cove.

1809 Battle of Corunna in Spain, between the French and English, and death of Sir John Moore, who fell mortally wounded by a cannon shot, at the moment of victory achieved by the troops under his command. His men buried him in his cloak, and the French, in testimony of his gallantry, erected a monument over his remains. He was unmarried, and in his 47th year.

1812 The king of Sicily, on account of ill health, abdicated the throne in favor of his son, until he should recover. It is remarkable that Great-Britain, Spain, Portugal and Sweden were governed by regents or viceroys at the same time.

1817 Alexander James Dallas, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia died. He filled the office of secretary of state in Pennsylvania many years; and also that of secretary of the treasury of the United States a short time previous to his death.

1838 Dorothy Torrey died at Windsor, Conn. aged 107.

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86 B. C. Caius Marius, the Roman consul, died. He was the son of a farmer in indigent circumstances; but by his talents and energy raised himself to the highest dignity of the greatest state in the world.

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1467 John Castriotto, (or Scanderbeg) prince of Albania, died. His father placed him as a hostage with the sultan of Turkey, by whom he was educated in the Mohammedan faith, and at the age of 18 placed at the head of a body of troops. He afterwards deserted to the Christians, and on ascending the throne of his fathers renounced the Mohammedan faith. He obtained repeated victories over the Turks. After his death, when Albania submitted to the Moslem dominion, the Turks dug up his bones, which they wore to transfer his courage to themselves.

1546 Martin Luther preached his final sermon at Wittemberg.

1556 Philip Nerli, the Florentine historian, died.

1684 Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roscommon, died at Rome. The early part of his life was spent in dissipation, but he afterwards conducted with more discretion, and became distinguished among the wits of the day. Johnson calls him the most correct writer of English verse before Dryden.

1706 Birthday of Benjamin Franklin.

1705 John Ray, an English naturalist, died. He was the son of a blacksmith; received a liberal education at Cambridge, and devoted himself to science and literature. His publications were numerous.

1733 George Byng, an English admiral, died. He entered the navy at the age of 15, and gradually rose to the highest honors and distinctions.

1746 Battle of Falkirk, in which the forces of the Pretender were victorious over the royal army.

1781 Battle of the Cowpens, in South-Carolina, and defeat of 1100 British under Tarleton, by an inferior force of Americans under Morgan. British loss, 300 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners; 800 muskets, 2 field pieces, 35 baggage wagons, and 100 dragoon horses fell into the hands of the conquerors. The loss of the Americans was 12 killed and 60 wounded.

1783 Action between the British frigate Magicienne and the French frigate Sybille. The latter lost her masts, and was captured a few days after by the Hussar.

1789 John Ledyard, the traveller, died. He was born at Groton, Conn., 1751; entered Dartmouth college at the age of 19, but for some reproof resolved to escape: accordingly he felled a tree on the bank of the Connecticut,

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of which he constructed a canoe, and descended the river 140 miles to Hartford: studied theology a while, and then enlisted as a common sailor for a voyage to Gibraltar; accompanied Capt. Cook in one of his voyages, of which he published an account. Not meeting with assistance to prosecute any of the daring enterprizes he proposed, he finally determined to make the tour of the globe from London east, on foot; and had proceeded as far as Yakutsk in Siberia, when he was arrested by order of the queen as a French spy, and hurried back to the frontiers of Poland. He returned to London, he says, "disappointed, ragged, pennyless, but with a whole heart." He had scarcely taken lodgings when Sir Joseph Banks proposed an African expedition. He accepted the offer, and proceeded as far as Cairo, where he was attacked by a disease which carried him off.

1792 GEORGE HORNE, bishop of Norwich, died. His *Sermons* and *Commentary on the Psalms*, are well known.

1810 Masquerades and masqued balls prohibited by the authorities in the city of Philadelphia.

1811 The Mexican patriots under Hidalgo totally defeated near Guadalaxara by the Spaniards under Caleja.

1813 Capture of the United States brig Vixen, 12 guns, Capt. Henley, by the British frigate Narcissus.

1815 The king of Spain issued an edict against freemasonry.

1816 SAMUEL HOOD, an English admiral, died. He was with Rodney at the defeat of Count de Grasse in 1782, and received an Irish peerage for his services on that occasion. In 1793 he signalized himself by the taking of Toulon and Corsica.

1836 Two engagements in the mountains of Arlaban, between the forces of the queen of Spain under Gen. Cordova and the Carlists, in which the latter were defeated.

JANUARY 18.

1534 Lima, the present capital of Peru, founded by Pizarro.

1546 The Council of Trent assembled and agreed upon a confession of faith.

1561 The first English tragedy performed, at Whitehall, before the queen. It was entitled *Gorboduc*, from the name

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of a supposed ancient British king, and was written by Thomas Sackville and Thomas Norton. It consists of five acts, each preceded by a dumb show, prefiguring what is to occur; the first four acts close by choruses in rhyme, and the fifth by a didactic speech of nearly two hundred lines. Sir Philip Sydney pronounced it "full of stately speeches and well-sounding phrases, climbing to the height of Seneca his stile, and full of notable morality, which it doth most delightfully teach."

1701 Frederick III. of Brandenburgh crowned first king of Prussia, by the title of Frederick I.

1713 Arcangelo Corelli, an Italian composer, died. He became so great a master in the science of music, that his countrymen bestowed on him the cognomen of *Il Divino.*

1718 Samuel Garth, an English poet and physician, died. He settled in London, where by his professional skill he soon acquired a very extensive practice; and by his wit and conversational powers distinguished himself among the literati of the day.

1739 Samuel Bernard, one of the richest and most celebrated financiers of Europe, died at Paris. His funeral procession equalled that of a prince in point of magnificence and in the train of distinguished attendants.

1775 John Baskerville, an eminent English printer, died. He was a man fertile in invention, and effected improvements in the art which could scarcely have been expected from the exertions of a single individual.

1777 Battle of Kingsbridge, N. Y., between the Americans under Gen. Heath and the Hessians.

1782 Dumiter Raduly died at Haromszeck, at the remarkable age of 140.

1795 The French under Salm took Utrecht in Holland, and Gen. Vandamme took Arnheim; the prince of Orange and his family escaping to England.

1811 General Junot wounded in the face by a musket ball, while reconnoitering the British lines.

1813 Battle at Frenchtown in Michigan, between the United States troops and the British and Indians, when the latter were defeated.

1815 The British decamped from before Fort St. Philip, on the Mississippi, which they had bombarded from the 9th. About 12 o'clock at night they took to their boats, leav-

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ing 80 of their wounded, 14 pieces heavy artillery, and a great quantity of shot.

1815 Stanislaus, chevalier de Bouffleurs, died at Paris. He was the son of the marchioness de Bouffleurs, mistress of Stanislaus, king of Poland; born 1737. He distinguished himself in the army, which however he left to give his attention to literature. He was considered one of the most ingenious men of his time, and was noted for the elegance of his manners and conversation. The epitaph on his tomb, written by himself, is characteristic of him: *Mes amis, croyez que je dort.* His works are in 8 vᵒˢ

1816 Thanksgiving throughout England on the restoration of peace.

1826 Ommeganck, one of the most celebrated Dutch landscape painters, died at Antwerp. His pieces are distinguished for good taste, and for freshness and warmth of coloring.

1829 John George Henry Hassel, a distinguished German geographer and statistical writer, died at Weimar.

1834 Nathaniel Ames died at Providence. He was the son of Fisher Ames, and a seaman by profession. He is the author of *Mariners' Sketches*, *Nautical Reminiscences*, and *Old Sailor's Yarns.*

JANUARY 19.

1472 Birthday of Copernicus, at Thorn in Prussia.

1514 Vasco Nunez de Balboa returned to his colony at Darien, after having made the discovery of the Pacific ocean. His expedition occupied four months and a half; his triumph was complete. The whole population poured down to the shore to meet him, to hail him as the author of their fortunes, as less a man than a gift of heaven, to guide them into the possession of glories and riches incalculable. The expedition had been undertaken in consequence of the extravagant representations by the Indians of a people who lived on the borders of that ocean, six suns distant, who owned large ships, and whose eating and drinking vessels were of pure gold. They referred to the Peruvians.

1547 Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, a soldier, scholar and poet, beheaded on Tower-Hill for treason. He was an

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extraordinary character. In his youth he made the tour of Europe, and at Florence signalized his courage and romantic spirit, by publishing, in the style of a knight-errant, a challenge to all comers, Christians, Jews, Saracens, Turks and Cannibals, in defence of the surpassing beauty of his mistress, the fair Geraldine; and was victorious at the tournament instituted by the grand duke on the occasion. He served in the army sent against Scotland in 1542, and in 1544 accompanied the troops with which the king invaded France. For his services he was promoted, but being defeated in an attempt to seize a convoy, he was superseded. This unmerited disgrace was the beginning of his ruin. He is said to have aspired to the hand of the princess Mary, and on some frivolous charges was tried by a common jury, by whom he was obsequiously found guilty of treason. Thus perished a man "no less valiant than learned, and of excellent hopes," aged 27.

1565 James Laynez, one of the founders of the society of the Jesuits, died. He was born in Castile, 1512. His intimacy with Loyola was formed in Paris, where they matured the plan of the society. Loyola was chosen the first general, and in 1558 was succeeded by Laynez.

1576 Hans Sachs, the famous German master-singer, died. He was born at Nuremberg 1494; his occupation that of a shoemaker. At the age of 14 he began to write poetry, and made verses and shoes, plays and pumps, with equal assiduity, to the age of 77, when he took an inventory of his literary stock in trade. It consisted of 4200 songs, 508 comedies, and other pieces, in all 6048, making 32 folio volumes written by his own hand. From these a selection was published in 5 volumes folio. His poems are distinguished for *näiveté*, feeling, and striking description.

1705–6 Charles Sackville, earl of Dorset and Middlesex, died. He was an accomplished scholar and a good speakear, but declined all public employment, being wholly engrossed in gallantry and pleasure. He was the patron of poets and men of wit: his own productions are those of a man of wit, vigorous, gay and airy. He served in the Dutch war of 1665 as a volunteer, and on the night before an engagement, composed the celebrated song, beginning, "To all you ladies now at hand."

1728 William Congreve, the English dramatist, died. He was educated for the bar, but like many others similarly situated, gave up the law for the pursuit of polite litera-

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ture, in which he was eminently successful. His first work, *The Incognita*, was written at a very early age, and he produced his first comedy at the age of 21.

1730 PETER II. of Russia died of the small pox. He was the grandson of Peter the Great, and ascended the throne by the will of Catharine, when but 13 years old.

1777 HUGH MERCER, an officer of the revolution, died. He was a Scotchman by birth, and was in the memorable battle of Culloden. Soon after, he emigrated to America, and was engaged with Washington in the Indian wars of 1755. He joined the patriots of the revolution, and distinguished himself at Trenton and Princeton; was wounded in the latter engagement, of which he died. His funeral was attended by 30,000 people.

1795 The French under Devinther took Amersfort in Holland, and the advance of the French army entered Amsterdam.

1796 The brass coffin, containing the bones of Columbus and the chains with which he had been loaded at Cuba, were removed from St. Domingo to Havana, by the direction of his descendants. They are now preserved in a silver urn on the left of the altar of the cathedral.

1806 JAMES JACKSON, an officer of the revolution, died. He came from England only two years before the war, and although but 19 years of age in 1776, he displayed great intrepidity at the attack upon Savannah. He continued in the service throughout the war, and in 1782 was presented by the legislature with a house and lot in Savannah. He held various civil offices in the state, and at the time of his death was a senator in congress.

1812 Ciudad Rodrigo, a town and fortress in Spain, eight miles from the Portuguese line, garrisoned by 1700 Frenchmen, taken by storm by the British under Wellington, after a siege of 11 days.

1817 Riot and rebellion of the students of Princeton college.

1819 CHARLES IV., king of Spain, died. He was born at Naples 1740, and came to the throne of Spain 1788. Too imbecile to govern, he was always ruled by his wife and ministers. He was dethroned by Napoleon 1808, and died a pensioner at Naples of a relapse of the gout.

1836 JOHN BUTLER, "the celebrated huntsman," died, in Wake county, N.C. He was supposed to be at least 110 years of age, and left a wife surviving equally as old.

JANUARY 20.

1265 The first English parliament assembled.

1662 Three women condemned at Hartford, Conn., as witches, one of whom was hanged.

1745 CHARLES VII. of Germany died at Munich, aged 48.

1776 Gen. Schuyler disarmed the Highlanders at Johnstown, N. Y., and took six hostages.

1777 Gen. Dickinson, with 400 militia and 50 Pennsylvania riflemen, defeated a British foraging party, took 9 prisoners, 100 horses, 40 wagons, and a number of cattle.

1779 Benedict Arnold condemned to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief, for misdemeanor at Philadelphia.

1779 DAVID GARRICK, the actor, died. He formed a new era in the English stage, a reform both in the conduct and license of the drama, which was honorable to the genius that had the power to effect it.

1781 A revolt of 160 of the Jersey line at Morristown. It was suppressed and two of the ringleaders executed.

1783 The Independence of the United States acknowledged by Great Britain.

1788 GEORGE JOACHIM ZOLLIKOFER, a Swiss divine, died. He was born 1730, and became one of the most eminent preachers of the last century. His sermons have been published in 15 vols.

1788 Australia first colonized, nearly three centuries after the discovery of the Ladrones by Magellan, which constitute a part of it. Governor Philip arrived with a number of convicts from England, and established a colony at Port Jackson in preference to Botany Bay.

1790 JOHN HOWARD, the philanthropist, died at Cherson in Russia. He had taken up his residence at this settlement on the Baltic sea; a malignant fever prevailing there, he was prompted by humanity to visit a patient laboring under the contagion, when he received the infection, and died in consequence.

1790 Lafayette, in the assembly of the states general supported the motion for the abolition of titles of nobility, from which period he renounced his own, and never afterwards resumed it.

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1796 Pichegru attacked Kaiserslautern, but was repulsed with the loss of 2000 men and several cannon. Austrian loss about 700 killed and wounded.

1798 The frigate Crescent sailed from Portsmouth, N. H. as a present from the United States to the Dey of Algiers; she also carried out presents to the amount of $300,000.

1800 Thomas Mifflin, an officer of the revolution died. He was a member of the first congress, and for many years governor of Pennsylvania.

1813 Christopher Martin Wieland, a German author of great repute, died aged 80. He was the father of 14 children, and 42 quarto volumes of books! by the sale of which last he was enabled to purchase an estate. He was knighted by Alexander of Russia, and by Napoleon.

1817 James Anthony, of Hanover co., Va., died, aged 104.

1835 The city of Mocha taken by the Egyptians under Achmet Pacha; by which the whole of Arabia was rendered subject to Mehemet Ali, pacha of Egypt.

1836 Xavier Saubert, the celebrated fire king, being engaged in making some experiments in chemistry, with phosphoric ether, it exploded and scattered his body into a thousand pieces.

1836 Treaty of Peace and commerce signed between the United States and the republic of Venezuela.

This day, in the calendar of Hesiod, is most propitious for the birth of men.

JANUARY 21.

1582 Ferdinand Alvarez de Toledo, duke of Alva, a Spanish general and minister of state, died. He was born 1508, of one of the most illustrious families of Spain. It is said of him that during nearly sixty years of warfare against different enemies, he never lost a batte, and was never taken by surprize. He was undoubtedly the ablest general of his age; he had a proud mein, a noble aspect, and a strong frame; slept little, labored and wrote much. But pride, severity and cruelty tarnished his renown, so that he became odious even to his own countrymen.

1609 Joseph Justus Scaliger died, aged 69. His education commenced early, and he was one of the most indefatiga-

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ble students through a long life, that was ever known. So entirely immersed was he in his studies, that he passed whole days in his chamber without eating or drinking, and paid very little attention to the common affairs of life. He may be called the founder of the science of chronology.

1647 The plague broke out at Edinburgh. A writer of the time says, that the last plague they had raged so violently that the fortieth person lived not of those who dwelt there four years before, but that it was peopled with new faces.

1666 Shah Jehan, a Mogul emperor, died, aged 74. He was the son and successor of Jehangir, but did not inherit much of the talent and spirit of that powerful ruler. During a severe illness the government was usurped by his son, and on his recovery he was removed from Delhi to Agra, where he died, probably by poison.

1707 Aurungzebe, *(ornament of the throne,)* died; the last powerful and energetic sovereign that ruled over the Mogul empire of Hindostan. During his youth he artfully concealed his ambitious designs under an assumed air of piety. From his 20th year, however, military duties devolved upon him, and he laid aside the Koran, which he had hitherto carried in his bosom, raised a body of troops, and obtained the government of the Deccan. He invited his old friends the fakirs, or religious mendicants, to a feast, and compelled them to put on new and decent clothing. The gold and silver pieces which he found on burning their old garments, was of great service to him in prosecuting the war against his elder brother for the sovereignty. He stirred up dissensions among his brothers, by which they were put out of his way, shut up his father in his harem, and in 1659 ascended the throne. Notwithstanding his cruelty he governed with much wisdom, and consulted the welfare of his people. Two of his sons endeavoring to form a party in their own favor, he caused to be put to death by slow poison. In the midst of his activity he died at Ahmednagar, and with his death terminated the brilliant epoch of the Moguls.

1721 Francis Pagi died, author of a chronological history of the popes.

1733 Bernard de Mandeville, an English author, died. He was born at Dort in Holland, and went to England to practice medicine. Meeting with poor encouragement,

he turned author; but his topics, though professedly intended for the promotion of the public morals, introduced him to the notice of the grand jury. His pen procured the means of subsistence, but acquired for him an unenviable notoriety.

1759 Battle of Wandewash, in India. The French under Lally defeated with the loss of 800 killed and wounded, by the British under Col. Coote, who lost 262 do.

1769 The first letter of Junius appeared in Woodfall's *Public Advertiser;* and the last number was also published on this day 1772

1773 Alexis Piron, a French dramatist, died. His first effusions were satires, which procured him so many enemies that even in the latter part of his life he could not get admission into the Academy. He revenged himself by calling them *les invalides du bel esprit*, and composing his own humorous epitaph:

Ci-git Piron, que ne fut rien,
Pas même académicien.

1775 Pugatchef, the daring chief of the Tartars, defeated by the Russians, into whose hands he fell and was put to death.

1793 Louis XVI. beheaded at Paris, aged 39. He had reigned 14 years, and is now represented as an amiable and benevolent man, anxious to make his subjects happy; who in turn treated him in the vilest manner, and executed him as a tyrant and a traitor. His behavior on many trying occasions vindicated him effectually of timidity, and showed that the unwillingness to shed blood, by which he was particularly distinguished, arose from benevolence, and not from pusillanimity. Upon the scaffold he exhibited a firmness that became a noble spirit.

1814 Jacques Bernardin Henri de St. Pierre, a French philosophical writer, died, at his estate near Paris. He is best known as the author of *Paul and Virginia*, which appeared in 1788, and passed through fifty editions in one year. It has been generally translated in Europe.

1815 Matthias Claudius, a German poet, died. His prose and poetry are said to bear a peculiar stamp of humor, frankness and cordiality, and many of his songs, set to music by the first composers, have become a part of the national melodies. He filled several public offices.

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1820 Ambroise Marie Francis Joseph Palisot de Beauvais, a French naturalist, died. He came to America in the pursuit of science, and while at Philadelphia learned that he had been proscribed by the revolutionists as an emigrant. He supported himself as a teacher of music and languages until the arrival of the French minister, who afforded Palisot the means of prosecuting inquiries into the natural history of America. He was employed to arrange Peale's collection. On returning to France with his rich collections, he was admitted into the Institute, in the place of Adanson.

1824 Sir Charles Macarthy killed. He commanded at the Cape-Coast against the Ashantees. Whilst making preparations to repel these savages in 1821, the king sent his compliments to him, and said he hoped to have his head as an ornament to their great war drum. Subsequently Sir Charles marched against the enemy with a mixed force of Europeans and blacks; the latter ran away, and the whites being defeated and their commander captured, the ferocious menace was realized. The trophy however was afterwards recovered.

1839 Great conflagration at Constantinople, in which the Grand Vizier's palace, called the the Sublime Porte, including the ministerial and administration offices, was destroyed.

JANUARY 22.

The *Catagogia*, an erotic and bacchanalian festival celebrated at Ephesus by its licentious devotees, about the first century.

1561 Birthday of Francis Bacon, the English philosopher.

1683 Anthony Ashley Cooper, first earl of Shaftsbury, died. The career of this able, but dubious and versatile statesman was cast in a stormy period, and his acts have been severely reprehended. Yet much of it is to the attributed to the odium excited by opposing party feelings. His vices appear to have been redeemed by corresponding virtues, and had he appeared in a different age, it is likely he would have developed a different character.

1689 The British parliament having met under the name of a

convention, declared that the king, James II., had abdicated the throne. William and Mary succeeded him.

1696 Birthday of James Brucker, a German scholar, remembered by his *Critical History of Philosophy*, 6 vols. 4to. He gives an account of every school, from the Hebrew, Chaldaic and Egyptian, down to the Huron in America.

1788 Birthday of Lord Byron.

1795 The French under Macdonald entered Naerden, Holland.

1800 George Stevens died, best known as the editor of Shakspeare, though to the versatility and richness of his talent there are numerous testimonials. His literary collections were extremely curious, and as regards the days that are gone, of great value.

1809 Naval action off Gaudaloupe between the British frigate Cleopatra and sloop of war Hazard, and the French frigate Topaz, 40 guns. The engagement lasted 45 minutes, and resulted in the capture of the Topaz, which was laden with provisions to relieve the garrison at Cayenne.

1812 Madame Reichard ascended in a balloon to a great height at Koningsburg in Prussia. The balloon was totally destroyed by a hurricane, and the aeronaut precipitated to the earth, yet escaped with life.

1813 Second battle of Frenchtown in Michigan. The van of Gen. Harrison's army, about 750 men, were attacked at day break by 2000 British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh. Notwithstanding the superiority of the latter in numbers, the Americans fought with desperation six hours, when they surrendered. British loss, as stated by Proctor, 24 killed, 128 wounded; the loss of the Indians is supposed to have been greater. American loss, 200 killed, 522 prisoners, 27 escaped. Proctor was promoted.

1815 The remains of Louis XVI. and his queen taken up from the burial ground, and deposited with much solemnity in the royal church of St. Dennis.

1815 Com. Patterson captured a British transport schooner, and took 63 prisoners. His own force was 53.

1815 United States privateer schooner Tomahawk 9 guns and 84 men, captured by the British ship Bulwark.

1818 Caspar Wistar died, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia. He was of German parentage, and a member of the society of Friends: became eminent as an anato-

mist, and corresponded with Cuvier and other eminent naturalists of Europe. He held scientific meetings at his own house, and was an active contributer to knowledge of all kinds. He died of a slow fever, caught by attending a poor family in a close apartment.

1822 John Julius Angerstein died, celebrated as the founder of the British National Gallery, which was purchased by the government after his death for 40,000 pounds, and was first exhibited in May, 1824. He was born at St. Petersburg, 1735.

1834 Great earthquake in South-America; the cities of Popayan and Pasto almost entirely destroyed, and many lives lost.

1835 Andrew Wallace died at New-York, aged 105. He emigrated from Scotland in 1752, enlisted in the American army in 1776, and continued in it till 1813, when he was honorably discharged, on account of his disability, having suffered a stroke of paralysis.

JANUARY 23.

1401 Tamerlane introduced his troops into the city of Damascus, in violation of a truce; and after levying an enormous contribution in gold, massacred the inhabitants, and reduced the city to ashes, in revenge of the murder of the grandson of Mahomet, seven centuries before, by the Syrians.

1516 Ferdinand V. of Spain died. He inherited the crowns of Aragon and Sicily, and united to them the kingdom of Castile by marriage. In 1492 he added to these the kingdom of Granada, the last possession of the Moors, by conquest; at the same time Columbus was discovering for him the new world. By force and treachery he acquired the kingdom of Naples, and by similar means Navarre was also added to his dominions. Thus the whole of Spain was united under him; so that he may be considered as the restorer if not the founder of the Spanish monarchy. He was the most powerful monarch of his time; but his conduct was characterized by a total want of faith, and a recklessness of principle of which he made no scruple of boasting. He was the founder of that fearful tribunal, the Inquisition.

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1570 Earl Murray, regent of Scotland, shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. The latter, after the battle of Langside Hill, had been condemned to death as a rebel, and pardoned. A part of his estate, however, was bestowed upon one of the regent's favorites, who seized Hamilton's house and turned his wife out into the fields naked in a cold night, by which she became deranged. This injury induced him to seek revenge on the regent, after which he escaped to France.

1722 Henri de Boulainvilliers, count of St. Saire in Normandy, died. Having finished his studies he entered the army, which however, he soon left to devote his attention to literature. A marked antipathy to revelation pervades his writings, and exhibits itself in singular contrast with a superstitious reverence for judicial astrology, and the mystic sciences, which he cultivated with much diligence.

1733 o. s. Birthday of Benjamin Lincoln, a revolutionary general, at Hingham, Mass. Great reliance was placed in his abilities by Washington, and many important commissions entrusted to him. In 1781 he was appointed secretary of war, which he held three years, and then retired to his farm. He died 1810

1761 Action between the British frigate Minerva, 22 guns, Capt. Hood, and French ship Warwick, 34 guns, M. de Bellair, near cape Pinas, which resulted in the capture of the latter. French loss 14 killed, 32 wounded; British loss, 14 killed, 33 wounded, 3 of whom died.

1765 The British under Capt. Byron colonized the Falkland islands.

1766 William Caslon, an eminent English type founder, died. He was induced to attempt letter-cutting by a friend, and such was the perfection to which he carried the art, that the beauty of his type exceeded all others of the day, and was sought for from other countries on the continent. He was employed to cut characters for several languages of Asia.

1772 Mrs. Clum died near Litchfield, England, aged 138. She had lived 103 years in one house.

1775 The Pennsylvania convention declared their determination, in case the arbitrary laws of England were attempted to be executed by force, to repel the same by the most determined resistance.

Jan. 23.

1789 Frances Brooke died, an English lady, remarkable for her literary accomplishments. Her works consist of novels, periodicals, tragedies, musical dramas, and translations.

1795 John Sullivan, a distinguished general in the revolutionary army, died. He was of Irish descent, and before the revolution practised law in New-Hampshire. He was among the first to take an active part in the contest; resigned his seat in the first congress to enter the army; was conspicuous at several engagements; and terminated his career in laying waste the country of the Six Nations, in order to put a stop to their depredations. After the peace he filled several important state offices.

1795 The French took possession of the Hague and Helvoetsluys, made 800 Englishmen prisoners, and liberated 600 Frenchmen.

1799 The French under Championnet entered Naples.

1800 Edward Rutledge, one of the signers, died. He was a member of the first congress, and acted a conspicuous part during the war. While the British beleagured Charleston, his native city, he commanded a company of troops, and was taken prisoner. On the restoration of peace he returned to the practice of the law, and a short time previous to his death was elected governor of the state of South-Carolina.

1802 Humboldt and his companions ascended Chimborazo to the height of 18,576 feet above the surface of the sea. The blood started from their eyes, lips and gums, and they became almost torpid with cold. A narrow deep valley prevented them from reaching the summit, which was 1344 feet higher.

1806 William Pitt, second son of the earl of Chatham, died. He was born 1759, and at the age of 23 became chancellor of the exchequer, and the next year prime minister. It was during the early part of his career that the American war was concluded. Notwithstanding the emoluments of his offices were great, so far from acquiring wealth, he died involved. Parliament decreed him a public funeral, and 40,000 pounds to pay his debts.

1813 George Clymer, one of the signers, died. By the death of his parents he was left an orphan at the age of 7 years; but he was well taken care of by his uncle, who

left him a large fortune, with which to continue the business of a merchant in Philadelphia. His services to the country during the revolution, in raising supplies and devising ways and means to continue the struggle, were of incalculable importance.

1813 Horrible massacre of the United States prisoners taken by the British and Indians at the battle of Frenchtown the day before. The houses in which the helpless wounded lay were set on fire, and those who were too feeble to continue the march were shot or tomahawked on the road. It is morally certain that the British generals Proctor and Elliott were culpable for this wanton sacrifice of human life to satiate the revenge of the savages.

1815 Thanksgiving day in New-Orleans, and a solemn *Te Deum* on account of Jackson's victory.

1820 Edward, duke of Kent, died. He was the fourth son of George III. In 1802 he was appointed governor of Gibraltar, but his rigid discipline produced a mutiny, and he was recalled. The present queen of England is his daughter.

1833 Banastre Tarleton died, aged 78. He commanded the British cavalry in the Carolinas, in the revolution.

JANUARY 24.

41 Caius Caligula, the Roman emperor, assassinated. He commenced his reign with every promise of becoming a good monarch. But at the end of eight months he was attacked with a fever, which appears to have left a frenzy upon his mind, for his disposition was totally reversed. After committing the most atrocious acts of cruelty and folly, he was assassinated by a tribune as he came out of the amphitheatre, in the 29th year of his age, and the 4th of his reign.

76 Birthday of Publius Aelius Adrian, the Roman emperor. He was a renowned general and great traveller; who, on a visit to Britain, built the famous wall or rampart, which still retains his name, extending from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway frith, 80 miles, to prevent the incursions of the Caledonians into England.

1559 Christiern II., king of Denmark, died. His history af-

fords a series of cruelties and usurpations almost without a parallel, from 1515, when he ascended the throne, until 1523, when he was deposed. The remainder of his life was passed in imprisonment.

1709 George Rooke, an English Admiral, died. He took the fortress of Gibraltar, by surprise, 1704; since which it has continued in the hands of the British, and is considered impregnable.

1712 Birthday of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

1727 Philip de Vendome, a French general, died. He distinguished himself in the army of Louis XIV.

1762 James Ralph, a voluminous writer of poetry, politics and history, died. He was an American by birth, but went over to England about 1729. He wrote a history of England commencing with the Stuarts.

1834 William Donnison, an officer of the revolution, died. He was appointed adjutant and inspector general of the Massachusetts militia by Gov. Hancock in 1788, which office he held until 1813.

1838 Joseph Gouge, a revolutionary soldier, died, aged 109.

1838 Defeat of the Indians at Loche-Hatchee by the United States troops under Gen. Jesup; loss of the latter, 7 killed and 32 wounded.

JANUARY 25.

275 Lucius Domitius Aurelianus, emperor of Rome, assassinated. He was the son of a peasant; his mother a priestess of the temple of the sun. He enlisted as a common soldier, and rose from that humble station to the highest military offices during the reigns of Valerian and Claudius, the latter of whom, on his death bed, recommended Aurelian to the choice of the troops. He delivered Italy from the Barbarians, and conquered the famous Zenobia queen of Palmyra. He had planned an expedition against Persia, and was waiting in Thrace for an opportunity to cross the straits, when he fell a victim to a conspiracy.

1327 Edward II. of England, then a prisoner in Kenilworth castle, compelled to resign his crown in favor of his son Edward III.

1640 Robert Burton, an English divine, died. He is known principally by his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, a rare book, which it is said he wrote to divert his own thoughts from that feeling.

1692 The Indians, accompanied by some French, attacked the town of York in Maine, killed 50 and carried away 100 of the inhabitants, and destroyed the town.

1745 Action in the Straits of Banca, (Sumatra) between the British ships Debtford and Preston, Com. Barnet, and three French company ships, in which the latter were captured.

1759 Birthday of Robert Burns.

1782 De Grasse attacked the van of the British fleet under admiral Hood. The French were drawn from their anchorage ground, and by a masterly manouvre the British succeeded in obtaining it.

1786 Charles Price, one of the most successful counterfeiters ever known, committed suicide in prison, London. He had continued to practice forgeries on the Bank of England to an incredible amount during six years, contriving all the while to elude the most cunning devices of the police to detect him, although the notes were traced in every quarter to have proceeded from one man, always disguised and always inaccessible.

1787 Battle with the insurgents under Shays, at Springfield, Mass., who retreated with the loss of 3 killed.

1800 Jean Jacques Dessalines declared emperor of Hayti.

1807 Battle at Mohringen in Prussian Poland, in which Bernadotte defeated the Russians under Pahlen and Salitzin, who lost 1200 killed and 300 prisoners.

1813 Concordat signed at Versailles, by which Napoleon allowed the pope to exercise the pontificate in France and Italy, in the same manner as his predecessors.

1834 Castle of St. Louis at Quebec, the residence of the British governor-general, destroyed by fire.

1836 General Paez gained a victory over the rebels of Venezuela near Porto Cabello.

1838 Earthquake in the eastern part of Europe. Seven severe shocks occurred during a few days, by which 300 houses were thrown down in the city of Bucharest, and 60 persons killed.

JANUARY 26.

477 Subterranean thunders were heard simultaneously from the Black to the Red Sea, and the earth was convulsed without intermission for the space of six months after. In many places the air seemed to be on fire. Towns and large tracts of ground were swallowed up in Phrygia, during this convulsion, the particulars of which would seem incredible, were they not corroborated by contemporary historians.

1564 The pope confirmed by a bull the decrees of the Council of Trent.

1630 Henry Briggs, an English mathematician, died

1679 The invaluable library of Elias Ashmole destroyed by fire at his chambers in London, together with his collection of coins and other curious antiques.

1681 Two Cameronian women hanged at Edinburgh for calling the king and bishops "perjured, bloody men."

1699 Peace of Carlowitz concluded between Leopold I. of Austria, and Mustapha II. sultan of Turkey, after fifteen years of hostility.

1721 Peter Daniel Huet, a celebrated French critic and classical scholar died. He was engaged twenty years in publishing an edition of the Latin classics, which extended to 62 vols.

1782 De Grasse with the French fleet, 29 sail, attacked the British under Hood, 22 sail, but was repulsed with the loss of 1000 killed and wounded. British loss trifling.

1787, The assembly of notables met at Paris, having been called together to assist the king, Louis XVI. and M. Calonne, to raise a revenue to meet the exigencies of the times. M. Calonne presented his new plan of reform and taxation, imposing a share of the burden upon the privileged classes: but as the assembly was composed of these classes, they could not make up their minds to impose taxes upon themselves which had hitherto been borne by the lower classes. The assembly was called to help the king and his minister out of a dilemma, but plunged them deeper in trouble, and accelerated the revolution.

1814 The Russians under Blucher passed the Marne and marched upon Troyes. Bonaparte at the same time entered Vitry.

1820 Henry Andrews, a self-taught English mathematician, died. For more than forty years he produced an almanac for a company of stationers under the name of Francis Moore, physician, and astonished the simple and ignorant by his marvellous predictions. His prophecies were as much laughed at by himself as by the worshipful company of stationers for whom he annually manufactured them in order to render their almanacs saleable among the ignorant, with whom a lucky hit coverd a multitude of blunders. A few years before his death he predicted that people would soon know better than to be influenced by the prophecies which his employers required him to write. He did not live to see the publication of the *British Almanac*, which effected the downfal of *Poor Robin*, (the title of one of his almanacs) which ceased to exist in 1828.

1823 Edward Jenner died, aged 74, celebrated for having introduced the practice of vaccination as a preventive of small pox. He was the youngest son of a clergyman, born in England 1749. He commenced his investigations concerning the cow pox about the year 1776, and twenty years afterwards the practice was introduced into London hospitals. The success of this discovery procured him honorary titles, and a grant from parliament of £20,000.

1838 John O'Neil died at Havre de Grace, Md., distinguished for the resistance which he made at that place, to the British under admiral Cockburn, during the last war.

1839 Stephen Van Rensselaer died at Albany. He was born in the city of New-York 1764, and graduated at Cambridge, Mass. He was the fifth in descent from Kilian Van Rensselaer, the original proprietor and patentee of the colony of Rensselaerwyck, a territory 48 miles long and 24 broad. He filled several offices, civil and military; was a man of great wealth, and distinguished for his munificent charities and Christian virtues.

JANUARY 27.

1676 The Narragansetts, in retreating from their country in Rhode-Island, drove off from one of the inhabitants of Warwick, 15 horses, 50 oxen and 200 sheep.

1696 The Royal Sovereign burnt by accident. She was the

Jan. 27.

first great ship built in England, and became one of the best men of war in the world. For sixty years she was so formidable to her enemies that none of the most daring of them willingly ventured an engagement. The levies of money for building this noble vessel caused the rebellion.

1733 Thomas Woolston, an English divine, died in prison. He imbibed a fondness for alegorical interpretations of scripture from reading some of the early writers—particularly Origen. His speculations finally led to an indictment for blasphemy, and being unable to pay the fine imposed, he was retained in prison. He was a learned man, but held notions peculiar to himself, which was a high offence in those days.

1795 Pichegru made a requisition from the Dutch for the French army of 200,000 quintals of corn, 5,000,000 rations of hay, 5,000,000 measures of oats, 200,000 rations of straw, 150,000 pairs shoes, 20,000 pairs boots, 20,000 cloth coats and waistcoats, 40,000 pairs stocking breeches, 150,000 pairs linen pants, 200,000 shirts, 50,000 hats, to be furnished within a month, and 12,000 oxen to be furnished within two months.

1807 Burr's conspiracy communicated to congress.

1807 Bonaparte confiscated the possessions of Ernest Frederick Anthony, hereditary prince of Saxe Coburg, for holding a commission in the Russian service.

1807 Action between the British ship Caroline and the Spanish ship St. Raphael, which resulted in the capture of the latter, bound from Lima to Manilla, with 500,000 Spanish dollars, 1700 quintals copper, and a valuable cargo.

1814 Camp Defiance attacked by the Indians at day break. The United States troops and friendly Indians were commanded by Gen. Floyd, who repulsed the assailants with great slaughter.

1823 Charles Hutton, an eminent mathematician, died. He was born 1737; his father, a viewer of mines, intended him for the same employment; but he rose by his own energy and application to a high degree of fame and fortune.

1832 Augustin Daniels, count de Belliard died, a French statesman and soldier. He fought at Jemappes, was with Bonaparte throughout the Egyptian campaign; at Austerlitz; in all the great battles in Prussia; at Moskwa;

and lost an arm at Leipsic. He made himself useful under Louis XVIII. and Louis Philip.

1832 Andrew Bell, founder of the Bell or Madras system of education, died. It has been made a subject of dispute whether Bell or Lancaster is the progenitor of the monitorial or mutual system of instruction. In 1796 Dr. Bell returned from Madras, and submitted his system to the public. It has since been widely diffused over the civilized world.

1836 Frederick David Schaeffer died, pastor of the German Lutheran church in Philadelphia. He was born and educated in Germany, but came to this country in early life. He was a man of learning, and distinguished for his knowledge of languages.

JANUARY 28.

814 Charlemagne, or Charles I. of France, died. He was an illustrious sovereign, as well in the cabinet as in the field; and though he could not write his name, was the patron of men of letters and the restorer of learning. He wanted the virtue of humanity.

1547 Henry VIII. of England, having grown so unwieldy and corpulent that he was raised up and let down the stairs by a machine, after an illness of some weeks, sank under his disease, and died in the 38th year of his reign, and the 56th of his age. He repudiated his first wife 20 years after marriage, and in the course of about ten years espoused five other wives. Henry's reign was one of the most remarkable in the annals of the kingdom. He made himself so much feared, that no English king had fewer checks to his power. No hand less strong than his could have snapped the chain which bound the nation to papacy, and have resisted successfully the power and influence of the pope.

1612 Thomas Bodley died. He was actively employed during the last fifteen years of his life in collecting manuscripts and books for the library at Oxford, which bears his name, and which by his perseverance came to be one of the most celebrated in Europe.

1687 John Hevelius died, an eminent German astronomer.

Jan. 28.

1725 Peter the Great of Russia died. He devoted his life time to civilize his subjects, and raise the nation from barbarism and ignorance, to politeness, knowledge and power. He spared no pains or fatigue to obtain knowledge which he thought would be beneficial to his subjects. He expired in the arms of his wife, who had not left him for three nights, at the age of 53.

1782 John Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, the French geographer, died. He was esteemed as well for the gentleness and simplicity of his manners, as for his extensive knowledge. He labored at his maps fifteen hours a day for fifty years.

1790 The Jews of Spain, Portugal and Avignon admitted to the privileges of French citizens.

1794 John Gottlob Immanuel Breitkopf died at Leipsic. He acquired great celebrity as a printer and type founder. His foundry contained punches and matrices for 400 alphabets. He improved the printing press, and discovered a new method for facilitating the process of melting and casting. From his foundry types were sent to Russia, Sweden, Poland, and even America. With the interruption of only five or six hours for sleep, his whole life was devoted to study and useful employment.

1803 Madame Clairon, a French actress, died. She evinced when very young a predilection for the stage, and adopting the theatrical profession, soon became the first tragic performer of her age, and long remained without a rival. She published *Memoires et Reflexions sur la Declamation Theatrale.*

1804 Joseph Nicholas d'Azara, a Spanish diplomatist, died. He was born in Arragon, 1731; and became acquainted with Napoleon in 1796, who conceived great admiration of him. He was an ardent admirer of the arts and sciences, and collected an elegant library and a rich collection of paintings and antiques, which however he lost in the political changes of the times.

1816 Richard Joachim Henry Von Moellendorf, a Prussian general, died. He commanded the Prussian troops employed in 1793 in the disgraceful dismemberment of Poland, on which occasion he did every thing consistent with his commission to alleviate the misfortunes of the Poles.

Jan. 28.

1818 Nathan Birdseye died at Stratford, Conn., aged 103. His funeral was attended by 100 of his descendants; the whole number of which was 258.

1836 William Scott, baron Stowell, died. He filled the office of judge of the court of admiralty in England, thirty years with distinguished ability. He is represented to have been the charm and ornament of every society of which he formed a part; and his unbounded charities acquired for him universal regard and esteem.

JANUARY 29.

1597 Sir Anthony Shirley, commanding a British squadron, landed at Jamaica, and marched six miles to the principal town, which sumbitted to his mercy.

1743 Andrew Hercule de Fleury, cardinal and prime minister of Louis XV. died, aged 90. He was 73 years of age when he was placed at the head of the ministry, at which time the state was in a miserable condition. He healed the wounds of his country, and without bloodshed or cruelty established and increased the internal happiness of France, and its national glory.

1814 Battle of Brienne, in which the French under Napoleon gained an inconsiderable victory over the allies, under Blucher, who narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. It was at this place that Bonaparte acquired the rudiments of that skill in the military art with which he had almost prostrated the world.

1820 George III. died. It was during his reign that the discontents in America burst into an open flame, and an empire was lost to the British throne. In 1810 he retired from the government, and the interval which elapsed from that time until his death was a period of insanity. He died in the 82d year of his age and the 59th of his reign.

1824 Louisa Maria Caroline, countess of Albany, died at Florence, aged 72. She was the daughter of a German prince, and married Charles Stuart, the English pretender, whence she derived the title of countess of Albany. They resided at Rome, and had a little court, and were addressed as king and queen. The connection, however,

Jan 29.

was an unhappy one, and to escape from the barbarity of her husband she retired to a convent, and afterwards went to France. On the death of Charles, 1788, she returned to Italy. She was then secretly married to Alfieri, the poet; the French court conferred on her an annuity of 60,000 livres. Alfieri confesses that to her he owed his inspiration, and that without her friendship he should never have achieved anything excellent. Their ashes repose under a common monument in the church of Santa Croce, between the tombs of Machiavelli and Michael Angelo.

1829 Paul Francis Jean Nicholas de Barras, a French revolutionist, died. As a member of the national convention, he voted for the king's death; and subsequently, having offended Robespierre, he headed the force that captured the tyrant. As commander-in-chief of the troops of the convention, he entrusted Bonaparte with the post in which he first distinguished himself, on the 5th Oct. 1795. His political career ended 1799, when he received a passport to his estate from Napoleon, then first consul.

1829 Timothy Pickering, an American soldier and statesman, died. In public life he was distinguished for energy, ability and disinterestedness; as a soldier he was brave and patriotic; and his writings bear ample testimony to his talents and information. He was one of the leaders of the federal party.

1834 Duel at Paris between Gen. Bugeaud and M. Dulong, members of the chamber of deputies; Dulong was killed.

JANUARY 30.

1560 A phenomenon observed at London, called the *burning spears*, being one of the earliest records of that appearance now well known by the name of aurora borealis.

1601 Scipio Ammirati, an Italian historian, died. He wrote a history of Florence, published in 2 vols. folio.

1606 Sir Everard Digby hanged, drawn and quartered at the west end of St. Paul's church, London. He was concerned in the gunpowder plot, having offered £1500 towards defraying the expenses of that dreadful affair. He also entertained Fawkes, who was to have executed it in

his house; and was taken in open rebellion with other papists after the plot was detected and had miscarried.

1644 William Chillingworth died; celebrated for his skill as a religious controversialist, and a defender of protestantism against popery.

1649 Charles I. beheaded. He was born in Scotland 1600, and succeded to the British throne 1625. His reign was signalized by a struggle withhis parliaments, in procuring supplies, which finally ended in his execution. He was tried for treason against the people, and condemned with only three days' grace.

1735 George Granville, viscount Lansdowne, an eminent English poet, died. Having vainly endeavored to get employment in arms for the defence of James II., to whose cause he was warmly attached, he retired to private life, enjoying the company of his muse, which he employed in celebrating the reigning beauties of the age, in imitation of Waller.

1766 James Bartholomew Beccaria, an Italian physician and professor of natural philosophy, died. His writings are highly esteemed.

1766 Susanna Maria Cibber died. She was not only considered the best actress in England, but supposed by many to excel the celebrated Madame Clairon, of Paris, her contemporary.

1805 John Robinson, a celebrated Edinburgh mathematician, died.

1809 Assault upon Saragossa in Spain by the French under Junot, Lannes and Mortier. The Spaniards made a most desperate resistance; a corps of women even being formed for its defence. The houses were taken one by one; they were compelled to undermine upwards of 600 in order to get possession of them.

1833 Joseph Bluydenburge died at Smithtown, L. I., aged 101, retaining the vigor of perfect health to the last week of his life.

1834 Attempt to assassinate the president of the United States, Andrew Jackson, made by Richard Lawrence.

1837 Explosion of the magazine of the French garrison at Bona in Algiers, containing 12,000 pounds of powder and 1,000,000 musket cartridges. The commandant with 108 men were killed, and 102 wounded.

Jan. 30.

1837 The town of Jaffa in Palestine destroyed by an earthquake. Of 15,000 inhabitants, only 2,000 escaped burial in the ruins.

1837 Adam Azelius, the last remaining pupil of Linnaeus, died, celebrated for his travels in Asia and Africa.

JANUARY 31.

1574 birthday of Ben Jonson.

1578 Battle of Gemblours, in the Netherlands, by which the Spanish recovered their superiority in the Walloon provinces, which were zealously catholic.

1606 Guido Fawkes executed. He was an officer in the Spanish service, concerned in the gunpowder plot, and discovered in the vault below the house of lords, prepared to fire the train which was to involve the enemies of the catholic religion in one common ruin.

1616 Jacob Le Maire, a Dutchman, discovered Cape Horn, the southern extremity of the American continent.

1692 Massacre of Glencoe, Scotland. King William, whose chief virtue was not humanity, signed and countersigned the warrant, which was transmitted to the secretary for Scotland, who particularly charged the ministers of destruction to take no prisoners. The population was barbarously massacred, and the spot disembowelled of every social appearance.

1718 Ashton Lever died at Manchester, England. He was a collector of specimens in natural history, and possessed one of the finest museums in the world.

1787 The attorney-general stated to the Irish house of parliament that an insurrection existed in the county of Kerry, the people having taken an oath to obey the laws of *Captain Right*, (a fictitious name) and to starve the clergy.

1788 Charles Stuart, the pretender to the throne of England died at Rome. He was the grandson of James II., born at Rome 1720. In 1745 he landed in Scotland, with only seven companions and marched south gaining strength and carrying every thing before him till he arrived within 100 miles of London. Here his career was arrested, and the battle of Culloden decided his fate. He wandered about the wilds of Scotland five months, often without food, and

Jan. 31.

the price of £30,000 set upon his head. He finally escaped in a French vessel, and ended his days in dissipation.

1813 Samuel M'Keehan, surgeon's mate in the Ohio militia, ordered by general Harrison, with a flag of truce, and money for supplies, for the wounded prisoners taken January 22, put up for the night in a cave at the foot of the Miami, leaving his horse and cabriole at the entrance, and the flag stuck up; about midnight a party of Indians fired on them, wounded the doctor in the foot, killed and scalped his companion, Mr. Lamont, and stripped him: they took the money, horse, blankets, &c. and compelled the doctor to travel 20 miles that night on foot.

1833 Otho, prince of Bavaria, arrived at Napoli di Romana, as the first king of restored Greece; at which time he had not attained his 18th year.

1838 Osceola, the celebrated Seminole chief, died at Charleston, S. C., aged 35. From a vagabond child he became the master-spirit of a long and desperate war. He was a subtil and sagacious savage, who established gradually and surely a resistless ascendancy over his adopted tribe, by the daring of his deeds, the constancy of his hostility to the whites, and the profound craft of his policy.

1839 James Byles died at Oyster Bay, N. Y., aged 118. He was a native of France, came to this country while a boy, was a soldier under Wolfe, and in the battle of Quebec.

EVERY DAY BOOK.

FEBRUARY 1.

1461 Battle of Mortimer's Cross, in which Edward, duke of York, (afterwards Edward IV.) revenged his father's death by a signal victory over the royalists, commanded by Jasper, earl of Pembroke.

1642 Edward Finch died. He was vicar of Christ church, London, from which he was expelled for preaching in a surplice and associating with women.

1681 John Edward Nidhard, an Austrian Jesuit, died. He was appointed inquisitor-general and minister of Spain.

1684 Robert Leighton, a Scotch prelate, died. He for a number of years employed his talents and influence in a vain endeavor to bring about a reconciliation between the presbyterians and episcopalians. As a preacher he was admired beyond all his contemporaries, and his works have not yet lost their popularity.

1686 Francis Blondel died; eminent for his knowledge of geometry and belles-lettres; was professor of mathematics and architecture, and tutor to the Dauphin of France.

1702 Marshal Villeroy, general of the French and Spanish armies in Italy, surprised in his bed at Cremona, and taken prisoner by the imperialists under prince Eugene.

1708 Captain Rogers discovered Alexander Selkirk on the island of Juan Fernandez, where he had lived alone four years and four months.

1718 Daniel Francis Voisin, chancellor of France, died. He was eminent for his talents, integrity and virtue.

1733 Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, died. His court was one of the most splendid and polished in Europe, and he filled with dignity his station among the European powers. In his character generous ideas were united with despotic feelings; a taste for pleasure with the cares of ambition; and the restlessness of a warlike spirit with the effeminacy of a luxurious

life. Instances of his prodigious strength are recorded, which appear almost incredible.

1775 The new congress of Massachusetts met at Cambridge and chose John Hancock their president.

1781 Lord Cornwallis with the British army, passed the Catawba at M'Cowan's Ford. His passage was disputed by Wm. Davidson Lieut. Col. commandant of the N. Carolina line, and brigadier general of militia, with 300 militia. Davidson was overpowered, and killed by a ball in the breast. Cornwallis had his horse killed under him.

1789 The first president of the United States elected.

1793 War declared against England and Holland by the French.

1796 A stone was thrown at the carriage of George III. king of England as he was returning from Drury Lane theatre. It passed through the glass and hit the queen in the face.

1800 Battle between the U. S. frigate Constellation, captain Truxton, and the French frigate La Vengeance of 54 guns. The action lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning until after noon, when the Vengeance was completely silenced; but taking advantage of a squall made her escape to Curracoa, where she arrived in a shattered condition, having lost 160 men, killed and wounded.

1801 Daniel Nicholas Chodowiecki, a German painter and engraver, died. He practised miniature painting with great assiduity to support his mother. His first trials at engraving excited the astonishment of connoisseurs; and at length scarce a book appeared in Prussia for which he did not engrave at least a vignette. He was universally esteemed for his integrity.

1813 American privateer schooner Hazard, Capt. Le Chartier of 3 guns and 38 men, captured the British merchant ship Albion of 12 guns, and 15 men; on the 23d she was recaptured by the British cutter Caledonia of8 guns, and 38 men; on the 26th the Hazard fell in with and took both of them; but succeeded in bringing the Albion only into St Mary's. The Hazard had her first lieut. and 6 men wounded, but she was much shattered. Great part of the Caledonia's crew were killed or wounded

1814 Bonaparte defeated by the allied army near Chaumenil.

Feb. 1.

1815 Eruption of the volcano of Albay, situated in the province of Camarines, on the southern part of the island of Lucon or Luconia, one of the Phillipine islands, in the Indian Ocean; by this awful catastrophe five populous towns were entirely destroyed and more than 1200 of the inhabitants perished.

1824 Henry Bate Dudley died. He was born in England 1745, educated for the pulpit, and succeeded to his father's benefice. He established the *Morning Post*, and subsequently several other papers, and manifested his literary abilities by the production of several successful comedies. He obtained a baronetcy, and at the time of his decease was a magistrate for eleven counties.

1824 John Lempriere died, author of the *Biographical Dictionary*. He was an English prelate, and an excellent classical scholar.

1833 Elizabeth Moore died, in Pitt county, N. C., aged 101.

1837 A memorial was presented to congress signed by 56 authors of Great-Britain, praying that body to secure to them the exclusive right to their respective writings in the United States.

1837 Edward Donovan died, near London, a celebrated author on natural history.

FEBRUARY 2.

1141 Battle of Lincoln, and defeat of Stephen, king of England, by the earl of Gloucester. The king, whose valor deserved a better fortune, was taken prisoner, loaded with irons, and Matilda proclaimed queen.

1421 Henry V. entered London from the complete conquest of France, which had been accomplished in about five years, and was received by the people amidst such pageants and popular rejoicings as that capital had never witnessed.

1529 Balthazar Castiglione, an Italian nobleman and poet died. He was also so well skilled in painting, sculpture and architecture, that it is said Raphael and Michael Angelo, though incomparable artists, never thought their works perfect unless they had his approbation.

1682 John Pautre died; an eminent French designer and

Feb. 2.

engraver. His works were published in 3 vols. folio, and contained more than 1000 engravings.

1688 Abraham du Quesne died. He was a native of Normandy in France, and distinguished himself in the navy by a series of valorous and successful engagements.

1705 A new eruption of the peak of Teneriffe, forming the third volcanic mouth.

1771 John Lockman, an English dramatic writer, died.

1788 James Stuart died; sometimes called Athenian Stuart, a very celebrated traveller and delineator of Athenian architecture.

1794 The French convention decreed it treason for any officer to surrender his ship to a force less than double his own!

1797 Mantua surrendered to the French, who now became entire masters of the pope's dominions; whereupon Napolean dictates to his holiness those pious terms of pacification signed ten days after.

1799 Elizabeth Woodcock, an English woman, returning home from market in one of the most stormy nights ever known in England, was overwhelemed in a snow drift, where she remained eight days without sustenance; when discovered her mental faculties were unimpaired, but she had lost the use of her feet, and died some months after.

1804 George Walton died, one of the signers of the Dec. of Independence. He was a native of Virginia, served an apprenticeship to a carpenter, removed to Georgia and studied law. He was foremost among the patriots of that state who asembled to devise measures of resistance to the acts of parliament in relation to American taxations.

1806 Miranda sailed from New-York on his expedition to revolutionize South-America.

1806 Thomas Banks died. He was bred a wood carver, to which he served an apprenticeship. But having taken several premiums for models of sculpture he turned his attention to that art, and was sent to Rome to study at the academy's expense. From Italy he repaired to Russia, where he stayed two years; but not meeting with any adequate encouragement, he returned to his own country. A colossial statue of Achilles mourning the loss of Briseis is his masterpeice. He closed a life of ardous exertion, at the age of 70; and there are mounuments, both in Russia and England that will long attest his skill.

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1807 Battle of Bergfried near the lower Vistula. Bonaparte defeated the Russians after a severe and sanguinary contest in which Soult, Angereau, &c. distinguished themselves very highly. The French took 4 pieces of cannon and 1700 prisoners. Same day, the French general Guyot captured the whole of the Russian magazines at Guttstadt.

1814 Bonaparte defeated at Brienne with the loss of 173 cannon and 4000 men.

1820 Benjamin Trumbull died, aged 92, author of a *History of Connecticut.*

1831 A. Bonpland, the celebrated traveller, permitted to leave Paraguay, where he had been detained about nine years, by the dictator Francia.

1834 Richard Lander, the enterprizing traveller and discoverer of the course of the Niger, died at Fernando Po, in Africa, of wounds received from the natives. All his papers were lost. The British government allowed his wife and daughter a pension of £150.

1834 Lorenzo Dow died, aged 57; an eccentric traveling preacher. He was born in Connecticut and had a good elementary education; but in his youth acquired vicious habits which however he overcame at about the age of 14. At an early age he believed himself called to preach, and in obeying the impulse he commenced a career which has probably never been equalled; and in spite of acute bodily disease preformed an amount of labor in traveling and preaching never before known. Before he had completed his twenty-fifth year, he once rode 1500 miles and held 184 meetings in ten weeks and two days; and about a year afterwards, travelled 4000 miles in the southern states, constantly preaching, in seven months, and finished his tour without stockings, shoes or outer garment, and almost without a horse. For several years after he travelled from seven to ten thousand miles and held six or seven hundred meetings annually. It is thought that during the thirty-eight years of his public life he must have travelled two hundred thousand miles, including three voyages to England and Ireland. During these flying journies he constantly refused donations and contributions, except for immediate want; and his travelling expenses exceeded his receipts more than one half, the first eighteen years. Afterwards, however, his books became a source of profit to him, and finally he became the maker and vender of a

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family medicine! which was a matter of speculation purely. He was twice married; his second wife survived him. He was familiar to every body throughout the United States, for there were few places however obscure which he had not visited.

1839 DEBORAH LOGAN died at Stenton, Pa. She was a member of the Penn. Historical Soc., and more intimately acquainted with the early history of that state, than any other person living.

FEBRUARY 3.

1014 SWEYN, king of Denmark, died.

1399 JOHN OF GAUNT, duke of Lancaster, died. He was the son of Edward III.; was a prince of distinguished valor and prudence, and a patron of the poet Chaucer.

1497 "Johannes Cabotus Venetus et Sebastianus illius filius," commissioned by Henry VII. of England to take six ships of 200 tons burden from any port in the kingdom for the purpose of making a western voyage of discovery. This expedition was got ready by the beginning of May, and consisted of two caravals freighted by the merchants of London and Bristol, and some smaller craft.

1619 By letters patent dated this day, James I. granted Ben Jonson a pension of 100 marks during life, "in consideration of the good and acceptable service heretofore done and hereafter to be done by the said B. J."

1660 CHARLES X. of Sweden died. He ascended the throne 1654; and was a prudent though a warlike monarch.

1730 ELIZABETH THOMAS, an English poetess, died. She is known by the name of Corinne.

1761 RICHARD NASH, commonly called Beau Nash, died, aged 87. He was the most accomplished *gentlemen* in England.

1779 The American Gen. Moultrie defeated 200 British at Port Royal Island, South Carolina, and drove them off that island. Moultrie had 1 lieutenant and 7 privates killed, and 22 wounded. The British lost most of their officers.

1781 The Americans, closely pursued by the British after the battle of the Cowpens, crossed the Yadkin and secured their boats on the north side, when a sudden rise of the river arrested the pursuit of the enemy. In this retreat

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the Americans endured extreme hardships with admirable fortitude, and their remarkable escape confirmed them in the belief that their cause was favored of heaven.

1781 St. Eustatia, one of the West-India islands, taken by the British under Rodney. The plunder amounted to above £3,000,000, besides 6 Dutch armed frigates and 150 vessels, many of them richly laden. The British kept the Dutch colors hoisted, by which means several Dutch, French and American vessels were decoyed and captured.

1786 Gaspard Risbeck, a German author, died.

1794 Slavery abolished in the French colonies; one good deed of the revolution.

1797 Faenza in Italy carried by assault by the French under Victor, afterwards duke of Belluno.

1809 The Spanish junta in Seville issued orders to their troops to give no quarter to the French found in Spain.

1810 British ship Valiant of 74 guns captured the French frigate Cannoniere, 14 guns, with a cargo worth $800,000.

1813 The Spanish cortez abolished the inquisition.

1831 The duke of Nemours elected king of Belgium.

1832 George Crabbe died; one of the most popular of the modern British poets.

1832 Charles Victor de Bonstetten died, aged 87; a distinguished Swiss moralist, politician, metaphysician, geologist and traveller.

1836 Marie Letitia Bonaparte, mother of Napoleon, died. She was born at Ajaccio 1750; her maiden name Romolini; was one of the most beautiful women of Corsica; married, in the midst of civil discord, Charles Bonaparte, an officer who fought with Paoli; was left a widow 1785, having borne 13 children, of whom 5 sons and 3 daughters survived their father, and became celebrated. Madame Bonaparte was a woman of great force and energy of character.

FEBRUARY 4.

211 Lucius Septimus Severus, emperor of Rome, died at York, England. His sons, Geta and Caracalla, were by this event recalled from Scotland, where they were de-

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bating with Fingal, over heath and mountain, her ancient stubborn independence.

836 Egbert, the last king of the Saxon heptarchy, and the first of England, died.

856 Magnentius Maurus Rabanus, a learned German divine died. His works on theology are numerous.

1555 John Rogers, prebendary of St. Paul's, and the protomartyr, burned at Smithfield.

1607 James Menochius died; a civilian of Pavia, of distinguished abilities.

1644 A very large comet, which had terrified the straight-bodied folks of New-England with its prodigious length of tail, disappeared on this day, to their great relief.

1665 The first number of the London Gazette appeared, published by Sir Roger L'Estrange.

1687 Francis de Crequi, marshal of France, died. He was distinguished for his military enterprizes and heroic courage.

1693 Earthquake of Sicily, which swallowed up Catana and 1800 citizens.

1746 Robert Blair, a Scottish clergyman and poet, died. The only production of his which we possess, is *The Grave*, a poem, striking and vigorous.

1749 John James Heidegger died at London. He was born in Switzerland, and came to England, where by his taste and judgment in operatic amusements, he was appointed to the management of the opera house and the masquerades. He was the ugliest featured man in the kingdom, but good-humored, benevolent and charitable.

1762 Samuel Davies, an American divine, died, aged 36. He labored some years as a presbyterian pastor in Virginia, where the act of uniformity was enforced with great rigor, and was the founder of the first presbytery in that state. His sermons have passed through many editions on both sides of the Atlantic.

1774 Charles Marie de La Condamine died. He was possessed of a daring spirit, which led him to enter the army. But the restoration of peace cut off his hopes of promotion, and he travelled in Turkey and Asia. On his return to Paris, the academy were making arrangements to send a deputation to the equator for scientific purposes.

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The very desire of being connected with so perilous an undertaking made him an astronomer. The fatigues and hardships which he encountered in South-America, were heightened by the discord and jealousy which arose among his companions. He died while undergoing an operation for the removal of a malady contracted in Peru. He bore an excellent character, and left many valuable works.

1779 JOHN HAMILTON MORTIMER, an eminent English historical painter, died.

1783 Cessation of hostilities with Great-Britain, and final conclusion of the seven years' war of the revolution, which freed the American colonies from the claims of the mother country, and gave a new nation to the world.

1787 JACOB WISMER died, aged 103. He was a German by birth, came to America in queen Anne's reign, and settled in Pennsylvania; here he married his third wife, with whom he lived 67 years, and left 170 descendants.

1790 Louis XVI. took the oath to maintain the new constitution.

1793 An embargo laid on all French vessels in Great-Britain.

1794 The legislature of Massachusetts having repealed the law against theatrical amusements, the Federal Street theatre was opened as a regular, lawful theatre, with *Gustavus Vasa* and *Modern Antiques.*

1800 WILLIAM TASKER died, aged 60. He was 30 years rector of a church, but deprived of its income by unmerited persecutions and litigations, until near the close of his life. The works which he published added to his reputation with the learned, but contributed nothing to his support; and he continued to struggle against poverty and oppression.

1804 CHRISTIAN JOSEPH JAGEMANN, librarian to the duchess Amalia of Weimar, died. He was destined for the cloister, but escaped from the monastery, and became a distinguished writer on the fine arts and literature of Italy.

1834 JOHN O'KEEFE, a British dramatic author, died at Southampton, England, aged 68.

1835 WADE HAMPTON died at Columbia, S. C. aged 81. He distinguished himself in the war of the revolution under Sumpter and Marion; and during the last war command-

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ed a brigade on the northern frontier. He was reputed the most extensive planter in the United States; one of the wealthiest men in the whole southern country; and perhaps no other man in this country ever amassed so large a fortune by agriculture.

1836 William Gell died at Naples. He was a classical antiquary, the illustrator of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and author of various works on classical antiquity. He was admired alike for the depth and versatility of his erudition, the benevolence of his heart, and the suavity of his manners.

This day in the calendar of Hesiod, is auspicious for marriages and the repairing of ships; but a day of *troubles*.

FEBRUARY 5.

46 B. C. Marcus Cato killed himself, at the age of 48. He was a lover of philosophy, in which he rigidly followed the doctrines of the stoics. He was a soldier, and his first campaign was against Spartacus; afterwards he led 1000 foot into Asia, where he was ridiculed for the small number of his attendants, but was wholly unmoved by it. He sided with Cicero against Catiline, and opposed Cæsar in the senate on that occasion. He endeavored to bring about a reconciliation between Cæsar and Pompey, but finding it in vain, sided with the latter. When Pompey was slain he fled to Utica, and Cæsar pursuing him, he advised his friends to be gone, and his son to trust to Cæsar's clemency; then lay down upon his bed, read Plato on the immortality of the soul twice over, and rose and thrust his own sword through his body.

41 B. C. Augustus, by a vote of the senate, in full assembly, their brows crowned with laurel, saluted with the title of *Father of his Country.*

1444 An eruption of Vulcano, one of the Lipari islands, which changed the entire face of the local navigation. Aristotle records a dreadful explosion, which is supposed to have formed the island as it stood in the time of Pliny.

1552 James Meyer, a Flemish historian, died, aged 61.

1617 Prospero Alpini, a famous Venitian physican and botanist, died, aged 64.

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1674 A parhelion or mock sun observed near Marienbourg in Western Prussia. It appeared in the horizon beneath the material sun, of a red color.

1679 Joost Van Vondel, a Dutch poet of considerable eminence, died, aged 91.

1684 Philip de Montault, duke of Noailles, died. He renounced the protestant faith, and rose to a high rank in the army.

1718 Adrian Reland died; a learned orientalist, and professor at Utrecht.

1721 James, earl of Stanhope, died. He distinguished himself in the field and in the cabinet, under George I.

1729 John Truchet died at Paris. He was distinguished for his knowledge of geometry and hydraulics.

1757 Battle of Plassy, in Hindostan, in which the British under Col. Clive achieved an important victory.

1782 The garrison at Minorca, 2692 men under Gen. Murray, surrendered to the French and Spanish, 16,000, under the Duc de Crillon.

1792 John Eardly Wilmot, an English miscellaneous writer, died.

1751 The coffin and remains of a farmer were interred at Stevenage, England. He died in 1721, bequeathing an estate worth £400 a year to his two brothers, to be enjoyed by them during 30 years, at the expiration of which time he expected to return to life, when the estate was to be given up to him again. In order to his convenience on his reappearance, he ordered his coffin to be placed on a beam in the barn, with the key enclosed, that he might liberate himself. Four days grace being allowed him for his resurrection, beyond the time specified in the will, and not then presenting himself, his bones were consigned to the earth and his estate forfeited.

1780 The first shock of the earthquakes in Sicily and the two Calabrias, was felt at Scylla on the same day. In the night a tremendous wave swept from the coast 2473 inhabitants, with the prince of the place. The work of destruction and terror continued for almost four months, accompanied by incessant rains and bursts of thunder. Of 375 villages in Calabria, 320 were destroyed. It is estimated that 35,521 persons lost their lives in 33 towns only.

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1790 William Cullen, a celebrated Scottish physician and medical writer, died. He settled at Glasgow, and was for some time a professor of the university there, which he left on an invitation to Edinburgh. He successfully combatted the specious doctrines of Boerhaave, depending on the humoral pathology; founding his own views on an enlarged view of the principles of Hoffman.

1791 John Beard, an eminent and popular English theatrical vocalist, died. He ultimately became joint proprietor and acting manager of Covent Garden theatre, and continued on the stage till the loss of his hearing forced him to leave it.

1795 Report of the committee of the assembly of the states of Holland, respecting the state of the bank of Amsterdam, by which it appeared that the bank had been for 50 years receiving as securities for large sums advanced by it, a very considerable number of bonds instead of specie.

1796 The British, under admiral Elphinstone, captured Negombo, in the East-Indies.

1799 Lewis Galvani, an Italian philosopher, died, aged 62. His favorite studies were anatomy and physiology. In his pursuits he was led fortuitously to the discovery of a new branch of science, called *Galvanism.* His manners are said to have been most unostentatious and retiring, and his mind of a melancholy turn.

1802 The French and Spanish troops landed at Hayti and captured forts Dauphin, Bizoton and St. Joseph. Christophe, the black general, set the town on fire and massacred many of the white inhabitants.

1807 Pascal de Paoli, a celebrated Corsican general, died near London. While endeavoring to rescue his native island from the tyranny of the Genoese government, and defending its liberties against Gallic encroachments and invasion, being overpowered by the French, he retired with a few of his followers to England, where in a few years he ended his illustrious career.

1807 The French under Soult, Davoust and Ney, surrounded and cut to pieces a Russian column of 9000 men, took 1000 prisoners and 16 cannon.

1809 British ship Loire, capt. Schomberg, captured the French national ship Hebe, 20 guns, with 600 barrels of flour.

1810 The French under Sebastiani and Milhaud defeated the Spaniards and took Malaga with its immense stores, 171

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cannon, &c. The same day two French frigates of 40 guns each, full of troops, destroyed off Gaudaloupe.

1813 British admiral Warren declared the ports and harbors of the bay of Chesapeake to be in a state of blockade.

1814 Seventeen British officers put in close confinement at Chilicothe, on the principle of retaliation.

1815 British ship Grannicus, Capt. Wise, captured the American privateer brig George Little, 8 guns, 58 men.

1816 Richard, viscount Fitzwilliam, died, leaving to the university of Cambridge his splendid library and £60,000 for the erection of a museum for its reception and exhibition. In his collection there are more than 10,000 proof prints of the first artists, a very extensive library of rare and costly works, among which are nearly 300 Roman missals, finely illuminated. There is also a very curious collection of the best ancient music, containing the original *Virginal* book of queen Elizabeth, and many works of Handel in the handwriting of that great master.

1818 Charles XIII. of Sweden, died. He was the second son of Adolphus Frederick, and appointed at his birth high admiral of Sweden. His education was directed chiefly to naval tactics, but the revolutions of the time called him finally to the throne, where he conducted with great prudence, and gained the confidence of the people.

1822 Ali, pacha of Yanina, generally called Ali Pacha, killed. He was a bold and crafty rebel against the Porte; an intelligent and active governor of his province; as a warrior, decided and able; as a man, a very fiend. His early life was unfortunate, but his extraordinary strength of mind, which shrank from no danger or crime, united to great address, raised him to princely independence. His enormities at length attracted the wrath of the sultan. Finding it vain to withstand so powerful a foe, he sued for pardon, gave up his fortress, and was treacherously cut down, with six of his companions.

1831 The Russian army of 160,000 men enter Poland at several points, Count Diebitsch commander-in-chief.

1823 Juan Antonio Llorente died. He was induced by Bonaparte, who placed in his hands the papers of the inquisition, to write a history of that tribunal. When the fortunes of the Bonapartes declined, he was banished from his country, and lived in France in indigence, sup-

porting himself by teaching Spanish in the boarding schools; but the university at last forbid him that means of support. The rage of his enemies was raised to the highest pitch by the publication of his *Portraits Politiques des Papes*, and the old man was ordered in the middle of winter to leave Paris in three days, and France in the shortest possible time. He was not allowed to rest one day, and died exhausted, a victim to the persecutions of the 19th century, a few days after his arrival in Madrid.

1824 Henry Callisen, a German physician and surgeon, died. He was the son of a poor clergyman; educated himself; served in the army and in the fleet; afterwards in the hospitals in Copenhagen; and finally accepted a professorship in the university.

1835 Tremendous eruptions of volcanoes, attended with destructive earthquakes, occurred in Central America, sinking several towns and villages, and destroying a large part of St. Miguel and St. Salvador.

1837 James Cervetto the younger died, aged 90. He first brought the violincello into favor in England. He excelled his father as a musician, was leader of the orchestra of Drury-Lane theatre in the time of Garrick, and 72 years member of the royal society of musicians.

A day of dire calamity, says Hesiod, in which certain *Greek* ladies, called "the Furies," make their round, "*about, about, about.*"

FEBRUARY 6.

1593 James Amyott, grand almoner of France, died; a writer on various subjects, but chiefly known as the translator of *Plutarch's Lives* and *Morals.*

1623 Juan Mariana, a Spanish historian, died. He wrote several works, theological and historical; the most considerable of which is his *History of Spain.*

1685 Charles II., king of England, died. At the time of the death of his father he was a refugee at the Hague, on which he immediately assumed the royal title. In 1660 he entered London amidst the universal acclamations of the people. He was a confirmed sensualist and voluptuary, says Lardner, and owing to the example of him and his court, his reign was the era of the most dissolute

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manners that ever prevailed in England. His career was terminated by a fit of apoplexy, at the age of 55. It was during this reign that the great plague and the great fire of London occurred.

129 B. C. Three ambassadors from John Hyrcanus, the Jewish pontiff, were received at Rome, when the senate decreed a renewal of the league of amity and assistance with that "good and friendly people," and dismissed the delegates with presents.

1554 John Wyatt and a number of others executed for an insurrection and riot on account of queen Mary's marriage with Philip II. of Spain.

1647 The Scotch delivered up Charles I. to the Parliament, on receiving the sum of £200,000; and two years after, same day, the house of lords and office of king were abolished by two brief resolutions.

1693 A party of about 700 French and Indians fell upon the Mohawk villages near Schenectady, and took about 300 prisoners in the English interest, without doing much other damage. They were pursued by Col. Schuyler with a party from Albany, and several skirmishes ensued. The French escaped by crossing the north branch of the Hudson on a cake of ice. They lost in this enterprize 80 men killed, and were reduced to great want before they got home.

1736 Earthquake in New-England.

1738 Joseph Mitchell, a Scotch dramatic poet, died.

1740 Clement XII., (Laurence Corsini) pope of Rome, died. He was very popular, and corrected many abuses in the church.

1755 Maurice Johnson, a noted English antiquary, died.

1756 Birthday of Aaron Burr, at Newark, N. J. His father was the Rev. William Burr, second president of New-Jersey college at Princeton, and his mother a daughter of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, third president of that institution.

1777 Great Britain granted letters of marque and reprisal against America.

1778 The French avowed the independence of the United States by concluding a treaty of defensive alliance with them.

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1783 Launcelot Brown died. He invented a new system of horticulture, and carried ornamental gardening to a high degree of perfection. Many delightful places of resort in England will stand for ages memorials of his superior taste and abilities.

1788 Massachusetts adopted the Constitution of the United States, being the 6th state which ratified that instrument. The vote stood 187 to 166.

1803 Giambattista Casti, a Florentine historian, died, aged 82. His works are full of wit and originality, and some of them have been translated into English.

1804 Joseph Priestley died. He was born at Fieldhead in England 1733, and was the son of a Calvinistic clothier, in whose rigid principles he was educated. His heresy was pretty well known at the time he undertook the charge of a congregation, which finally ripened into unitarianism. His publications had already made him extensively known, when in 1766 he became acquainted with Franklin, in London, by whom he was encouraged to compose a work on electricity. This was followed by several scientific works, till 1794, on the anniversary of the capture of the Bastile, the mob at Birmingham, where he then resided, proceeded to his house, which with his library, manuscripts and apparatus, fell a prey to the flames. Finally, goaded by party enmity, he sought an asylum in the United States, and took up his residence at Northumberland, Pa. Here his devotion to his favorite pursuits brought on a disease, which hastened the end of his existence, in the 71st year of his age. His works amount to about 70 vols. octavo.

1806 Action between the British fleet under admiral Duckworth, and the French under Lessiegues, off St. Domingo, which resulted in the destruction of the latter.

1807 The French under Murat defeated the Prussians under Hoff, in Prussian Poland.

1813 The United States government ordered all alien enemies to report themselves to the marshals of the districts in which they resided.

1815 Full pardon granted to the Barratarian pirates by the president of the United States, in consequence of their fidelity and courage in the defence of New-Orleans.

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1832 The crew of the United States frigate Potomac made an attack upon Qualla Battoo, in Sumatra. The town was destroyed and 150 Malays killed; loss of the Potomac 2 killed, 14 wounded.

FEBRUARY 7.

1642 William Bedell, bishop of Kilmore, died; one of the most exemplary prelates of the 17th century. He was so greatly respected even by the papists, that when the Irish rebellion of 1641 broke out, his was for some time the only English house in the county that stood unviolated. But refusing to submit to the orders of the council of state, interfering with his religious duties, he was thrown into prison, and his death was occasioned by the rigors of confinement. He translated the Old Testament into Irish.

1693 Paul Pelisson Fontanier died. He gave a history of the French Academy from its establishment.

1778 Daniel Boone, the first settler of Kentucky, taken by the French and Indians near the Blue Licks. This was the second time he had fallen into the hands of the Indians. He made his escape about ten days after, and reached home in safety.

1792 Athanase Auger, a celebrated linguist, died. He was born at Paris, 1734, and became a clergyman. His studies of the Greek and Roman writers were indefatigable; the study of Cicero and of Roman history occupied the last thirty years of his life. His translations &c. were published in 30 vols. Learning proved its worth in his character and life.

1799 John Hedwig died; a German botanist, whose researches respecting the cryptogamia class of plants have established his name.

1807 Schweidnitz in Silesia surrendered to the French general Vandamme.

1810 British general Picton tried for ordering Louisa Calderon to be put to the torture. He was killed at the battle of Waterloo.

1812 Earthquake at Philadelphia; duration 30 seconds.

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1813 Captain Forsyth with 200 volunteers from Ogdensburgh, crossed at Morristown from Elizabethtown, surprized the British guard and took 52 prisoners, 140 guns and some munitions, and liberated from jail 16 British deserters.

1823 Anne Radcliffe died. She was born in London 1764, and married at the age of 23 William Radcliffe, editor of the *British Chronicle*. The *Romance of the Forest*, her third novel, gave her much celebrity, and the *Mysteries of Udolpho* placed her at the head of a department of fiction then rising into esteem. These works still maintain their places among the more modern and fashionable productions of the kind.

1828 Henry Neele, an ingenious English poet and novelist, died by his own hand, in a fit of insanity, supposed to have originated from too intense an application to study. He was the son of an engraver, and educated for the bar. His literary remains were published after his death.

1837 Gustavus Adolphus IV. ex-king of Sweden, died. He came to the throne at the age of 14, on the assassination of his father 1792; but on account of his violent and impolitic conduct, he was deposed in 1809, and his heirs excluded from the throne. He afterwards travelled in different countries of Europe under different names, and died at St. Gall in Switzerland. The latter years of his life were spent in poverty; he was badly clothed and fed, and possessed only an annuity of £300.

1837 The royal palace at Naples took fire and was partially destroyed. The library and the magnificent collection of paintings belonging to the king were burnt.

FEBRUARY 8.

1250 Robert, count of Artois, killed. He was the brother of Louis IX. of France, refused the empire of Germany offered him by the pope, and accompanied his brother to the Holy Land, where he conducted himself with great valor. He fell in the battle of Massourah.

1574 Geoffrey Vallee, a French writer, author of *Beatitude des Chretiens*, which drew upon him the censures of the inquisition, burnt at Paris.

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1587 Mary Stuart, queen of Scotts, beheaded in the great hall of Fotheringay castle, at the age of 44. She was the daughter of James V. of Scotland. The misfortunes which it was the destiny of this beautiful and accomplished woman to undergo are well known. After an imprisonment of 19 years in England, she was brought to the scaffold on a conviction of conspiracy against the queen, Elizabeth, who was doubtless glad to be rid of so dangerous a rival.

1594 Edmund Bonnefoy, a writer on oriental law, died at Geneva in Switzerland, at the age of 38. He was appointed professor in the university of Valence in France, where he narrowly escaped assassination at the massacre of St. Bartholomews. He bore an excellent character independent of his talents and learning.

1637 Ferdinand II. of Germany, an enterprizing monarch, died.

1664 Moses Amyrault, an eminent French divine, died. He was a man of such remarkable benevolence, that he bestowed the whole of his salary upon the poor, without distinguishing between catholics and protestants.

1690 A party of about 300 French and Indians made an assault on Schenectady about 12 o'clock at night. The inhabitants were taken by surprize, and 60 men, women and children massacred, and the town destroyed. They took 27 prisoners, the remainder of the inhabitants fled to Albany, nearly naked, through a deep snow, of whom 25 lost their limbs from the severity of the frost.

1727 George Sewell died; an English dramatic poet, physician and miscellaneous writer.

1750 Aaron Hill, a celebrated dramatic and miscellaneous writer in the time of Garrick, died.

1752 Gaspar de Real died at Paris, author of a valuable work on government.

1807 Battle of Preuss Eylau, between the French army of 90,000 under Bonaparte, and 60,000 Russians under Benningsen. The battle commenced at the dawn of day. At noon a storm arose, which drifted the snow in the eyes of the Russians. The contest ended at 10 o'clock at night, when each army, after 14 hours hard fighting, occupied the same position as in the morning. Twelve of Napoleon's eagles were in the hands of Benningsen, and

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the field between was strewed with 50,000 dead, dying and wounded. The Russians finally retreated, leaving 15,000 prisoners in the hands of the French.

1815 The congress of Vienna abolished slavery.

1819 John David Ackerblad died; a Swedish scholar, who distinguished himself by his researches in Runic, Phœnician, Coptic and Hieroglyphic literature.

1820 Charles Justus Gruner, a Prussian police officer, died. He was an active opponent of Napoleon during the whole of his career, and was finally imprisoned to appease the French. After the second fall of Bonaparte he was made Prussian director of the police for Paris and the environs, in which capacity he counteracted with great decision and dexterity, the cunning of Fouche, who employed every means to retain the works of art which had been collected at Paris. He wrote several valuable works on subjects connected with politics and the police.

1827 William Mitford, an eminent historical and philological writer, died. He is best known as the author of a popular history of Greece.

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1450 Agnes Sorel died. She was the mistress of Charles VII. of France, distinguished for her beauty, strength of mind, and the influence she possessed over the king, whom she incited to deeds of glory.

1555 John Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, burnt. He was a dissenter in the time of Mary, and refusing to recant his opinions, was burned in the city of Gloucester, and suffered death with admirable constancy.

1555 Rowland Taylor burnt at Hadleigh in England, for resisting the establishment of papal worship in his church. Great efforts were made to induce him to recant, which he firmly rejected, and proceeded on his way to the stake with great courage and apparent unconcern. During the burning he stood without crying or moving, till one of the executioners struck him on the head with a halberd, when the corpse fell down into the fire.

1577 Philibert de Lorme, an eminent French architect and antiquary, died. He left several works on architecture greatly esteemed.

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1636 PHILEMON HOLLAND died at Coventry, Eng. He was a laborious translator of the Greek and Latin authors.

1670 FREDERICK III. of Denmark died. He succeeded his father, Christian IV., and improved the condition of his people by making them more independent of the nobles; the crown he also made hereditary.

1675 The French fleet of 9 men-of-war and several fire ships defeated the Spanish blockading fleet at Messina, and entered that port in triumph.

1734 PETER POLINIERE died at Coulonces in France. He was a mathematician, philosopher and chemist, and the first who read lectures on those sciences at Paris.

1751 HENRY FRANCIS D'AGUESSEAU, a French statesman, died. At the early age of 21 he was appointed to the office of advocate-general, ten years after solicitor-general, and finally, in 1717, succeeded to the chancellorship. He retired from this office 1750, at the age of 82, when an annuity of about $25,000 was settled upon him. Voltaire pronounced him the most learned magistrate that France ever produced. His published speeches and pleadings form 13 quarto volumes.

1752 FREDERICK HASSELQUIST, a Swedish botanist and natural historian, died at Smyrna.

1767 HUBERT DROUAIS died; a painter of Normandy, who by his pencil raised himself from obscurity to fame and opulence.

1773 JOHN GREGORY, an eminent physician of Edinburgh, died. He taught that the medical art, to be generally admired and respected, needed only to be better known; and that the affectation of concealment retarded its progress, rendered it a suspicious art, and tended to draw ridicule and disgrace on its profession. His writings are spirited and elegant; among them *A Father's Legacy to his Daughter* is well known and appreciated.

1779 WILLIAM BOYCE died; an eminent English musician and composer, chiefly of sacred pieces.

1782 BENJAMIN MARTIN died in London; one of the most celebrated mathematicians and opticians of the age in which he lived.

1795 Ferdinand III. of Austria recognized the French republic, and made peace with it. This was the first power which acknowledged the new dynasty.

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1799 A naval action between the United States frigate Constellation, 36 guns, Capt. Truxton, and the French frigate Insurgent 48 guns and 410 men. The engagement resulted in the capture of the Frenchman in one hour and and a quarter. French loss 29 killed, 44 wounded; American, 1 k. 2 w. This was the first opportunity offered to an American frigate to engage an enemy of superior force.

1799 British ship Dedalus, captured the French frigate La Prudente in 57 minutes. French lost 27 killed, 22 wounded; British had 2 killed, 12 wounded.

1811 Nevil Maskelyne died at London, aged 79. This eminent mathematician and astronomer ardently devoted a long life to science, and mariners owe to his discoveries the method of finding the longitude at sea by lunar observations.

1815 Claudius Buchanan, died. In scriptural erudition he had very few superiors. Deeply versed in oriental literature, he conceived the plan of giving every man to read the scriptures in his own tongue, and died while superintending an edition of the Bible in the Syriac language.

FEBRUARY 10.

1306 John Comyn murdered by Robert Bruce in the convent of the Minorite friars. They were rival nobles, who had recently settled their differences, and agreed upon a revolt from the dominion of England. Comyn had treacherously revealed the matter to Edward. Bruce hastened to accuse him of it, and after some altercation struck him with his dagger, and he was immediately despatched by Bruce's attendants.

1402 Walleran, count of St. Pol, issued against Henry IV. of England his famous cartel of defiance.

1519 Hernando Cortez sailed from Cuba for the conquest of Mexico. His armament consisted of 11 ships, 508 soldiers, and 109 mariners. This force was divided into 16 cavalry, 13 musketeers, 10 brass field pieces, 4 falconets, and 32 crossbows. This miniature army was destined to oppose more than 500,000 warriors before it reached the capital of the great Montezuma.

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1539 John Stephen Duranti killed. He was the first president of the parliament of Toulouse; and made himself conspicuous by his efforts to preserve that city from the plague of 1538. He was killed by a mob.

1567 Henry Stuart Lord Darnley murdered, aged 21. The house in which he lay sick was blown up, it is supposed with the privity of his wife, Mary queen of Scots, by her favorite the earl of Bothwell. Darnley had murdered Rizzio, the queen's musician, before her own eyes, whose blood was thus avenged. Mary perished on the scaffold, and Bothwell was taken by the Norwegians, and died insane after ten years' imprisonment.

1658 Gerard Langbaine, an English writer, died. He acquired literary celebrity by his edition of Longinus.

1676 Attack on Lancaster, Mass., by the Indians under Pocanoket. The village contained 60 families; most of the houses that were not garrisoned were burnt; and the house of the clergyman, although defended by a competent number of inhabitants, was fired by the Indians, the women and children carried away, and the men either killed on the spot or reserved for further misery. Mrs. Rowlandson and her children, the family of the clergyman, were afterwards redeemed. The town was saved from entire ruin by the appearance of a company of 40 men from Marlborough.

1676 Alexei Michaelowitz, Czar of Russia, died. He was father of Peter the Great; distinguished for his wars, his munificence, and his improvements in the state.

1680 A great comet, which had alarmed the inhabitants of New-England since the 18th Nov., disappeared. It was also observed in Europe, and Henault says that it was the largest which had ever been seen, and struck terror into the minds of the people of France. It was by the observation of this comet that Newton ascertained the parabolic form of the trajectory of comets, and demonstrated their orbits. This discovery contributed to the removal of those terrors with which the phenomenon had always been attended, in all ages, and among all nations, who viewed it as the presage of some direful event.

1686 William Dugdale, an eminent English antiquary and historian, died.

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1689 Isaac Vossius, a German scholar, died. He is the author of various learned works in German, and edited several Latin and Greek works. In 1670 he visited England, was admitted to the degree of LL. D., and presented to a canonry at Windsor by Charles II., who afterwards took occasion to say that he was a strange divine, for he believed every thing but the Bible.

1711 Richard Duke died. He was a poet of some credit in the last century, and by Dr. Johnson included among the classics.

1743 British sloop Squirrel captured the Spanish ship Pierre Joseph, with 195,000 pieces of eight on board and a valuable cargo of cochineal, indigo, &c.

1747 Thomas Chubb died. He was bred a glover, but when he arrived at the age of manhood, devoted great attention to the sciences and divinity, and gained great celebrity by a work on the latter subject.

1755 Charles de Secondat, baron Montesquieu, an illustrious Frenchman, died. His *Spirit of Laws* has immortalized his name.

1763 Treaty of Peace signed at Paris between France, Spain and Great Britain, by which the latter retained possession of Canada and Florida, besides many important islands in the West-Indies, and along the coast, which had been recently captured by the British.

1773 James Forthon died at Grenada, one of the West-India islands, aged 127.

1775 Lord North, the prime minister, introduced a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the New-England states, which finally passed by a large majority on the 30th.

1783 James Nares, a celebrated English musical composer, died. His anthems manifest great power of genius, and with his other works will perpetuate his name, and ever rank him with the first of his profession.

1786 John Cadwallader, an officer of the revolution, died, aged 44. He commanded the Pennsylvania troops, and was in several important engagements as a volunteer. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Washington.

1786 Cardinal de Solis died, aged 110. He was a native of Andalusia in Spain, and at the time of his death was in

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the enjoyment of every faculty but strength and quickness of hearing.*

1787 Charles Chauncey, a Boston divine, died. He was eminent for learning, independence and attachment to the civil and religious liberty of his country. His productions are numerous.

1795 The English garrison at Bergen-op-Zoom disarmed and sent prisoners to France. The French also took Groningen in Holland on the same day.

1795 The tower of Martello in Corsica taken by the British under admiral Hood.

1797 The French pillaged Loretto, a fortified town in Italy. The soldiers entered the cathedral which contains the *holy house*, in which it is said the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, and laid their republican hands upon the Madonna, the famous *Lady of Loretto*, which they found standing upon an altar, in a niche of silver, surrounded by numerous gold and silver lamps, and adorned with jewels. She was sent to Paris.

1799 Bonaparte set out from Cairo on his disastrous expedition to Syria.

1802 Port au Paix in Hayti taken by the French. The blacks set it on fire and blew up two forts.

1803 Jean Francois de Laharpe, an eminent French orator, critic, poet and dramatic writer, died.

1804 His catholic majesty, Charles IV. renounced his protest against the alienation by France of Louisiana to the United States.

1807 Bill for abolishing the British slave trade passed the house of lords.

1809 George Zoega, a celebrated Danish antiquary, died.

1818 Thomas Morris, a British officer, died, aged 74. He fought by the side of Montgomery in Canada during the French war, was taken by the Indians, and narrowly escaped burning at the stake. On quitting the army he published an account of his captivity, and in the retirement of a small cottage passed some years in the pursuits of literature.

* The cardinal used to tell his friends, when they asked what regimen he had observed, "By being old when I was young, I find myself young now I am old. I led a sober and studious, though not a lazy and sedentary life, and have arrived at the age of a patriarch with less injury to my health and constitution than most men experience at the age of 40.

FEBRUARY 11.

641 Heraclius, emperor of the East, died. He was the son of a governor of Africa, conspired against Phocas, whom he beheaded, and ascended the throne of Constantinople.

1225 Henry III. subscribed the Great Charter of English liberties, which was witnessed by 13 bishops, 20 abbots, and 32 earls and barons.

1451 Amurath II., emperor of the Ottomans, died. He was the first Turk who used cannon in battle.

1573 Drake the navigator was conducted by the Symerons to a tree notched with steps, which served them for a watch tower, and from the summit of which he had a view of the two oceans, one of which no English vessel had ever yet navigated.

1650 Rene Descartes, a celebrated French philosopher and mathematician, died, aged 54. His superior intellect early manifested itself. He embraced the military profession, and served in various countries, the better to make observations and form satisfactory conclusions on scientific subjects. He finally settled in Holland, where during the last 20 years of his life, the greater part of his works were written. It is said of him that he extended the limits of geometry as far beyond the place where he found them, as Sir Isaac Newton did after him.

1659 Francis Osborne died; an English writer of great abilities.

1733 John Perry, a celebrated English engineer, died. He was patronized by czar Peter of Russia, of which country he wrote a history.

1763 Peter Carlet de Mariveaux, a French romancer, died. The great characteristic of his works, is to convey a useful moral under the veil of wit and sentiment.

1763 William Shenstone died, aged 50. His father was a gentleman farmer, who cultivated a moderate estate, called the *Leasowes*, which were rendered celebrated by the taste of the son. Having finished his studies, and come into possession of the paternal property, he gave himself up to rural embellishments and the cultivation of poetry. He wrote for fame, which was not awarded him by his contemporaries, and he died broken hearted. "He was

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a lamp that spent its oil in blazing." His principal poem is *The Schoolmistress.*

1771 JEAN DE BEUARAIN died; a French negotiator and geographer. He was made geographer to Louis XV. at the age of 25.

1771 JOHN BURTON, a learned English divine, died, leaving some ingenious writings, collected under the title of *Opuscula Miscellanea.*

1780 The British under Sir Henry Clinton landed in St. John's Island, about 30 miles from Charleston, S. C.

1793 Great Britain issued letters of marque and reprisal against France.

1807 Revolution in St. Domingo, in which a profusion of blood was shed.

1811 Battle of Laffesat, in which the Prussians defeated the Turks, after a sanguinary contest.

1815 Fort Boyer, Mobile, with a garrison of 375, surrendered to 5000 British under Lambert, with a fleet of 13 ships of the line and 25 smaller vessels. Col. Lawrence received a wound, and seeing that it was useless to contend against such odds, struck his flag. British loss 31; American 10.

1821 ADAM WALKER died. He was apprenticed to a weaver; but ultimately became a lecturer on philosophy, which he adopted as a profession, and travelled in England for the purpose of lecturing on that science.

1828 DE WITT CLINTON died at his residence in Albany, aged 59. He was born in the town of Little Britain, Orange county, N. Y., 1769, and educated for the bar. He was at an early age elected to a seat in the legislature, and continued to hold offices of honor and emolument until the day of his death, at which time he was governor of the state of New-York. It is to his perseverance in a great measure, that we owe the construction of the Erie canal. As a public character he is entitled to durable renown, and no one was ever more ambitious of a reputation for science and literature.

1837 JOHN LATHAM, an eminent English naturalist and ornithologist, died, aged 97. He was one of the founders of the Linnean society, and commenced the publication of his last work at the age of 82.

FEBRUARY 12.

590 Pelagius II., pope of Rome, died. In his time a plague raged at Rome of so strange a nature, that persons seized with it died sneezing and gaping.

1542 Catharine Howard, fifth wife of Henry VIII., beheaded. The execution of this ungrateful woman excited no commiseration, as she had been the principal instrument in the accusations against Anne Boleyn, her predecessor.

1554 Jane Grey beheaded, at the age of 17. She was the daughter of Mary, youngest sister of Henry VIII., and a woman of uncommon beauty, talents and learning, for her years, to which she added great amiability of disposition, and fortitude of mind. Her disastrous fate created an extraordinary interest in her favor, which has continued unabated. "Good christian people, you come here to see me die; not for any thing I have offended, for I will deliver to my God a soul as pure from trespass, as innocence from injustice."

1640 William Alexander, lord Stirling, died; a dramatic poet and statesman in the times of James and Charles I. His poetry, for purity and elegance, is far beyond the generality of the productions of the age in which he lived.

1706 Battle of Fraustadt, in Prussia, in which the Saxons and Muscovites under Gen. Schullemberg, were defeated by the Swedes under marshal Renschild.

1733 The colony of Savannah commenced, under Gen. Oglethorpe. This was the first settlement in Georgia.

1746 Birthday of Thaddeus Kosciusko, the Polish warrior.

1771 Adolphus Frederick II., king of Denmark, died. He was the founder of the academy of belles-lettres at Torneo.

1782 The British surrendered the island of St. Christophers to the French, under the marquis de Bouille.

1787 Joseph Roger Boscovich, an Italian mathematician, died at Milan. He was also an elegant poet.

1789 Gabriel Brotier died at Paris; an illustrious and amiable Frenchman, and one of the most distinguished ornaments of the belles-lettres in that country.

1793 John Manly died, aged 60. He was appointed by Washington a captain in the navy, was very successful in his captures, but was finally taken prisoner by the British and confined in the Mill prison.

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1797 Anthony d'Auvergne died at Lyons. He was director of the opera at Paris, and an eminent composer.

1799 Lazarus Spallanzani, an Italian writer, died. He is considered as one of the greatest naturalists of that age.

1804 Immanuel Kant, a Prussian metaphysician, died. He was the son of a harness maker in the suburbs of Konigsberg. He continued by persevering industry to obtain a good education, and at the age of 22 successfully attacked the doctrines of the most eminent metaphysicians of the day. He was an original and profound thinker, as his numerous works attest: and his philosophy has been taught in all the German universities except some catholic ones.

1807 Battle of Marienwerder, in Polish Prussia, in which the Prussians were defeated by the French under Lefebre.

1817 Battle of Chacabuco, in Chili, in which the patriots under San Martin and O'Higgins, gained a decisive victory over the Spaniards under Maroto. This, with the victory of Maypu, which occurred afterwards, achieved the independence of the country.

1832 The cholera made its appearance in London.

1834 Frederick Schliermacher, a celebrated Prussian divine, died. He was professor of theology at Halle, and distinguished for the energy of his character and the extent of his acquirements.

1837 Edward Turner, professor of chemistry, London, died, aged 40. He was an eminent chemist, a popular and much esteemed professor, and a very exemplary and benevolent character.

FEBRUARY 13.

This day was kept by the Jews as a fast, instituted by Esther in memorial of the day appointed by Haman for the extirpation of her countrymen. The same day was afterwards decreed as a feast for the death of Nicanor, the Syrian captain, who was slain at Bethhoron, B. c. 161.

1570 Benvenuto Cellini, a Florentine sculptor, engraver and goldsmith, died. His works in gold and silver are sold now at immense prices. In his autobiography,

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which has been translated, he claims to have aimed the balls which killed the constable of Bourbon, and the prince of Orange, at the siege of Rome.

1585 Alphonsus Salmeron, of Toledo, died. He wrote commentaries on the scriptures, was a zealous follower of Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits, and distinguished for his learning.

1602 Alexander Nowell, an English divine, died. His *Catechism*, published 1572, was in extensive use and much admired.

1689 Revolution in England; William, prince of Orange, and the princess Mary, a daughter of the abdicating monarch, were proclaimed, by the lords and commons, sovereigns of England. (Holmes says 16th.)

1726 William Watton died; an English divine, critic, historian, and miscellaneous writer of great learning.

1727 The Spaniards under the marquis de la Tarras, commenced the siege of Gibraltar. This was the twelfth siege, and proved unsuccessful.

1728 Cotton Mather died at Boston, aged 65. He was the most learned man in America, and one of the most superstitious. His achievements in one year were 72 sermons, 60 fasts, 20 vigils and 14 books. His publications amounted to 382, some of them being of large dimensions. The *Magnalia* is his chef d' œuvre. He lived in the age of witchcraft, and fell in with the delusion, hand, heart and pen.

1752 Samuel Croxall, an English author and translator of good repute, died.

1781 A troop of Tarleton's dragoons, under Capt. Miller, were cut to pieces by Lieut. Col. Lee: the captain and all were taken, except two; 18 were killed. Lee had ordered his Lieut. Lewis, to give no quarters, on account of Miller's having refused quarter to Lee's bugler, an unarmed boy, whom they had overtaken and sabred. Lee halted his men at a farm, was suddenly come upon by the advance of Cornwallis, but escaped by a sudden and bold movement.

1784 Jeremiah Milles died; an eminent English divine and antiquary. He was ardently engaged in the Chattertonian controversy, and the author of the supposed Rowley's poems.

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1787 Charles Gravier, count de Vergennes, a French statesman, died. As secretary of state for foreign affairs to Louis XVI. he assisted the Americans in their struggle for independence.

1789 Ethan Allen, an officer in the revolutionary army, died. He took Ticonderoga and Crown-Point; was himself captured near Montreal, sent to England, and after experiencing much cruelty, exchanged. He sustained the character of an infidel, and in his writings ridiculed the scriptures.

1790 The French convention abolished monastic establishments, and confiscated their lands. (See p. 38.)

1801 British frigate Success, 40 guns, captured by a French squadron.

1805 Action between the British ship St. Fiorenza and the French frigate Psyche 36 guns, and the prize ship Thetis, which resulted in the capture of the two latter. French loss 57 killed and 70 wounded; British 12 k. 36 w.

1814 Gen. Brown marched to Sackets-Harbor, and Gen. Macomb to Plattsburg; the snow being 2 ft. 10 in. deep.

1817 George Rogers Clarke died; an officer in the service of Virginia against the Indians in the revolutionary war, where he distinguished himself greatly, and was for some time the protector of the people of the frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania against the inroads of the tribes.

1817 The elegant sword voted by the state of New-York to Com. McDonough, was presented to him at Hartford.

1820 Charles Ferdinand, duke de Berri, assassinated. He was the youngest son of Charles X., a man of talents and intrepidity, and popular with the army. His assassin was actuated to the deed by a desire to exterminate the Bourbon family, which he had vowed to accomplish, and had begun with the duke, in whom the line was to be perpetuated. (See July 7, Louvel.)

1833 Stanislaus Poniatowski died at Florence. He was a nephew of Stanislaus Augustus, the last king of Poland. Having defended the interests of his country with manly eloquence in the diet of Poland, he retired to Florence, and was noted as a liberal patron of the arts and literature. This prince was the first who set the example of a useful and glorious reform by emancipating the serfs of his extensive domains.

FEBRUARY 14.

1713 Anthony Ashley Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury, and author of the *Characteristics*, died. He was grandson of the earl of S. who figured so conspicuously in the reign of Charles II.; and possessed a spirit of liberty which displayed itself in his political character throughout his life, and by which he uniformly directed his conduct on all occasions.

1713 William Harrison, an elegant English poet, died.

1737 Charles Talbot, an eminent statesman and lord chancellor of England, died.

1760 Isaac Hawkins Browne died. One of the most popular productions of this ingenious poet, is his *Pipe of Tobacco*, in imitation of Cibber, Ambrose, Phillips, Thompson, Young, Pope and Swift, who were all living.

1762 Martinique and the other Caribee islands delivered up to the British under Monkton and Rodney, by the French governor, M. de la Touche. The entire reduction of Martinique was effected with the loss of 107 killed and 150 wounded. The French lost 1000 of their best men. Before its reduction the island could raise 10,000 white inhabitants fit to bear arms and 40,000 negroes.

1764 Peter Restaut died; an advocate at Paris, distinguished for his learning and integrity.

1779 James Cook, the English navigator, killed by the natives of Owhyhee. He was born 1728, of indigent parentage; entered the royal navy in 1755; had the command of a vessel sent against Quebec 1759, after the capture of which he assisted at the taking of Newfoundland. After making several voyages for scientific purposes, he sailed in 1776 on his grand enterprize for the discovery of a northwest passage, during which he met his fate.

1779 Battle of Cherokee Ford, in which Col. Pickens attacked and defeated a body of tories, killed 39 of them and their leader, Col. Boyd, and took about 70 prisoners. Of the last 5 only were executed. Pickens lost 9 killed.

1780 William Blackstone died. He was born in London, 1723, and was called to the bar 1746. In 1765 he published the first volume of his *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, a production by which his name will descend to all posterity. His private character is said to have

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been exceedingly mild and amiable, and he was throughout life assiduously addicted to business.

1781 The American army under Gen. Greene, which had continued to retreat since the battle of the Cowpens, crossed the Dan, leaving the whole of North-Carolina in the hands of the enemy. So close was the pursuit, that the van of the British reached the river, as the rear of the continentals had crossed, after a march of 40 miles that day.

1793 Brass Crosby died. He rose from a humble attorney to be lord mayor of London. Being implicated in some difficulties with the printers, in 1771, and stoutly avowing his partialities, he was sent to the tower, notwithstanding the dignity of his office; but his liberation was attended with great marks of respect and attention from the citizens.

1797 Action between the Spanish fleet of 27 sail and 12 frigates, admiral Langara, off St. Vincent, and the British under admiral Jervis, 15 ships and 6 frigates. Four of the Spanish ships were captured, (two of 112 guns each) and the remainder completely defeated. British loss, 300 killed and wounded; Spanish loss 603.

1808 John Dickinson, an American political writer, died. He practised law in Philadelphia until 1765; was deputed to attend the first congress at New-York, and prepared the draft of the bold resolutions of that congress. He opposed the declaration of independence, believing that compromise was still practicable; but soon after entered into it with ardor. His public services were eminent.

1814 Battle of Vauchamp, between the French and Russians, in which the latter were defeated. At 8 in the evening Marmont attacked and defeated the Russians at Etoges, who lost 9 cannon and 1300 men killed.

1831 Insurrection at Paris in consequence of an attempt by the priests to celebrate a funeral mass for the duke de Berri. Several churches were destroyed or injured.

1831 Guerrero, ex-president of Mexico, shot.

1834 John Shore, lord Teignmouth, died, aged 82. He went to India in his youth, in the service of the East-India company, and succeeded lord Cornwallis as governor, 1772. He returned to England 1798; and on the formation of the British and Foreign Bible society, he was chosen the first president, and held the office during life.

FEBRUARY 15.

1564 Birthday of GALILEO GALILEI, at Pisa, in Italy.

1600 JOSEPH D'ACOSTA, the Spanish historian, died. He was born in Leon 1539, and became remarkably efficient in literature and science at an early age. In 1571 he was despatched as a missionary to South-America, where he remained till 1788. During his residence at Peru he wrote the *Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias;* which has been translated into nearly all the European languages, and is valuable for its information on the early condition of the continent.

1632 DUDLEY CARLETON, an English statesman and political writer, died.

1682 CLAUDE DE LA COLOMBIERE, a famous Jesuit, died. He was very popular as a preacher before James II. of England, and inventor of "The Solemnity of the Heart of Jesus.

1708 JOHN PHILLIPS, an elegant English poet, died, aged 32.

1730 THOMAS BRAY, an English divine, died. He made himself eminent by his unwearied attention to the practice of benevolence; many charitable societies and good designs in London are formed on plans which he projected.

1732 FRANCIS ATTERBURY died. He was the son of a parish rector, educated for the ministry, and made himself conspicuous by his eloquence as a preacher. His ambition was gratified by preferments, honors and emoluments, till, in the reign of Anne, 1713, he reached the seat of the bishop of Rochester, the acme of his greatness. On the accession of George I. his prospects began to wane; and being suspected of some treasonable acts, he was condemned to perpetual exile. He settled in Paris, and died there. His literary fame rests on his sermons, and his correspondence with Pope.

1763 Peace of Hubertsburg concluded at the electoral palace of that name, which concluded the seven years war between Austria, Prussia and Poland.

1765 CHARLES ANDREW VANLOO, a highly distinguished French painter, died.

1766 JOHN HELLOT, a French philosophical writer, and distinguished chemist, died.

1784 SCIPIO BEXON died at Paris. He assisted Buffon in his natural history, and was also an author in his own name.

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1781 Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, one of the most distinguished German authors, died. He contributed more than any other individual to the regeneration of German literature, and was remarkable for the versatility of his genius

1788 George Ann Bellamy, an English actress of the time of Garrick, died at Edinburgh, aged 55. She drew the attention of the town for a number of seasons, particularly when she played Juliet with Garrick at Drury-Lane, against Mrs. Cibber and Barry at Covent-Garden. She published her own memoirs in 6 vols.

1794 John Fenn, a learned antiquary, died. He greatly distinguished himself by his application to the study of natural history and antiquities; and made a large collection of curious original letters, written during the fifteenth century, which were published in 4 vols. quarto.

1796 The British under admiral Elphinstone captured Colombo in the East-Indies, which is at present the seat of the British government in the island of Ceylon.

1798 Rome declared a republic.

1806 Joseph Bonaparte entered Naples, upon the capitulation of the garrison, and was soon after chosen king.

1808 The king of Prussia renounced all connection, political and commercial, with Great-Britain, in compliance with the treaty of Tilsit.

1813 Battle of Pietra Nera, on the coast of Calabria, between the French and Sicilians.

1814 Battle of Montmirail in France, between the French under Bonaparte and the Russians under Blucher, in which the former gained a small advantage after a hard contest.

1815 British sloop of war Barbadoes captured the United States letter of marque brigantine Vidette, 3 guns, 30 men.

1818 Frederick Louis, prince of Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, a general in the Prussian service, died. He acquired distinction in the almost constant scene of war in Europe, from 1793 to 1806, and contributed greatly by his superior skill and valor to several important victories.

1820 William Ellery, one of the signers, died, aged 92. He was born at Newport, R. I.; graduated at Harvard in his 20th year; and practiced law at Newport, until he

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was sent to the first congress. His house at Newport was burnt by the British. He expired in his arm chair reading Cicero, having filled the office of collector of the customs since the term of Washington.

1826 Scipione Breislak, an Italian geologist, died at Milan, universally regretted, both for his scientific merit and his personal qualities. His rich collection of minerals passed into the hands of the Borromeo family.

1832 The legislature of Maryland appropriated $200,000 for the removal of free blacks over the age of 18; and enacted penalties against the settlement of colored persons in that state.

1835 Nathan Dane died at Beverly, Mass., aged 82. He was the framer of the celebrated ordinance of congress of 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, an admirable code of constitutional law, by which the principles of free government, to the exclusion of slavery, were extended to an immense region, and its political and moral interests secured on a permanent basis.

1836 John Gillies, historiographer to the king for Scotland, died, aged 90; author of a popular history of Greece, besides many other valuable works.

1836 Margaret Burgeois died, on Prince Edward Island, aged 110.

1836 Fieschi and his accomplices, Pepin and Moray, who attempted to take the life of the French king by the explosion of an "infernal machine," were executed at Paris.

FEBRUARY 16.

1279 Alonzo III. of Portugal died. From an exile in poverty he was raised to the throne by the pope, who had deposed his brother for attacking the immunities of the church.

1497 Birthday of Philip Melancthon, at Britten, in the palatinate of the Rhine. His proper name was Schwartzerd, (blackearth,) but according to the custom of the learned of that time, he changed it into the Greek term for the same word, *melancthon.*

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1510 The Portuguese under Alphonso Albuquerque entered Goa in Hindostan.

1560 John du Bellay, bishop of Paris, died. He was engaged as a negotiator between Henry VIII. and the pope with respect to the divorce of the former.

1741 George Raphael Donner, an Austrian sculptor, died. His works, to be seen in many Austrian churches and palaces, are masterpieces.

1754 Richard Mead died, aged 81. He studied at the German universities at the same time as Boerhaave, with whom he was intimate, and distinguished himself as a practitioner on his return to England. He introduced inoculation for small pox about the year 1720; his preliminary experiments were made upon condemned criminals. He did not live to see the great improvement by vaccination, introduced by Jenner.

1760 The Cherokees under Ocunnastota attacked Fort Prince George in Virginia, garrisoned by the British and Americans. The Indians were repulsed, and 20 hostages residing in the fort, and who attempted to rise on the garrison, were put to death.

1770 Bruce, the traveller, entered Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, and was introduced into the palace of the emperor.

1784 Peter Macquer, a physician and chemist of great reputation, died at Paris.

1795 The stadtholdership abolished in Holland. The stadtholder, prince William of Orange, was then in England.

1796 John Romilly died at Paris. He was an ingenious mechanic and clockmaker at Geneva, and author of the articles on clockmaking in the *Encyclopedie*.

1796 Amboyna, the Dutch metropolis of the Moluccas, taken by the British under admiral Rainer.

1798 Stephen Charles Lomenie de Brienne, archbishop and minister of state of France under Louis XVI., died. He early associated himself with the instigators of the revolution; but while he attempted to reduce the power and wealth of the monasteries, he was liberal in assisting those who were in need. Failing to keep pace with the ultra party, he was thrown into prison, where he died of ill treatment.

Feb. 11.

1804 United States frigate Philadelphia burnt in the harbor of Tripoli. This splendid action was achieved in 15 minutes by 70 volunteers under Lieut. Stephen Decatur, in the ketch Intrepid, with the loss of 1 killed. Decatur was promoted, and a sword and thanks voted him.

1807 Battles of Rossega and Ostrolenka, between the French and Russians, in which the former were victorious in both instances.

1810 An elegant sword and thanks voted to Decatur and Biddle, by the legislature of Pennsylvania, for their distinguished gallantry and skill. They were presented to those officers at New-London, on board their respective ships.

1826 Lindley Murray, the grammarian, died in England, aged 81. He was born in Pennsylvania, of quaker parentage, and studied law; but during the revolutionary war he turned merchant, and before its close acquired sufficient property to retire upon. He visited England for the benefit of his health, where he finally settled, about a mile from the city of York, and employed his leisure in the production of those works of education, which acquired such popularity as to have maintained their places more than 40 years.

1826 The *Liberia Herald* appeared at Monrovia, the first paper printed in Africa. It was edited by Charles L. Force, from Boston, and like the early newspapers of New-England, was printed on one side only.

1829 Francis Joseph Gossec, an eminent music composer, died, aged 96. He was first attached to the cathedral at Antwerp; but in 1751 went to Paris, where he passed the remainder of his life, and acquired a reputation seldom surpassed.

FEBRUARY 17.

364 Flavius Claud Jovianus, the Roman emperor, died at Dadastana, aged 33. He was elected by the army, on the death of Julian, and accepted the throne upon the assurance that the soldiers would embrace Christianity. He was suffocated in his bed by the fumes of a fire which had been made to dry the chamber, after a reign of only eight months.

Feb. 17.

1461 Battle of St. Albans, 21 miles from London, between the Lancastrians headed by the queen, Margaret, and the Yorkists under the earl of Warwick. The latter were defeated.

1563–4 Michael Angelo Buonarotti, the painter and architect, died at Rome aged 89. He was of an illustrious family; studied painting and sculpture; and for a great number of years was employed by the popes in decorating the most superb edifices of Rome. At the age of 60 he was induced to attempt the *Last Judgment*, which is his master-piece. In architecture, St. Peters and the Capitol are monuments of his ability. As a sculptor and poet also, he is entitled to no mean place in the niche of fame. He was one of those favorites of nature, who combine in their single persons the excellence of many highly gifted men.

1571 An Earthquake in Herefordshire, England, removed a hill containing 26 acres to a considerable distance, overturning every thing before it, and continued in motion several days.

1600 Giordano Bruno, an Italian philosopher, burnt at Rome. He entered the order of the Dominicans, but his satires upon the lives of the monks drew upon him their persecutions, and he fled to the Calvinists. These in turn were excited against him by his paradoxes. After visiting Paris, London and Wirtemburg, he returned again to Italy, and fell into the hands of the inquisition, by whom he was condemned to be burnt, and suffered death, which he might have averted by a recantation, with the greatest fortitude. His philosophical writings, which have become very rare, display a classical cultivation of mind, a deep insight into the spirit of ancient philosophy, wit and satire, as well as a profound knowledge of mathematics and natural philosophy. With all his talent and erudition he was a pantheist.

1621 The Plymouth colonists met for the purpose of settling military affairs, and chose Miles Standish their captain.

1673 Jean Baptiste Poquelin de Moliere, died. At Narbonne, where the French theatre at that time began to flourish, through the talents of the great Corneille, he imbibed a strong passion for the stage. He became a distinguished comedian and dramatic writer, and died

within four hours after personating a character in his play of the Hypochondriac, (*Malade Imaginaire.*)

1680 Denzil, lord Hollis, an eminent English patriot, died. He nobly maintained and defended the rights and privileges of the house of commons, of which he was a member, against the arbitrary measures of Charles I. and his favorites. He was also a political writer.

1710 George Bull, an eminent English writer and preacher, died.

1720 John Hughes, an English poet and dramatist, died. He was a contributor to the Tatler, Spectator and Guardian. His last production, the *Siege of Damascus*, was performed with splendid success on the very night the author died suddenly. He was eulogized by Pope.

1735 Nicolo Fortiguerra died, an Italian prelate, and one of their best poets of the early part of the last century.

1758 John Watkins died at Bristol, England, aged 78. He was heir to a considerable estate, which being denied possession of, he made a vow never to shave till he enjoyed it; and kept his promise to the day of his death. He went by the name of Black John; after his death there was found upwards of 200 weight of half pence and silver, besides a quantity of gold, which he had amassed as a public beggar.

1772 Convention between Frederick II. of Prussia and Catharine II. of Russia signed, for the partition of Poland. This was afterwards acceded to by Austria, and ratified by the Polish diet.

1773 An appearance similar to the aurora borealis first witnessed in the southern hemisphere, by Mr. Forster, who accompanied Capt. Cook.

1782 Action between the British fleet, admiral Hughes, and the French fleet, M. de Suffrein, in which the British *suffered* severely.

1794 Fornelli in Corsica attacked and carried by the British under lord Hood.

1796 James Macpherson, the Scottish poet, died; distinguished for his translations and imitations of Gaelic poems, the principal of which is Fingal.

1797 The Spanish admiral Apodaca compelled to burn several large battle ships in the gulf of Paria, to prevent their falling into the hands of the British fleet under Harvey.

Feb. 17.

1804 Gen. Moreau arrested at Paris, on an accusation of being concerned in the conspiracy of Pichegru and Georges.

1805 Action between the British frigate Cleopatra 32 guns, and the French frigate Ville de Milan, pierced for 52 but mounting 26 guns. The Cleopatra was captured, with the loss of 20 killed and 38 wounded.

1810 Amboyna, the capital of the Moluccas, surrendered to the British, together with 49 merchant vessels in the harbor. It was not the first time it had fallen into the hands of the British.

1810 Rome annexed to France; the city to rank as the second in the French empire.

1814 Battle of Nangis, between Napoleon and the Russians under count Witgenstein: same day, the Russians under Pahlen attacked the French at Marmont under Georges.

1814 The castle of Jaca in Arragon capitulated to the Spanish chief Francisco Espon y Mina, who took 84 brass cannon.

1827 John Henry Pestalozzi, one of the most distinguished men of modern times for his efforts in the cause of education, died at Brugg. He was born at Zurich, in Switzerland; and devoted his life and property to the education of poor children. His system is not the best in use.

1835 Five volcanoes burst forth simultaneously in Central, America, attended with tremendous earthquakes, which sunk three large towns, besides many villages. The air was so obscure with smoke, that the inhabitants were obliged to grope their way with torches for eight days. The lava in some places ran the distance of 60 leagues, destroying every thing in its course. In Alancho they thought the day of judgment had come, and more than 300 marriages took place among people who had previously lived in a state of concubinage.

1836 Cornplanter, *(Garyan-wah-gah,)* a celebrated Indian chief, died at the Seneca Reservation, aged about 100. At an early period of the revolutionary war he took an active part on the side of the Americans, and ever after manifested great friendship for the whites. He and his associate Red-Jacket, were for many years the counsellors and protectors of the interests of their nation.

FEBRUARY 18.

1478 GEORGE, duke of Clarence, executed by drowning in a butt of Malmsey wine. He was the brother of Edward IV. against whom he had been induced to take up arms. He had the privilege of choosing the mode of his death.

1546 MARTIN LUTHER, the reformer, died at Wittemberg. He was born at Isleben in Saxony, 1483. His father was a miner, and Martin, to support himself at school, sung songs at the doors of the citizens. Yet this humble individual was destined to shake the papal throne to its foundations. His translation of the Bible, completed in 1534, was a labor of 13 years, amidst dangers and difficulties of every kind.

1639 THOMAS CAREW died; one of the wits of the court of Charles II. In the midst of a life of affluence and gaiety he found time to cultivate his taste for polite literature; and finally became a repentant devotee. He has been coupled with Waller as an improver of English versification.

1645 RICHARD BAKER, an English historian, died. Having become security for the debts of some of his wife's relatives, he was thereby reduced to poverty, and thrown into the Fleet prison. During this imprisonment, and as a means of subsistence, he wrote his *Chronicle of the Kings of England*, and various other works, mostly devotional. He died in prison, where he had spent the last twenty years of his life, at the age of 77.

1652 GREGORIO ALLEGRI, an eminent musical composer, died at Rome. His compositions, the chief of which is the *Miserere*, are still performed in the pontifical chapel.

1653 Naval action off Portland, England, between the British under Blake, Dean and Monk and the Dutch under Van Tromp and De Ruyter. The latter were defeated, with the loss of 2000 killed, 1500 prisoners, and 11 ships of war, besides a number of other vessels, principally merchantmen.

1654 JOHN LEWIS GUEZ DE BALZAC, historiographer of France, died. He acquired great celebrity by his publications.

1672 JOHN LABADIE died at Altona; a celebrated French enthusiast.

1695 William Phipps died at London, aged 45. He was born at Pemaquid, Maine; was apprenticed to a ship carpenter, and afterwards went to sea. Hearing of a Spanish wreck near Bahama, he gave such an account of it in England that he was fitted out in 1683 to search for it, but was unsuccessful. The duke of Albemarle fitted him out a second time, and he returned with a treasure of £300,000, of which his share was 16,000. He was subsequently sent over as governor of Massachusetts, but his administration was short and unpopular.

1702 Thomas Hyde, an eminent English divine and orientalist died. He published a work on the religion of the ancient Persians, which threw many new lights on the most curious and interesting subjects.

1710 Philip Verheyen, a medical author, died at Louvain, in Belgium, where he was professor of anatomy.

1712 Louis, duke of Burgundy, died, aged 30. He was educated under Fenelon, and as heir to the throne and counsellor of state, France expected to enjoy a long rest from her troubles, under his administration. He died suddenly of a disease which had taken away his wife and eldest son only a few days before.

1719 George Henry Goertz, a Swedish statesman, beheaded. He joined Charles XII. on his return from Turkey, and was placed at the head of affairs. The desperate state of Sweden gave full employment to his extraordinary talents; but on the fall of the king he was sacrificed to the hatred of the nobility, and condemned without a trial.

1724 George Wheeler, an English traveller and antiquary died. He visited Greece and Asia, for the purpose of copying inscriptions and to describe antiquities, in company with Dr. Spon, an account of which was published in 6 vols. folio. The work is highly valued for its authenticity and antiquities.

1730 Charles Beckingham, an English dramatic writer, died. His pieces were received with much applause.

1750 George Bernard Bilfinger, professor of philosophy at Petersburg, and afterwards at Tubingen, died at Stutgard. He was eminent as an author.

1758 Joseph Isaac Berruyer, a French Jesuit, died; author of some theological works.

Feb. 18.

1772 John Hartwig Ernst, count Bernstorff, died at Hamburg. He settled in Denmark, where he became prime minister, and in this office devoted the whole energies of his powerful mind to the improvement of his adopted country. He set the example of manumitting the peasantry, who were in a state of bondage, and gave the fourth part of his income to the poor. He is represented as a model of intelligence, wisdom and benevolence.

1777 Col. Neilson of New-Jersey, with a party of American militia, defeated the British major Stockton, killed 4 and took him and 59 of his men prisoners.

1778 Joseph Marie Terray, minister of state of France, died. He was a man of great integrity and patriotism; and on retiring from office, carried with him the gratitude of his country.

1791 Vermont admitted into the Union.

1793 Action between British ship Juno, Capt. Hood, and the French privateer schooner, L'Entreprenant, Capt. Vaniere. The latter was taken, together with a prize which she had captured. Vaniere shot himself.

1795 British squadron under Warren captured near the isle of Aix, 8 French vessels, and destroyed 10 brigs and a lugger, laden with provisions and clothing for the French fleet and army.

1800 Action off Malta, between the British squadron under Nelson, and Le Genereux, a French 74, and a frigate, which resulted in the capture of the two latter.

1800 Louis le Frotte, the Vendean chief, with 7 of his officers shot by order of the French convention. They all refused to have their eyes covered.

1808 Austrian declaration of non-intercourse with England.

1811 French port of Tamctivi surrendered to a British force.

1812 The prince regent of England, afterwards George IV., invested with full regal powers.

1814 Battle of Montereau, in France; Chateau, who commanded the French, was repulsed and mortally wounded: but Gen. Gerard, the second in command, sustained the combat until 2 P. M., when being reinforced by Bonaparte, the Russians were in turn discomfited.

1815 The king of Candy, in Ceylon, surrendered to the British under Gen. Brownrigg.

Feb. 18.

1815 Treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain ratified by president Madison.

1834 WILLIAM WIRT died, aged 62. He early became acquainted with Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and filled several important offices under them with distinguished reputation. As a public and professional man, he was ranked among the first of his time.

According to the tables of Trivalore, the great Hindostan epoch, *Callyhougham*, began at sunrise this day, 3102 B. C.; that is, 902 A. M., and before the death of Adam!

FEBRUARY 19.

198 DECIUS CLAUDIUS ALBINUS, a Roman who assumed the imperial purple in opposition to Severus, was slain in battle on the river Rhone.

1401 WILLIAM SAUTRE, an English clergyman, was burnt for heresy, by the clergy, with the permission of Henry IV. This is said to have been the first execution in England on account of religion.

1553 ERASMUS REINHOLD died; an eminent German astronomer and mathematician, and professor at Wittemberg.

1567 MILES COVERDALE, bishop of Exeter, died. He was ejected from his see by queen Mary, and thrown into prison; from which he was liberated by Elizabeth. He assisted Tindal in the English version of the Bible, 1537.

1619 LUCILIO VANINI, a learned Italian, burnt. He early devoted himself with ardor to letters, studying philosophy, law, theology and astrology, at Rome and Padua. He travelled throughout every country of Europe, occupying himself with instruction; but wherever he appeared he became obnoxious to suspicion on account of his religious views. In 1617 he went to Toulouse, where he was accused of atheism and sorcery, and condemned to the flames. He was drawn to the place of execution, when after his tongue was torn out, he was strangled, and burnt at the age of 34. His punishment appears to have been entirely undeserved, and has given him more celebrity than his writings would have done.

Feb. 19.

1622 Henry Savile died, a learned English divine, historian and critic; Greek tutor to queen Elizabeth.

1671 Charles Chauncey, president of Harvard college, died aged 80. He was a nonconformist divine, who emigrated to America; a learned and venerated man.

1697 Francis Bernard, an English physician, died; eminent for his learning, and his valuable collection of books.

1717 Peter Anthony Motteux died in London on his birthday (supposed to have been murdered.) He was a French refugee, settled in England, where he became an eminent dramatic writer, and translated Don Quixotte.

1734 Battle of Gaustalla between the French and the imperialists under count Konigsegg; the latter of whom were defeated with the loss of 5000 men including the prince of Wirtemberg.

1743 La Guaira, in South America, attacked by the British under Knowles. He captured one ship, and blew up a magazine but did not succeed in his principal object, which was the total destruction of the shipping. Spanish loss 700.

1767 Francis Boissier de Sauvages, a French physician and botanist, died. His reputation was so great that he was called the Boerhaave of Languedoc.

1778 Capt. James Willing took possession of Natchez in the name of the United States.

1788 Thomas Cushing, of Massachusetts, died. He was early engaged in political life, and in 1763 appointed speaker of the council where, by his moderate and conciliatory conduct he was enabled to effect a great deal of good as a mediator between the contending parties. On the breaking out of disturbances he was sent to the first congress, and continued to fill some office till his death, when he was lieutenant governor.

1792 Matthew Tait died at Auchinleck, aged 123.

1793 Lieuts. Gibbs and Mountsey with 21 men of the Lowestoffe frigate siezed the tower of Martelli in Corsica, and hoisted the British flag for the first time in that island.

1794 French frigate La Fortunee burnt to prevent her falling into the hands of Lord Hood.

1799 Jean Charles Borda, a French mathematician, died. He was a captain in the French marines, and taken in

Feb. 19.

the Solitaire, at the defeat of the French fleet under D'Estaing, during the American revolution..

1801 Action off Gibraltar between the British frigate Phebe 36 guns and the French frigate L'Africaine, 44 guns and 715 men. The Frenchman lost 200 men killed and 143 wounded, and was captured. British loss 1 killed 12 wounded.

1802 Nicholas Joseph Selis, a distinguished French poet, died.

1806 Elizabeth Carter, an English poetess, died, aged 89. She acquired nine foreign languages; but the reputation of this learned lady was established by a complete translation from the Greek of the works of Epictetus, with notes.

1807 Admiral Duckworth, with 8 ships of the line and 4 frigates, together with fire ships and gun boats, effected the daring pass of the Dardanelles, without loss, and appeared before Constantinople, which until then had never seen an enemy's fleet. The Turks fired stone shot from their batteries upon the fleet, some of them weighing upwards of 800 pounds. The Turkish squadron, consisting of a 64 gun ship, 4 frigates, 3 corvettes, a brig and 2 gun boats, were burnt.

1816 A bridge of wire, 400 feet in length, for foot passengers having been constructed over the Schuylkill, was passed for the first time.

1821 Florida ceded to the United States by Spain.

1837 Thomas Burgess, bishop of Salisbury, died. He was the son of a grocer, and rose by his own merits. He was a man of extensive learning, and a voluminous author; was instrumental in founding the royal society of literature; and St. Davids college founded by him for the education of Welsh ministers, is an enduring monument of his benevolence. To this institution he bequeathed the whole of his extensive library.

FEBRUARY 20.

1437 James I. of Scotland murdered, at the age of 44. He fell a martyr to his attempts to abolish the anarchy and disorder which prevailed throughout his kingdom. He

was the first of the Stuarts, and stands on the catalogue of royal authors.

1494 Matteo Marie Boiardo, count of Scandiano, died. In his *Orlando Innamorato* he immortalized his own peasants and the charms of the scenery at Scandiano in the persons of his heroes and the beauties of nature.

1571 Lewis Castelvetro, an Italian critic, died. He was famous for his parts, but more famous for spleen and ill-nature. He distinguished himself chiefly by his *Commentary upon Aristotle's Poetics*, where, Rapin assures us, he always made it a rule to find something to except against in the text.

1579 Nicholas Bacon, an English Statesman, died. He was appointed lord keeper of the great seal on the accession of Elizabeth, and was an able and judicious counsellor of that queen during 20 years.

1725 A party of 40 New-Hampshire volunteers on an excursion for hunting Indians, discovered a party of ten encamped for the night round a fire. Advancing cautiously at midnight, the enemy were found asleep and the whole shot. They were marching from Canada well furnished with new guns and amunition, and a number of spare blankets, moccasins and snow shoes, for the accommodation of the prisoners they expected to take, and were within two miles of the frontiers. The party entered Dover in triumph, with the ten scalps stretched on hoops and elevated on poles; and received a bounty of £100 for each scalp, at Boston, out of the public treasury.

1737 Elizabeth Rowe died; an English lady distinguished for her piety and literary talents.

1745 British ship Chester, Capt. Geary, captured the French ship Elephant with 24,000 dollars on board.

1749 Usher Gahagan, executed at Tyburn. He was a gentleman by birth, and a scholar; he edited a beautiful edition of the classics, and translated Pope's *Messiah* and *Temple of Fame* into Latin verse. His crime was that of clipping coin!

1771 John James de Mairan, a French philosopher, died. He succeeded Fontenelle as secretary to the academy of sciences, and is the author of a *Treatise on Phosphoric Light*, &c.

Feb. 20.

1778 Laura Bassi died; she was honored with the degree of doctor of philosophy, for the great mental acquirements displayed in her lectures on that subject, and was distinguished as possessing every amiable virtue.

1780 British under Gen. Clinton invaded South Carolina.

1781 Robert Morris appointed by congress superintendant of finance.

1790 Joseph II. emperor of Germany, died. He was an able and benevolent monarch, who devoted his attention closely to the affairs of the kingdom, and introduced many useful institutions.

1799 Leopold II. died; grand duke of Tuscany 25 years, and elected emperor of Germany 1790. He evinced great abilities.

1797 Treaty of Tolentino between Bonaparte and the pope.

1802 John Moore, a distinguished Scottish physician, and popular author, died. He wrote on the society and manners of different countries in Europe, which his acute discernment and lively imagination enabled him to describe with great accuracy and pleasantry.

1803 British evacuated Egypt.

1809 Richard Gough, a learned and eminent English antiquary, died.

1809 Saragossa surrendered to the French. The garrison was reduced to 12,000 men, who, when they marched out of the city, had more the appearance of spectres than of human beings. During this second siege 54,000 perished, of whom one fourth were soldiers.

1810 Andrew Hofer, the leader of the Tyrolese insurrection, executed. He was a brave patriot, and met his fate with heroic firmness.

1811 Battle of San Christoval in Spain, in which Gen. Mendizabal was defeated with the loss of about 12,000 killed and prisoners, by the French under Soult, whose loss was stated at 400 only.

1811 Francis II. of Germany issued an edict fixing the current value of bank paper at one fifth of its nominal value.

1817 Samuel Meredith, died at his seat in Wayne county, Pa.; first treasurer of the United States under the federal constitution, which office he resigned in 1801.

Feb. 20.

1820 Arthur Young died; a distinguished English author on agriculture.

1835 A tremendous earthquake in Chili. The city of Conception, containing 25,000 inhabitants, was reduced to a heap of ruins, not a single house left standing; many other towns and villages were demolished. At first the sea retired and left the vessels in the harbor aground; but it soon rushed violently back 30 feet above its level.

1836 Mary Crawford, died at Castine, Me., aged 100 years and six months; widow of Dr. Wm. Crawford, chaplain and surgeon at Fort Point during the revolution.

FEBRUARY 21.

1513 Giuliano della Rovera, (pope Julius II.) died. He was originally a fisherman. He built St. Peters at Rome, to procure means for which he ordered the sale of indulgencies, which was one of the immediate causes of the reformation; so that it may be said without paradox, that St. Peters is the great monument of protestantism. He is considered one of the most immoral of the popes, though a generous patron of the polite arts.

1633 Order of the privy council to stay several ships in the Thames, ready to sail for New-England with passengers and provisions. The jealousy of the government was early directed towards the infant colony of Massachusetts. It was observed by one of the kings, that the *wheat* of the population was sifting across the Atlantic. These orders were ineffectual, for great numbers continued to emigrate, and scarce a vessel arrived in the colony that was not crowded with passengers.

1668 John Thurloe, secretary of state to the two Cromwells, died. He was a man of very amiable character, and exercised all possible moderation towards persons of every party.

1676 Two or three hundred Indians, principally Narragansetts, surprised the town of Medfield, Mass., killed 18 men, women and children, and burnt half of the town.

1684 Charles Spon, an ingenious and learned French physician, died at Lyons. He wrote Latin verse with ease and elegance, and corresponded with most of the learned men of Europe.

Feb. 21.

1717 Peter Allix, a French protestant of eminent piety and learning, died. He resided in England, where he was greatly esteemed and honored.

1730 Benedict XIII., pope of Rome, died. He was a Dominican of Venice, and before his elevation bishop of Benevento, where his palace was destroyed by an earthquake, and he narrowly escaped. He sustained an excellent character.

1746 Le Bourbon and La Charitie, French ships, captured by Com. Knowles in a heavy gale. The military chest belonging to the French vessels contained £5,000.

1759 Action between the British frigate Vestal, Capt. Hood, and the French frigate Bellona, which resulted in the capture of the latter, with the loss of 42 killed. British loss 2 killed and 22 wounded.

1760 Commodore Thourot arrived in the bay of Carrickfergus with a 43 gun ship and two sloops of war, and having landed 800 men, attacked the town, which, with the castle, he carried after a smart action. The French embarked a few days after, and meeting with a British squadron, an action ensued in which Thourot and 300 of his men were killed.

1792 Jacob Schnebbelie died at London. From the profession of a Swiss confectioner, he rose to be one of the best draughtsmen in England, but too intense application to his studies hastened his death.

1796 Field marshal Clairfait, the Austrian general, resigned and was succeeded by the archduke Charles, for whom a new rank was created, that of field-marshal-general, being the highest military rank in the empire.

1805 Dominica attacked by a French squadron, which was repulsed by the British under Gen. Provost.

1810 Action between the British ship Horatio, and French frigate Necessity, 21 guns, which last was captured in one hour.

1812 Action between the British ship Victorious, Capt. Talbot, and the Venitian ship Rivoli, 74 guns. The latter was captured, after an engagement of 5 hours, with the loss of 400 killed and wounded; British loss 42 k., 99 w.

1814 The British, about 2000 in number, under Col. Scott, crossed over to the French Mills, burnt the arsenal at

Malone, N. Y., pillaged the town and carried off some provisions. The enemy retreated in great haste, and lost 200 men by desertion. Gen. Wilkinson endeavored to come up with him, but was prevented by the weather.

1818 David Humphreys, an officer of the revolution, died. He was a native of Connecticut, and successively aid to generals Putnam, Greene and Washington. He is also known as a poet of very fair pretensions.

1824 Eugene de Beauharnais, duke of Leuchtenberg, died. He was the son of Josephine Tacher de la Pageric, afterwards wife of Napoleon. He distinguished himself in the army, and was made viceroy of Italy, the government of which he managed with great prudence. With the fall of Napoleon he lost his titles and offices, but was in a measure indemnified by the articles of Fontainbleau, the congress Vienna, and the duke of Bavaria. Under a simple exterior prince Eugene concealed a noble character and great talents.

1831 Robert Hall died at Bristol, England; a very eminent man and a celebrated preacher.

1838 Antony Isaac Sylvestre de Sacy died, aged 80; renowned principally for his extensive critical knowledge, particularly in oriental languages and literature; esteemed, in this department of learning, the first scholar of his age.

FEBRUARY 22.

1371 David II. of Scotland died. He was the son of Robert Bruce, was taken prisoner by the English in 1346 and detained in the tower ten years.

1609 Ferdinand I. grand duke of Tuscany, died. He was eminent for the wisdom and energy of his government.

1630 The first day of public thanksgiving in Massachusetts. The day had been appointed for a general fast. No ship had arrived in a great length of time, and their stock of provisions was nearly exhausted. At this critical moment a vessel arrived from England laden with provisions; and they immediately changed the day of public fasting into one of public feasting. And it is quite probable that the day was observed with something more than an outward show of thanksgiving on that occasion.

Feb. 22.

1674 JEAN CHAPELAIN, died. He attracted the notice of cardinal Richelieu by a preface which he wrote for the *Adonis* of Marini. Chapelain was talented and learned, obsequious and discreet, and these made his fortune, for he could be of service to the cardinal, who had the weakness to set up for a *bel esprit*. He became one of the first members of the *Academie Francaise*, received a large pension, and became the oracle of the poets of the time, and was universally esteemed. It would have been better if he himself had not set up for a poet. In 1630 he commenced an epic, *La Pucelle*. It was announced 20 years before its appearance, and the public expectation was greatly disappointed; it soon became an object of ridicule.

1717 Great snow in New-England; 6 feet deep in Boston. It commenced on the 20th, on which day Dr. Brattle was buried, and many who attended his funeral were unable to get home for several days.

1731 FREDERICK RUYSCH, an eminent Dutch anatomist, died.

1732 Birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON. He was the third son of Augustus Washington, and was born at Bridges Creek, Va.

1744 Partial action off Toulon between the combined French and Spanish fleets under M. De Court, and the British fleet under admirals Matthews and Rowley. The Poder, a Spanish 60 gun ship was burnt. British loss 92 killed, 185 wounded.

1746 WILLIAM COUSTON, director of the French academy of painting and sculpture, died.

1766 British stamp act repealed.

1770 A mob, principally boys, attacked the house of Mr. Richardson, Boston, owing to his having attempted to remove the mark set against the house of one Lille, who had contravened the non-importation law. Richardson fired upon the mob and killed Christopher Snider, a boy 11 years of age, who was recorded in the public prints as the first martyr to American liberty.

1782 The island of Montserrat surrendered to the French under Count De Grasse.

1787 The assembly of notables of France assembled.

1797 The French made a descent on Wales.

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1806 James Barry, an Irish painter, died. He was patronised by Burke. His greatest effort is a series of allegorical pictures in possession of the Society of Arts, London.

1809 Louis, count of Cobentzl, died at Vienna. He was born at Brussels 1753. He entered into the military service of Austria at an early age, and was employed as an ambassador to the court of Copenhagen before he had attained his twentieth year; and was continued in that capacity at some one of the European courts during the whole of his life.

1809 Charles Brockden Brown, an American novelist, died aged 39. He holds a distinguished rank among American authors.

1810 The island of St. Eustatia surrendered by the Dutch to the British.

1811 The British ships Cerberus and Active captured 22 vessels from Otranto, with provisions and troops.

1812 Ogdensburg, New York, attacked by the British and Indians under Frazer and Mc Donnell. Forsythe was compelled to evacuate it. The British took 12 cannons, 1400 stands of arms, 300 tents, some provisions, and all the vessels and boats. American loss 27; British loss 64 killed and wounded.

1814 Blucher defeated by the French under Boyer; the former set the bridge and town of Mery on fire and fled.

1816 Adam Ferguson, an eminent Scottish writer, died. He was sent to America as secretary to the mission in 1778 to effect a reconciliation between the two countries.

1835 Jane Jarman died near Wadesborough, N. C., aged 105.

1836 Joice Heth died at New-York; a blind negro woman, who had been carried about the country as a show, under the pretence that she was 162 years of age and had been the nurse of General Washington. On a post mortem examination it was found that she could not have been more than 80 years old.

FEBRUARY 23.

303 The soldiers of Diocletian demolished the principal church of Nicomedia, and committed the sacred volumes to the flames.

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1447 Gabriel Condoimero, (pope Eugenius IV.) died. He was elected to the papal throne 1431, afterwards unjustly deposed, and again restored.

1545 Francis de Bourbon, count Enghien, killed. He was a celebrated general in the service of Francis I., and was killed by accident.

1555 Thomas Wyat beheaded. He took the lead in an unsuccessful insurrection against the "bloody queen Mary."

1589 Andrew Dudith, a Hungarian divine, died. He was employed by Ferdinand II. in important affairs of state, wrote on physic, poetry, &c., and was a highly esteemed character.

1603 Andreas Cæsaralpinus, an Italian philosopher and physician, died at Rome.

1679 Thomas Goodwin, a theological writer of the puritan school, died. He was one of the members of the assembly of divines at Westminster.

1717 Magnus Steinbock, an illustrious Swede, died at Frederickshaven. He distinguished himself by his valor under Charles XII., and in the absence of the king from Sweden, he managed the affairs of the government with uncommon wisdom and moderation.

1719 Bartholomew Ziegenbalg, a celebreted German missionary, died. He was sent to India by the king of Denmark, but meeting with some opposition from the Danish authorities there, he placed himself under the countenance of the British East India company, published a dictionary of the Malabar language, and was fulfilling the object of his mission with great zeal and success, when he was suddenly interrupted by death at the age of 36.

1766 Stanislaus I., king of Poland and elector of Saxony, died. He was an author, and a good ruler, though an unfortunate one.

1779 St. Vincents surrendered with considerable stores, to the Americans under Col. Clarke. British taken, 79.

1780 Action between the British ship Resolution, 74 guns, and French ship La Prothee, 64 guns, which resulted in the capture of the latter.

1792 Joshua Reynolds, the English painter, died in London, aged 69. He rapidly acquired opulence by his profession, and on the institution of the royal academy, was

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elected president. The lectures which he delivered before this society have become a standard work.

1796 Nicholas Stofflet, the celebrated Vendean chief, shot at Angers. At the beginning of the French revolution he was a private soldier, but became one of the most intrepid and daring chiefs of the royal army of La Vendee, and had been in no less than 150 actions, 10 of them pitched battles; and in more than 100 of them he proved victorious. He met his fate with characteristic fortitude.

1796 Bonaparte appointed commander in chief of the army of Italy.

1800 Joseph Warton, an English prelate, died. He was also an ingenious poet and critical writer.

1805 British frigate Leander fell in with and captured the Ville de Milan, and her prize the Cleopatra, captured a few days previous. (See 17th.)

1814 The blacks under Christophe took by assault Fort Sabourin, in St. Domingo.

1822 Benavides executed; an outlaw and pirate, who for several years proved the scourge of the southern part of Chili, where he perpetrated the most horrid cruelties upon every age and sex that fell in his way. In 1818 he had been condemned to be shot, and was supposed to have been killed; but although shockingly wounded and left for dead, he recovered and became a fiend incarnate.

1836 Battle of Fort Alamo in Texas, in which the Mexican army of 4000, who made the assault, were repulsed.

1831 Gertrude Elizabeth Mara, a favorite German vocalist, celebrated the anniversary of her 83d year at Reval, where Goethe offered her a poetical tribute.

FEBRUARY 24.

303 Diocletian issued the first general edict of persecution against the Christians, by which all their religious edifices in the empire were to be levelled to their foundations, and the church property confiscated and sold to the highest bidder. This abominable decree was instantly torn from its column by a Christian of rank, who for his audacity was burnt, or rather roasted, by a slow fire.

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1468 John Gutenberg, one of the first printers, died. In connection with Fust he contributed greatly to the improvement of the art, then in a very rude state.

1495 Jem, son of Bayazid I. the Osman sultan, died. He was defeated by his brother in a contest for the throne, and took refuge with the knights of St. John at Rhodes, who sent him to France, where he was kept in confinement several years, and then delivered up to the pope, Alexander VI. by whom he was poisoned.

1525 Battle of Pavia in Italy. The imperialists under Bourbon, Pescara and Lannoy defeated the French and captured their king, Francis I., whom they sent prisoner to Madrid. The king fought with heroic valor, killing 7 men with his own hand.

1540 Charles V. of Germany entered Ghent, which had been in a state of insurrection; 26 of the principal citizens were put to death. He was born at this place on this day 1500.

1541 Pedro de Valdivia, having been sent by Pizarro with 200 Spaniards and a numerous body of Peruvians to Chili for the purpose of settling such provinces as he should conquer, succeeded in overcoming the resistance of the natives and founded the city of Santiago.

1563 Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise, assassinated. He distinguished himself in the wars with Charles V. and the English; and in the reigns of Henry II. and Francis II. of France, completely governed the kingdom. After the death of Francis, he espoused the side of the catholics in the civil wars.

1587 Thomas Cavendish passed the straits of Magellan.

1665 Deerfield, Mass., purchased of the Indians. The deed, which is still extant, was given "for the use and behoof of major Eleazar Lusher, ensign Daniel Fisher, and other English at Dedham, their associates and successors," by Chauk, alias Chague, the sachem of Pocomptuck, and his brother Wassahoale, and witnessed by Wequonnock. It reserves to the Indians the right of fishing in the rivers, hunting wild animals, and gathering nuts. It is capable of proof, that the early settlers in New-England made it a matter of course to purchase the lands upon which they settled, in nearly all instances, and at prices which were considered a fair equivalent at the time by the Indians

It may be mentioned as a matter of curiosity, that the salary of the first minister settled at this place, was £60, to be paid in wheat at 3*s.* 6*d.*, peas at 2*s.* 6*d.*, corn at 2*s.* per bushel, and salted pork at 2½*d.* per pound.

1667 Thomas Adams died. He was born at Wem in England; went to London, where he established himself in business as a draper; and in 1645 rose to the high honor of lord mayor of that city.

1676 Attack on Medfield, Mass., by a party of about 300 Indians. The loss of Lancaster, a short time previous, had put the neighboring towns on their guard, and Medfield had obtained a small garrison of soldiers for greater security, although within 22 miles of Boston. The Indians during the night had secreted themselves, according to custom, under fences and behind trees about the villages, so that the people were shot down as they came out of their doors and their houses immediately set on fire. The soldiers being lodged in different parts of the town, could not get together until about 50 buildings were on fire. Some were killed as they attempted to pass to their neighbors for shelter, and in some instances, the husband flying with one child and the wife with another, one of them fell into the hands of the savages or was killed, while the other escaped. Two or three discharges of a field piece put the whole horde to flight, who as they passed the river fired the bridge to prevent pursuit. Loss 18 killed, and many wounded and carried away for torture. (Holmes says Feb. 21.)

1684 Birthday of Handel, the music composer, at Halle.

1716 The earls of Derwentwater and Kenmuir beheaded on Tower hill, for treason in favoring the cause of the Pretender.

1721 John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, died; a celebrated general, critic and poet.

1724 A great storm attended with an uncommon tide, was experienced in New-England. The tide in some places rose ten feet higher than it was ever known before, and rendered many of the streets of Boston navigable.

1752 Isaac Wood, an English painter, died. His principal pieces are in oil and black lead upon vellum.

1758 Battle of Hoya in Westphalia, between the allies and French.

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1777 William Dodd, an English divine, convicted of forgery, and sentenced to be hanged.

1777 Joseph, king of Portugal, died. He was of the house of Braganza, ascended the throne 1750; his reign was turbulent and unfortunate.

1781 Edward Capell died; known as the editor of an edition of Shakspeare in 10 vols., and 4 large quarto vols. of "Notes and various readings of Shakspeare; together with the school of Shakspeare, or extracts from divers English books that were in print in the author's time; showing from whence his several fables were taken, and some parcel of his dialogue." (Jan. 24 by some authorit's.)

1785 Charles Bonaparte, father of Napoleon, died, leaving his family in straightened circumstances.

1797 Resumption of hostilities in Italy between the French and Austrians.

1809 Drury-Lane theatre burnt. It had been previously burnt, and rebuilt 1671 by Sir Christopher Wren at a cost of £200,000.

1810 Henry Cavendish, an English philosopher, died. He made the important discovery of the composition of water. Of diffident and retiring manners, he devoted his days to experiments and improvements in the arts and sciences. It has been said that he was the richest among the learned, and the most learned among the rich men of his time. He left a fortune of £5,000,000.

1813 Action between United States sloop Hornet, Capt. Lawrence, and British man-of-war brig Peacock, Capt. Peake, off Demarara. The action commenced at half past 5 P. M. and continued 15 minutes, when the Peacock showed signals of distress. Exertions were made to keep the vessel afloat till the prisoners could be got off, but she sunk carrying down 13 of her crew and 3 Americans. The loss of the crew of the Peacock could not be ascertained; but the captain was killed in the latter part of the engagement, and the vessel was literally cut to pieces. The Hornet lost 1 killed and 4 wounded; and the vessel received trifling damage, except in her rigging.

1815 Robert Fulton died, aged 50. He was born at Little Britain, Pa., and early discovered a genius for painting and mechanics; and he subsequently studied painting in London under Benjamin West. He also resided several

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years in Paris; after which he returned to America, and presented to the world the phenomena of the steam-boat.

1821 John Keats, an English poet, died, aged 25. He was of humble origin, but was possessed of a fine genius. His productions were made the subject of severe and unmerited criticism by Gifford, who had leaped from a cobbler's bench into an editor's stool, and presided over the pages of the *Quarterly Review.* These gross attacks preyed upon his mind and hastened his death.

1826 Richard Dale, an American naval officer, died. He was born in Virginia, 1756, and at the age of 12 went to sea. During the war of the revolution he was captured, and imprisoned, but found means to escape, and joined the celebrated Paul Jones. Under Jones he distinguished himself in the sanguinary and desperate engagement between the Bon Homme Richard and the British frigate Serapis, and was the first who reached the deck of the latter when she was boarded and taken. In 1802 he settled in Philadelphia, where he passed the remainder of his days.

1838 Carl Henrich Ludwig Politz, died at Leipsic. He was professor in the university, and an eminent writer on statistics, history and politics.

FEBRUARY 25.

52 B. C. Pompey elected sole consul of Rome.

1523 William Lily, an English gramarian, died at London of the plague. He is highly praised by Erasmus, who revised the syntax of his grammar, for his uncommon erudition in the languages, and admirable skill in the instruction of youth.

1601 Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, executed. He obtained the favor of the queen, Elizabeth, and distinguished himself on many occasions. But having committed some indiscretions which required reprimanding, his pride was wounded, which led him to open rebellion. His fate has formed the subject of four tragedies.

1634 Albert, count Wallenstein, generalissimo of the Austrian army during the thirty years war, assassinated.

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1655 Daniel Heinsius, professor of politics and history at Leyden, died. He distinguished himself as a critic by his labors upon several of the Greek and Latin authors, and also wrote poems in various languages, which have been often reprinted and always admired.

1676 The Indians assaulted the town of Weymouth, Mass., and burned several houses and barns. This was a disastrous year for the colonists. The Indians had risen in their utmost power, with the determination of utterly extirpating the English, and almost every day witnessed the smoke of a town or cluster of dwellings on fire.

1812 Nicholas Catinat, an illustrious French general under Louis XIV., died.

1713 Frederick I. of Prussia, died. He was elector of Brandenburg, and ambitious of raising his duchy into a kingdom. To accomplish this object, he joined Leopold, emperor of Germany, in a war against several states.

1723 Christopher Wren, the English architect, died, aged 91. He built St. Paul's and fifty other churches and monuments, which had been destroyed by the great fire of 1666.

1761 Joseph Francis Desmahis, a French author of great celebrity, died.

1768 Mangalore, a seaport belonging to Hyder Ally, taken by the British.

1776 Battle of Trenton. The American army under Washington crossed the Delaware in the night during a violent storm of snow and rain, and attacked the British on the north and west parts of the town. A detachment had been ordered to cross the river and secure a bridge to prevent the escape of the enemy; but owing to the extreme difficulty of crossing, this part of the plan failed, and about 500 escaped. British loss 20 killed, 1000 prisoners; American loss 2 killed, 2 frozen, 5 wounded.

1781 Battle near Haw river in North-Carolina, between the Americans under Pickens and Lee, and a considerable body of royalists under Col. Pyle. The latter were cut to pieces, without the loss of a man by the former.

1781 The French and Spanish fleets encountered a furious storm off Cape Francois in the West-Indies. Several ships sunk or foundered, and about 2200 men perished.

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1782 Denmark acknowledged the independence of the United States.

1798 The French under Brune entered the canton of Berne in Switzerland.

1799 El Arish in Egypt surrendered to the French under Bonaparte.

1805 William Buchan, an eminent Scottish physician, died near London. He was educated for the pulpit, but made choice of the medical profession, which he pursued during a long life. In 1771 he published his *Domestic Medicine*; it has been attended with a degree of success scarcely equalled by any other book in our language, and is translated into every European tongue.

1807 Battle of Peterswalde, between the French and Russians in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of their general, baron De Korff, his staff and 400 men prisoners.

1814 Action between the British frigate Erotas and French frigate Clorinde, 44 guns. The captain of the Erotas and 4 men were wounded and 22 killed. The Clorinde was captured the next day by the British ships Dryades and Achades, her loss supposed to have been 120 men.

1816 A number of sailors belonging to the American squadron in the Mediterranean, having been permitted to go on shore at Port Mahon, were attacked by the Spanish guard and several killed and wounded.

1816 Frederick William Bulow, count von Dennewitz, a Prussian general, died. He is famous for his victories in the last French and German war, the art of which he had learnt scientifically in early youth. He was also devoted to literature and the fine arts, and esteemed as a citizen and a man.

1817 Schooner Ocean of New-York sunk at sea. Isaac Roget, a merchant of high standing in New-York, was convicted in conjunction with others, of having loaded her at Havre de Grace with 97 boxes of stones, with a view to defraud the insurance officers of $58,000.

1819 Francesco Manuel, a Portuguese poet, died. His opinions being rather too liberal for the times, he was summoned to appear before the inquisition, but instead of obeying the mandate he resisted the officer sent to arrest him, and fled to Paris, where he resided till his death. It

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has been said of him that no poet or writer since the time of Camoens had done so much for the language.

1822 William Pinckney, a distinguished American statesman, died. It is said that he possessed almost unequalled legal science and eloquence.

1829 A violent hurricane in the island of Barbadoes, by which the whole of the eastern end of the island was devastated, and great damage done to the shipping.

1831 The Poles defeated near the walls of Warsaw by the Russians, with the loss of 5000 men. Russian loss 4,500.

FEBRUARY 26.

747 B. C. The Era of Narbonassar (a king of Babylon) called also the Egyptian year, began on the first day of the month Thoth, corresponding with this day in the Julian calendar. The years are vague, containing 365 days without intercalation, so that in the year 31 B. C. the beginning of the year fell on the 29th August, and at the end of 1460 years it ran through all the Julian months.

387 In consequence of a sermon preached by John Chrysostom on drunkenness and blasphemy, a sedition broke out at Antioch; the statues of Theodosius and the imperial family were thrown from their pedestals and demolished by the tumultuous citizens.

398 John Chrysostom, or the preacher with the golden mouth, elected archbishop of Constantinople.

1426 John de Brogni, originally a swine herd in Savoy, died. He was raised to the dignity of cardinal, and was distinguished for learning, virtue and piety.

1512 Robert Fabyan, an English historian, died. He was brought up to a trade, became a merchant, and an alderman of London. His *Chronicle* was burnt by Wolsey.

1611 Anthony Possevin, a Jesuit, died at Ferrara. He was distinguished as a preacher, and employed by the pope in embassies to different countries.

1638 Claude Meziriac, a Jesuit, died. He is known as a poet in several languages.

1696 Charles Scarborough, an eminent English physician and mathematician, died. He succeeded Dr. Harvey as lecturer on anatomy and surgery.

1723 Thomas d'Urfey, an English poet, died. He was a man of sparkling talents, but his poetic and dramatic pieces are now forgotten. One of his works, *Pills to Purge Melancholy,* is yet upon the shelves of many English libraries.

1726 Emanuel Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, died. He distinguished himself under the emperor Leopold, was placed at the head of the Hungarian army, and made governor of the Low Countries by the king of Spain.

1767 Hyder Ally and the nizam of Deccan defeated by the British at Errour near Trincomalee, in Ceylon.

1769 William Duncombe, an English dramatic author, died. He translated Horace.

1770 Joseph Tartini died at Padua; an Italian musician, distinguished for his extraordinary performances on the violin.

1775 General Gage despatched 140 soldiers under Col. Leslie to seize the military stores collected at Salem. The people foiled the expedition by drawing up a bridge and causing other delays till it was too late to effect any thing, and they returned bootless.

1802 Alexander Geddes died at Paddington, England. He was a catholic, and is represented as a man of profound research in biblical literature, and employed himself many years in a new translation of the Bible, which he did not live to finish.

1807 Battle of Braunsberg in Prussian Poland, in which a division of 10,000 Russians were overthrown by the French, who took 2000 prisoners and 16 cannon.

1810 John Dalrymple, a Scottish author, died, aged 84. He was for many years baron of the exchequer in Scotland.

1813 Robert R. Livingston, an American statesman, died. He was one of the committee which drew up the declaration of independence. He was afterwards chancellor of the state of New-York, and minister to France. He assisted Fulton with means to carry his experiments into effect.

1815 Bonaparte escaped from the island of Elba, accompanied by 1000 of his old guards, who had followed him into exile.

1823 John Philip Kemble died; one of the most eminent

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tragedians of the British stage since the days of Garrick. He possessed talent and learning, and was an author.

1827 William Kitchener, an English physician, died. He is distinguished for his experiments in cookery; he treated eating and drinking as the only serious business of life, and promulgated the laws of the culinary art, under the title of the *Cook's Oracle*, professedly founded on his own practice. He possessed an ample fortune, which enabled him to follow the bent of his eccentricities.

1833 Elizabeth Pearce died in Johnson county, N. C., aged 111.

1833 The spasmodic cholera appeared at Havana, and in about one month from that time had destroyed 7000 persons.

1834 Aloys Senefelder, inventor of lithography, died at Munich, aged 63.

FEBRUARY 27.

212 Geta, emperor of Rome, slain by his brother Caracalla, who was incited to the deed by jealousy.

1642 Tobias Crisp died; a controversial writer on divinity, and a great champion of antinomianism.

1706 John Evelyn, the English diarist, died. He is ranked among the greatest philosophers of England, who turned his pen readily to almost every topic. His *Diary* is a curious book, extending nearly from his childhood to his death, and contains much information not elsewhere to be found.

1735 John Arbuthnot, a Scottish physician, died. He was attached to the court of queen Anne, was eminent in his profession, and distinguished as a wit in an age abounding with men of wit and learning.

1738 Henry Grove, an English divine, died. He belonged to the dissenters, and wrote several valuable theological treatises.

1746 Thomas Faunce, died at Plymouth, aged 99. He knew the rock on which the pilgrims landed, and learning that it was covered in the construction of a wharf, was so affected that he wept. His tears, perhaps, saved it from oblivion.

Feb. 27.

1776 Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, in which the tories and Highlanders under McDonald were defeated with the loss of their bravest officers. They fled leaving 350 guns, 1500 rifles, 13 wagons, and 150 swords in the hands of the victors, as well as their general. This defeat depressed the spirits of the royalists in North-Carolina, and prevented their making any farther efforts.

1797 Bank of England suspended specie payments. Twenty years after it resumed on one and two pound notes!

1806 Action between the British ship Hydra, and French brig La Furet, off Cadiz, in which the latter was captured.

1814 Battle of Orthes, in France, between the British under Wellington and the French.

1817 Two shocks of an earthquake felt at Kingston, Upper Canada.

1829 Battle of Tarqui between the Colombian army of 5000 and the Peruvian of of 8000, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss. Articles for the cessation of hostilities were signed on the field of battle, and mutual differences referred to the arbitration of the United States government.

FEBRUARY 28.

509 B. C. Battle of the Œsuvian fields, in which the Tarquins were vanquished and expelled from Rome with the loss of more than 11000 citizens on the side of the victors.

509 B. C. Lucius Junius Brutus, the avenger of the rape of Lucretia, and founder of the Roman republic, fell at the battle of the Œsuvian fields. So great was the fury of the encounter between him and his adversary, that their shields were mutually pierced, and each fell dead from his horse transfixed by the lance of his enemy.

628 Chosroes II., king of Persia, died. He carried his arms into Judea, Libya and Egypt, and made himself master of Carthage. He forced the Roman emperor Heraclius to sue for peace; but his country was soon after penetrated by the Romans, his palace pillaged and burnt, and himself dethroned and cast into prison by his own son, after witnessing the massacre of 18 other sons.

1408 Battle of Bramham Moor.

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1447 Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, murdered. He was the rival of Cardinal Beaufort, as the head of affairs in England. The cardinal lived to enjoy his triumph but six weeks.

1582 George Buchanan, a Scottish poet and historian, died. He occupied the last twelve years of his life in writing a history of his country in Latin.

1594 William Fleetwood, an English lawyer, died. He was recorder of the city of London in the reign of Elizabeth, and the author of several law treatises.

1648 Christiern IV. of Denmark, died. He sustained the character of an able and wise sovereign.

1680 M. Decan and father Hennessin were sent out from fort Crevecoeur on the Illinois, to trace the Mississippi to its source. They ascended the river to the 46th degree, where they were stopped by a fall, to which they gave the name of St. Anthony.

1703 John Baptist Thiers, died. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of the belles lettres at Paris.

1734 Battle near Babylon between Kouli Khan and the Turks, in which 30,000 were killed.

1736 A proposal submitted to the house of commons in England, to levy a duty on distilled spirituous liquors, so as to prevent the ill consequences of the poorer classes drinking them to excess. It was stated that some signs where they were sold had the following inscription: "Drunk for a penny; dead drunk for two pence; clean straw for nothing!"

1757 Edward Moore died; an English fabulist and dramatic writer of considerable note.

1758 Action between the French fleet under Du Quesne and the British, admiral Saunders, near Carthagena. The British captured the Foudroyant 80 guns, and Orphee, 64 guns; the Oriflamme, 50 guns, was driven on shore under the castle of Aiglos, coast of Spain.

1759 The pope permitted the Bible to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic states.

1760 Action between the French fleet under M. Thourot and the British, Capt. Elliot. Three French frigates were captured and M. Thourot killed. So great a terror had he created in the seaports of Great Britain, that his defeat was celebrated with the greatest rejoicings.

Feb. 28.

1771 Richard Grey, a learned English divine died. He was a polemical and miscellaneous writer.

1781 William Stockton, died; a signer of the declaration of independence from New-Jersey.

1783 John Baptist d' Espagnac, a French general, died. He signalized himself in the campaign of Italy.

1799 Bonaparte reached the city of Gaza, in Palestine.

1799 Action between the British frigate Sybille, and French ship La Forte, 50 guns. The latter was captured in 1 hour 40 minutes. The British lost 2 of their highest officers.

1804 Pichegru, the conqueror of Holland, arrested at Paris by order of Bonaparte.

1815 Action between the United States frigate Constitution, 44 guns, Capt. Stewart, and British frigate Cyane and sloop Levant, 54 guns, Capt. Falcon. British loss 40 killed, 80 wounded; Constitution lost 4 killed, 11 wounded. The Cyane and Levant were captured.

1834 Modeste Malhiot, the Canadian giant, died. His height was 6 feet 4 inches, and his weight 619½ pounds.

1837 Adam Binkley, died in Davidson co. Pennsylvania, aged 138. He was an officer of the revolution and served throughout the war, at which time he had a wife and 11 children.

FEBRUARY 29.

1631 The president and council for New-England made a grant to Robert Aldworth and Giles Elbridge of a hundred acres of land for every person whom they should transport to the province of Maine within seven years, who should continue there three years; and an absolute grant of 12000 acres as their proper inheritance forever, to be laid out near the river commonly called Pemaquid.

1704 Deerfield Burnt. Hertel de Rouville with 200 French and 140 Indians, after a tedious march through deep snow from Canada, made an attack upon this place, which was the northern frontier on Connecticut river. A watch had patrolled the streets until about two hours before day, when he incautiously fell asleep, and the snow was of such depth as to admit of an entrance over the pickets

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of the fort. The whole settlement was burnt with the exception of one house, which is still standing; 47 were slain, 112 carried into captivity, including among the latter the Rev. John Williams and his family. Of the captives, 17 died or were killed on the march; 57 were redeemed among whom were the minister and his family, (his wife was killed soon after the capture) except one daughter who could not be persuaded to return; but adopted the manners and customs of the Indians became a catholic, and married a savage. The bell taken from the church, it is said, still hangs in an Indian church at St. Regis.

1744 John Theophilus Desaguliers died. He was the son of a French protestant clergyman, who resided in England. Having been educated for the ministry, he settled in London; there he acquired a turn for natural philosophy, and was the first person who lectured on experimental philosophy in the metropolis. He was a man of real ability, and his income enabled him to keep an equippage. His coachman, Erasmus King, from the force of example, became a kind of rival to the doctor; for he also undertook to read lectures, and exhibit experiments in natural philosophy. The terms of admission to the *lyceum* of the latter philosopher were in proportion to the humble station he had filled.

1793 The French convention passed a decree of accusation against Marat, and by so doing tore off the cloak of inviolability which covered its members, and constituted itself its own jury of accusation.

1808 Denmark declared war against Sweden.

1810 Battle of Vique, in Spain, in which the Spanish general O'Donel attacked the French under Souham. The impetuosity of the charge made by the Spanish troops lost them the battle.

EVERY DAY BOOK.

MARCH 1.

509 B. C. Valerius Publicola pronounced a funeral oration over the body of Junius Brutus, which was the first institution of that generous tribute to the memory of the virtuous dead.

1562 The Catholics under the duke of Guise fell upon a body of Calvinists at Bassi in France, who were singing the psalms of Marot in a barn. The latter were insulted, and induced to come to blows: when nearly 60 of these unhappy people were killed and 200 wounded. This unexpected event lighted the flame of civil war throughout the kingdom.

1625 JOHN ROBINSON died; Minister of the first English church in Holland, to which the first settlers of New-England belonged. He fled to Holland with his congregation to avoid persecution, and at the time of his death was preparing to follow with the remainer of the brethren to America. He was distinguished for his learning, liberality and piety.

1682 THOMAS HERBERT, an English author of *Travels in Asia and Africa*, died. He was engaged in the civil wars between the parliament and the royalists, and on the restoration was created a baronet.

1711 The Spectator, a daily critical, satirical and literary paper made its appearance in London, under the conduct of Addison and Steele principally, with the assistance of some of the master spirits of the day. It had a reputation which has never been equalled by any other periodical of the kind.

1766 ZABDIEL BOYLSTON, an American physician, died. He was the first to introduce inoculation for small-pox into New-England. This mode of treating a virulent disease brought upon him the ridicule of his medical brethren; but he outlived these prejudices and realized a handsome fortune by his profession.

1781 Maryland ratified the articles of the confederation of the United States, being the last state to do so.

March 1.

1792 Leopold II. of Germany, and I. of Tuscany, died. He made the latter the happiest and best governed state of Italy. In 1790 he succeeded to the imperial crown, and was noted for the wisdom of his measures, his affability, strict justice, and kindness to the poor.

1793 Battle of Aldenhoven, between the French under Dumourier, and 40,000 Austrians under Gen. Coburg. The French were defeated with the loss of 6,000 killed and 4000 prisoners.

1811 Massacre of the Mamelukes in Egypt by order of the pasha.

1814 Treaty of Chaumont, between Austria, Russia, Prussia and Great Britain, against Napoleon.

1315 Bonaparte landed at Frejus in France from Elba, and resumed the imperial crown.

1838 The Patriots, or Marauders, about 600 in number, under Nelson and Cote, surrendered to Gen. Wool of the United States army, near Alburg Springs, Vt., and the frontier become tranquilized.

MARCH 2.

986 Lothaire, king of France, died of poison, said to have been administered by his wife Emma.

1492 The Jews banished from Spain by an edict of Ferdinand V. They numbered 800,000 souls.

1622 John Marion Avantio, a learned Italian civilian, died at Padua.

1711 Despreaux Nicholas Boileau, the French poet, died. He was born 1636, and in early youth gave indications of the future bent of his genius, by his fondness for the great poets of antiquity. His works are frequently republished in France, though some of his satires are little to the taste of the present day. Bruyere has said of him that his verses will be read when the language is obsolete, and will be the last ruins of it!

1715 Emanuel Theodosius Bouillon, a cardinal and ambassador of Louis XVI. of France died.

1729 Francesco Bianchini, an Italian antiquary and astronomer, died. He devoted his life to intense study, and in his character extensive learning was united with great

modesty and amiability of manners. He was patronized by the pope, and received marks of respect from the Roman senate.

1738 Johnson and Garrick started from Litchfield for London as literary adventurers. The former had two pence half penny in his pocket, and the latter something less.

1767 James Drake, an English political and medical writer, died. He is chiefly known now by his *System of Anatomy.*

1776 The Americans cannonaded Boston from Cobble hill and Lechmere point.

1788 Solomon Gesner, a Swiss bookseller, poet and painter, died at Zurich. Of his writings the best known, in English, is the *Death of Abel.*

1791 John Wesley, founder of the methodists, died, aged 88. He was born at Epworth, England, and at the time of finishing his studies, was distinguished for his classical attainments, skill in dialectics, and talent for poetry. The origin of the sect called methodists is to be attributed to the circumstance of a club of kindred spirits, who used to meet on week days and read classics, and on Sundays divinity, but shortly their meetings became exclusively religious. This society consisted of fifteen members, who from the strictness of their manners and deportment, obtained the name of *Methodists*, an appellation which they sanctioned and retained. He visited America, and afterwards Germany, and on his return commenced the systematic labors by which he became the founder of a numerous religious sect. He joined with Whitfield in field-preaching, but their opinions being at collision on some point, they finally separated. He continued his active labors till within a week of his death. His works on various subjects amount to upwards of thirty volumes octavo.

1793 Breda, a city of Belgium, noted for its numerous sieges, was taken by the French.

1794 Great scarcity of provisions in Paris.

1797 Battle of Monte di Savaro, between the French and Austrians, in which the former under Joubert attacked and carried the posts of the latter.

1797 Horace Walpole, an English author, and son of Robert Walpole the statesman, died.

1799 Corfu, one of the Ionian islands taken by the Turco-Russian squadron.

1799 Manheim, a strong German city taken by the French.

March 2.

1801 Charles Albert Demoustier, a French poet, died. He was first a successful lawyer, but subsequently turned his attention to literature, and wrote comedies, operas and poems. His pieces are distinguished for spirit, delicacy and ease, and some of them have maintained a place upon the stage.

1802 Francis Russel, duke of Bedford, died, aged 37. He distinguished himself by his endeavors to improve every branch of agriculture, and was a worthy man.

1830 Great freshet at Vienna, in Austria; the Danube rose twenty three feet, and the houses of 50,000 inhabitants were inundated.

1835 Francis I. of Austria, (II. of Germany) died. His disposition was mild; his dress plain and homely; his manners gentle and familiar; and he was greatly beloved by his German subjects.

1835 Samuel Blackburn died: an officer of the revolution, an eminent lawyer and for many years a conspicuous member of the Virginia legislature. At his death he liberated his slaves, 46 in number, charging his estate with the expense of transporting them to Liberia.

1839 Zerah Colburn died at Norwich, Vt. aged 35. At the age of 6 years he attracted great attention in Europe and America by his marvellous powers of calculation. At that time he was unable to read or write, and ignorant of the name or properties of a single figure traced upon paper. Yet his talent for mental arithmetic was so extraordinary as to be wholly incredible, were it not supported by unquestionable evidence. This faculty he lost before he left England, which was in 1824; and on his return he became a methodist preacher, having acquired a respectable education while abroad.

MARCH 3.

1589 John Sturmius, a learned German grammarian and rhetorician, died. He was called the Cicero of Germany.

1633 George Herbert, an English divine and poet, died. Lord Bacon had so high an opinion of his judgement that he would not suffer his works to be published until they had been submitted to Herbert's examination.

March 3.

1634 First colony arrived at Potomac for the settlement of Maryland, under Lord Baltimore It consisted of 200 Catholics from England. The soil was purchased of the natives, and the foundation of the province was laid on the broad basis of security to property and of freedom in religion.

1703 Robert Hooke, an English mathematician and philosopher, died. He is noted for many useful inventions and improvements in mechanics; and his writings are numerous and valuable.

1722 Campegio Vitringa died; a learned author of Friesland, in the Netherlands.

1728 Camillo d' Hostun, count de Tallart, died. He was a brave general of the French, taken prisoner by the Duke of Marlborough.

1760 Unsuccessful attack on the fort at Ninety Six, by 200 Cherokee Indians.

1776 The Americans under Col. Bull burnt the British ship Inverness and six other vessels, near Savannah, laden for England.

1779 Battle of Briar Creek, when the Americans were surprised by the British under Provost, and lost 150 killed, and 162 prisoners.

1780 Joseph Highmore, an eminent English painter, died. He was also a writer of considerable merit.

1792 Robert Adam, a Scotch architect, died. In connection with his brother, he built some of the first mansions in London; but the work for which they are chifly celebrated, is the elegant range called the *Adelphi*, a Greek word denoting the relationship of brothers.

1799 The advance guards of the French army arrived before Jaffa (the ancient Joppa) in Syria, and invested the city.

1808 Johann Christ Fabricius died, one of the most celebrated entomologists of the eighteenth century. He was born 1742 at Sleswic in Denmark; studied medicine; but was afterwards induced to make an especial study of entomology, a science at that time in its infancy. He adopted a new arrangement of the insect tribe by choosing for his divisions the modifications observable in the parts of the mouth.

1808 The French West India island Marigalante taken by

March 3.

the British. It was colonised by the French, 1647; twice taken by the Dutch, and twice before by the British, and restored to the French, 1763.

1810 The great elm tree at Kensington, Philadelphia, under which William Penn held his first treaty with the Indians in 1682, was blown down.

1815 War declared between the United States and Algiers.

1817 Lescure died at Beaulieu in France, aged 118. He enjoyed, at the time of his death, the vigorous use of his intellect.

MARCH 4.

1530 Charles V. granted to the Knights of St. John, who had recently been expelled from the island of Rhodes by the Turks, the ownership of all the castles, fortresses, and isles of Tripoli, Malta and Gozo. Malta at the time was a shelterless rock, and the inhabitants, 12,000 in number, in a wretched condition.

1583 Bernard Gilpin, an eminent English prelate, died. He came near falling a victim to the fury of Bonner, and was only saved from the stake by the death of the queen. His life was spent in well doing.

1629 Massachusetts patent confirmed by Charles I. by the name of "the governor and company of Massachusetts Bay in New England," Matthew Cradock first governor.

1681 The charter of Pennsylvania signed and sealed by Charles II., constituting William Penn and his heirs true and absolute proprietaries of the province, saving to the crown their allegiance and the sovereignty.

1744 John Anstis died; an English antiquary, and a very eminent writer on heraldic subjects.

1765 William Stukeley, an English antiquary, died. He wrote ably as a divine, physician, historian and antiquary; was profound in British antiquities; a good botanist; erudite in ancient coins; drew well, and understood mechanics. The footsteps of the Romans were traced by him, and the temples of the ancient Britons explored. His antiquarian researches acquired him the name of Arch Druid.

March 4.

1776 The Americans took possession of Dorchester heights, which were so far completed by day-light as to excite the astonishment of the British, and render their position in Boston extremely hazardous.

1776 New Providence taken from the British by the American commodore Ezekiel Hopkins. The governor, together with considerable military stores, fell into the hands of the victors.

1778 American frigate Alfred, 20 guns, taken by the British ships Ariadne and Ceres.

1782 The house of commons resolved that it would "consider as enemies to his majesty and the country, all those who should advise or attempt the farther prosecution of offensive war on the American continent."

1789 The first congress of the United States assembled at New-York.

1794 Henri de la Rochejaquelin, the hero of La Vendee, killed. The peasants of the neighborhood having risen in the royal cause, he placed himself at their head, with this laconic harangue, "*Allons chercher l'ennemi; si je recule, tuez moi; si j'avance, suivez moi; si je meurs, vengez moi.* After gaining sixteen victories, he fell in single combat with a republican soldier.

1806 Action between the British fleet, Com. Popham, and the French frigate La Voluntaire, 46 guns. The latter was captured with 360 men and 217 British prisoners.

1811 The French under Massena retreated before Lord Wellington upon Santarem, in Portugal, leaving their killed and wounded behind.

1812 The charter of the first Bank of the United States expired by its own limitation.

1814 Battle of Longwood, about 100 miles from Detroit, in which the United States troops defeated a superior British force. British loss 80; American loss 8.

1814 Battle of Troyes, between the French under Oudinot and the Allies under Swartzenberg, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of 10 cannon and 3,000 prisoners.

1815 United States letter of marque brig Aspasia, 3 guns and 25 men, captured by the British ship Voluntaire.

March 4.

1832 John Francis Champollion the French archæologist died at Paris, aged 42. Having devoted much attention to the study of Egyptian antiquities, he was, in 1826, appointed to superintend that department in the royal Museum at Paris, and in 1828, went with an expedition of learned men to Egypt, at the expense of the king (Charles X.) The results of this journey were regarded of so great importance in relation to the hieroglyphics, that his manuscripts on that subject were purchased by the French government at about $9,300, (50,000 fr.)

1838 Carlists under Cabanero, entered Saragossa, but were driven out by the national guards with the loss of 120 killed and 700 prisoners.

MARCH 5.

13 B. C. Marcus Emilius Lepidus, one of the Roman triumvirs, with Augustus and Anthony, died at Cerceii.

493 Odoacer, chief of the Heruli, murdered. It was reserved for him, at the head of a tribe of barbarians almost unknown, to strike the decisive blow that overthrew the great mistress of the world—imperial Rome.

1223 Alonzo II. of Portugal died. His career was begun by an attempt to deprive his sisters of their estates, and ended by robbing the church. The pope, however, interfered, and compelled him to promise to be civil to the ecclesiastics; but death overtook him before he had time to fulfil his engagements by making restitution.

1495 Henry VIII. granted a patent to John Cabot and his three sons Lewis, Sebastian and Sanchius, empowering them to sail under the flag of England in quest of countries yet unoccupied by any Christian state, to take possession of them in the name of Henry, and plant the English banner on the walls of their castles and cities, and to maintain with the inhabitants a traffic exclusive of all competitors, and exempted from customs; under the condition of paying a fifth part of the free profit on every voyage to the crown. They embarked two years after.

1534 Antonio Allegri, an illustrious Italian painter, died. He lived at Parma, where without any instruction he executed some of most perfect pictures in the world. He is better known as Corregio, from his birth-place.

March 5.

1546 Isabella Losa died; a native of Cordova in Spain, so illustrious for her acquirements that she was honored with the degree of D. D.

1605 Clement VIII. (Hippolitus Aldobrandin) pope of Rome, died. He was a liberal minded and benevolent pontiff.

1695 Henry Wharton died; an English divine and historian of uncommon abilities.

1708 William Beveridge, an English divine, and bishop of St. Asaph, died, leaving many learned and valuable works.

1750 Birth-day of James Madison, fourth President of the United States.

1770 Boston massacre. This occurrence, which is variously stated, is supposed to have arisen as follows: a crowd surrounded a corporal's guard in the evening, and commenced pelting them with snow balls: which exasperated his majesty's legions to such a pitch of valor, that they turned their muskets upon the citizens. The leaden balls of the soldiers were more than a match for those of the people, and five men fell mortally wounded. Their names were Mattucks, Gray, Caldwell, Maverick, and Carr.

1773 Philip Francis died at Bath, England; distinguished as a translator of Horace and Demosthenes.

1775 Peter Laurence Buyrette du Belloi died; a French comedian and tragedian, who by his own pieces became extremely popular in his day.

1775 The citizens of New-York held a town meeting, in which it is said the question of congress or no congress was carried in the affirmative by the aid of hoop poles obtained from a nighboring cooper's yard.

1778 Thomas Augustus Arne died; an English musician and opera writer. He received the degree of doctor of music.

1785 Joseph Reed died at Philadelphia, aged 43. He was one of Washington's aids in the revolutionary war, and subsequently an adjutant-general, member of congress, and governor of Pennsylvania.

1798 An Algerine barque arrived at Baltimore, 85 days out, manned by Algerines; being the first that ever entered an American port.

1811 Battle of Barrosa in Portugal, between the French under Victor, and the English, Spanish and Portuguese

March 5.

allied army, under Graham. The French were defeated with the loss of 3,000; allied loss 2,742.

1827 Pierre Simon Laplace, the French mathematician, died. His principal work, which will render him an object of admiration to posterity, the *Mechanique Celeste*, has been translated by our countryman Nathaniel Bowditch, in a manner creditable alike to the author, to himself and the literature of his country.

1827 Alessandro Volta died. He was born at Como, Italy; devoted his attention to experiments in electricity, and made many important discoveries.

1829 Battle near the river Natonebi, in Asiatic Turkey, between the Turks and Russians, in which the former lost 1,000, and the latter 200 men.

1837 Oliver Elliott died at Mason, N. H., aged 103. He was a soldier of the French war of 1756, and of the revolutionary war.

MARCH 6.

13 B. C. Augustus Cæsar assumed the office of high priest, in which capacity he destroyed 2,000 books of prophecy for want of authority!

1393 John Hawkwood, an Englishman, died at Florence. He was bred a tailor, but signalized himself so greatly in the wars in Italy that he was promoted to the highest posts; and after his death the Florentines erected a black marble statue as an acknowledgement for the services he had done them.

1521 Magellan, in the service of the king of Spain, on his voyage round the world, discovered the Ladrone, or Marian islands, and may be considered as the first dicoverer of that portion of the world called Australia; this opened the way for the subsequent discoveries made in that quarter.

1577 Remi Belleau, one of the seven poets called the Pleiades of France, died. He excelled as a pastoral writer.

1716 Aurora Borealis first seen in England, and was gazed upon with every degree of alarm till nearly three o'clock in the morning.

1767 James Malfillastre, a French poet, died.

March 6.

1781 Battle of Whitsell's Mill, an important pass of Reedy Fort Creek, in which the British were worsted.

1784 Francis Xavier Hall died; a jesuit professor of belles letters and ecclesiastical law in several German universities.

1796 William Francis Raynal died. He was a French jesuit, who distinguished himself as a historian of the European settlements in both Indias, and as a political writer

1799 The French under Bonaparte took Jaffa by assault. The garrison consisted of 1,200 Turkish artillery and 2,500 Magrubins or Arnauts who were put to the sword.

1815 Lewis XVIII. declared Napoleon Bonaparte a traitor and a rebel, for having entered by main force the department of the Var.

1815 A great riot around the British parliament house, on account of the corn bill. A great many lives lost.

1817 Insurrection at Pernambuco, Brazils, headed by Domingos Jose Martins. The insurgents took possession of the town, and the governor fled to Rio de Janiero.

1825 Samuel Parr, an eminent English divine and critic, died. He was possessed of a prodigious memory, and in curious and elegant classical knowledge he seems to have been at the head of the English scholars of his day.

1838 Vilette Easton, a colored women, died at Providence, R. I., at the age of 110.

MARCH 7.

161 Antoninus Pius, emperor of Rome, died at Lorium, aged 23.

1274 Thomas Aquinas died. He was descended from the counts of Aquino, in Italy. There was a great contest for him between his family and the monks when he was a youth; but he eluded the vigilance of his keepers, became a theologian, and was called the evangelical doctor. His works have been often reprinted in 17 vols. folio.

1589 Sir Walter Raleigh, having expended £40,000 in attempting the colonization of Virginia, without realising the expected gain, made an assignment of his patent to Thomas Smith and others, with a donation of £100 for the benefit of the colony.

March 7.

1661 Goffe and Whalley, the regicides, arrived at New-Haven, where by the connivance of the deputy governor and clergyman, they effectually eluded discovery during the remainder of their lives.

1755 Thomas Wilson died; bishop of Sodor and Man, an excellent prelate and an eminent writer on theology.

1769 Samuel Derrick died; originally a linen draper in Dublin; subsequently a writer of pamphlets in London, and finally master of ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge.

1771 Thomas Martin, an English antiquarian, died. He wrote a history of his own native town, and made a valuable collection of antiquities &c.

1778 American frigate Randolph, Capt. Nicholas Biddle, 36 guns and 305 men, blown up about 9 at night, in an action of fifteen minutes with the British ship Yarmouth, 64 guns. Capt. Biddle perished, at the age of 27; only 4 of the crew were saved.

1781 a British soldier jumped over the pallisades at Gibraltar, and notwithstanding 1143 musket balls were fired at him, succeeded in reaching the Spanish lines, waving his hat.

1794 Revolution at Warsaw. The Russians with Gen. Inglestrom and their ambassador, driven out of the city by the Poles.

1794 The mulatto Gen. Bellegarde and his second, Pelocque, with 300 followers, surrendered to the British at St. Domingo. The chiefs were sent to the United States.

1795 The British squadron, Sir Edward Pellew, captured near the Penmarks, 8 French vessels, burnt 2 ships, 3 brigs and 2 sloops.

1801 The British expedition under lord Keith, consisting of nearly 200 sail and an army of 15,330 men, arrived in Aboukir bay, Egypt.

1808 The Portuguese royal family arrived in Brazil, fleeing before the arms of Napoleon to the colonies.

1810 Cuthbert Collingwood, the English admiral, died in his ship off Minorca. He entered the British navy at an early age, and by his talents rose to the highest rank. His most distinguished service was the part he bore at the battle of Trafalgar. On the fall of Nelson in that conflict, the command devolved on him. The victory on that occasion was attributable to the nautical skill, prudence

and courage of Collingwood; and his ship was the first to break through the French line.

1814 Battle of Craonne in France, in which the French under Victor and Ney defeated the allies, took 6 generals and about 6,000 prisoners.

MARCH 8.

1096 Walter the Pennyless departed from France with the van of the Crusaders.

1639 Dudley Digges, master of the rolls under Charles I., died. He was noted for his patriotism, and was the author of several literary performances.

1663 The great frost at Paris, which had endured three months, broke up on this day.

1702 William III. of England, died. He was celebrated as a politician, and formidable as a general. (16th?)

1748 The British squadron, admiral Knowles, attacked and carried Port Louis, in St. Domingo, which he also destroyed. The French lost about 130 killed; British loss 20 killed and 50 wounded.

1750 An earthquake at London which shook the whole city. It occurred at half past five in the morning, awoke people from their sleep, threw one person out of bed, and rung the bells.

1757 Thomas Blackwell, an eminent Scottish writer, died. His modesty was such that he published his works anonymously.

1766 William Chambers, the architect, died. He was born in Sweden, but was brought over to England at two years of age. As an architect, the building of Somerset House will place his name with the best of the British schools. He was the author of several works, principally on architecture.

1775 An inhabitant of the town of Billercia, Mass. tarred and feathered by the British troops. The British were the first to introduce this practice, which afterwards became a popular mode of punishing tories.

1793 The city of Liege in Belgium, taken by the Austrians.

March 8.

1796 Banda, an East India island, taken by the British under admiral Rainer. A large quantity of spices and considerable money fell into the hands of the victors.

1801 The British effected a landing in Egypt, at Aboukir bay, with the loss of 700 men. The French under Menou opposed their landing with great bravery.

1803 Francis Egerton, duke of Bridgewater, died. He is styled the father of canal navigation in England. He planned the Worsley canal, near Manchester, which he completed with the assistance of Brindley. He died immensley rich.

1804 Goree, an island of the Netherlands, which had fallen into the hands of the French a few weeks previous, was retaken by the British on this day.

1807 Sawrey Gilpin, an English painter died. He excelled particularly in delineating animals. His masterpiece is a group of tigers.

1808 Third day's action between the British Frigate St. Fiorenzā and the French frigate Piedmontaise, 50 guns, off Cape Comorin. The action lasted one hour and twenty minutes, when the French struck, having 48 killed and wounded. The British lost 17 killed besides their commander, Capt. Hardinge.

1814 Lord Wellington defeated the French and entered Bordeaux.

1814 Unsuccesful attack by the British under Gen. Skerret upon Bergen-op-Zoom. Of 4,500 British it is supposed that not more than 1,500 escaped.

1815 Action between the British ship Tiber, Capt. Dacres, and the American privateer Leo, 7 guns, 93 men, Capt. Hemes, which resulted in the capture of the latter.

MARCH 9.

1403 Bajazet I., sultan of Turkey, died. He was celebrated as a warrior, but his disposition was cruel and tyrannical. Being conquered by Tamerlane, and exposed by him in an iron cage, he dashed his head against the bars of his prison, and killed himself.

1405 Battle of Grosmont, in which Henry IV. defeated the Welch under Griffith Glendowr.

March 9.

1566 David Ricci, (or Rizzio,) an Italian musician, residing at the court of Mary Queen of Scots, assassinated in her presence. His skilful performance of the national melodies of Scotland, tended not a little to their general improvement with the higher classes.

1609 William Warner, an English poet, died; author of *Albion's England.*

1615 Francis Beaumont, an English dramatist, buried. He was jointly concerned with Fletcher in the production of several excellent plays, and assisted Jonson in some of his. He died under 30 years of age.

1661 Julius Mazarin died; cardinal and prime minister of France under Louis XIV. His name is identified with the history of his time.

1678 Ghent surrendered to Louis XIV. of France.

1694 Gaspard Sagittarius, a German historian, died. He was an able supporter of the doctrines of the reformation.

1762 Joseph Calas, a merchant of Toulouse, executed on the wheel. He was unjustly condemned for the murder of his own son. His innocence was confirmed by a public *arret*, on this day the next year.

1770 William Guthries, a voluminous Scottish writer, died. He became celebrated as a bookmaker, and lent his name to the works of less popular authors.

1782 Mangalore, a seaport of Hindoston, surrendered to the British under Gen. Matthews.

1783 Michael Etmuller, a German physician, died. His works have been published in 5 vols. folio.

1795 The Fingal, or 118th regiment, mutinied at Birmingham, England.

1796 Charette, the famous Vendean chief, tried and shot at Nantes, aged about 33. He refused to have his eyes bandaged, and gave the signal to fire himself.

1810 London rendered impassable for several hours by a heavy rain.

1811 Battle of Pombal, in Portugal, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 470, by the British.

1812 John Henry's plot to dismember the Union disclosed to congress. Henry received $50,000 public money for disclosing it, and sailed immediately for France.

March 9.

1814 Battle of Laon, in which Napoleon was defeated by Marshal Blucher.

1823 John Henry Van Swinden, a Dutch philosopher, died. He was an author on various subjects, and a man of great erudition.

1825 Anna Letitia Barbauld, an English authoress of great reputation in her day, died. She was early taught the languages, and became distinguished for her learning. She retained great vigor of mind and body to the extreme age of 90.

MARCH 10.

222 Heliogabalus, emperor of Rome, assassinated. He was a cruel, vindictive and licentious tyrant.

1333 Ladislaus III. of Poland died. He oppressed the people till they revolted and placed Wenceslaus upon the throne. On the death of the latter he was reinstated and governed with justice and moderation.

1668 John Denham, a British poet, died. One of his poems, *Cooper's Hill*, is commended by the ablest critics.

1673 Henrietta Coligni, a French poetess of much celebrity, died.

1683 The first council and assembly of Pennsylvania met at Chester. The session occupied 22 days.

1774 William Browne, an English physician, died. The active part he took in the contest against the licentiates, occasioned his being introduced by Foote into his play of the *Devil upon Two Sticks*. He is distinguished by many lively essays in English and Latin prose and verse.

1776 Elias Catherine Freron, a French *litterateur*, died. He was the constant subject of Voltaire's satire, who called him the tyrant, rather than the king of literature.

1776 The British soldiery, contrary to orders, plundered Boston.

1783 Anthony Loydi, a farmer of Amezquet, Spain, died, aged 114. He had never been sick until a few days before his death, always abstained from wine and tobacco, and retained his senses, his teeth and hair until he died.

1785 N. Sablier, an eminent French author, died at Paris.

1792 John, earl of Bute, died. He was made prime minister of England, from which he voluntarily retired to enjoy a life of learned leisure.

1799 John Charles Borda, an eminent French mathematician, died. He made a voyage to America in order to ascertain the utility of certain instruments for determining latitude and longitude.

1812 Bonaparte issued a decree *denationalizing* all flags that should submit to the British orders in council.

1813 Action at night in Chesapeake bay, between the United States schooner Adeline, and the British schooner Lottery; the latter it is supposed was sunk.

1819 Frederick Henry Jacobi, a German philosophical writer, died.

1820 Benjamin West the painter, died at London, aged 82. He was born at Springfield, Penn., 1738. The first indications of his genius were elicited at the age of seven years, by drawing the portrait of his sleeping sister in red and black ink. He began painting as a profession at the age of 18, and four years after went to England. He was subsequently induced by Sir Joshua Reynolds to take up his residence in London, where he acquired a reputation seldom attained, and at the time of his death was president of the royal academy.

1829 The William and Anne, a British trading vessel, wrecked at the mouth of Columbia river, on the north-west coast of America, and the whole crew, 16 Europeans and 10 Sandwich Islanders murdered by the natives.

1833 Samuel Tucker, an American revolutionary commodore, died at Bremen, Maine. He was distinguished as a brave and able commander, and at the time of his death, was supposed to have been next to Lafayette, the highest surviving officer of the revolution.

MARCH 11.

1302 The marriage of Romeo Montocchio with Juliet Capelletto was solemnized at the church of the Minorities, at Citadella. These were Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.

1444 The university of Paris issued a circular addressed to all the French clergy expressing the opinion of the church,

March 11.

that the *feast of fools*, about the calends of January, was a well imagined institution, connected with Christianity, and that those who attempted to suppress it should be curst and excommunicate.

1544 Birthday of TORQUATO TASSO, styled the prince of Italian poets.

1669 The memorable eruption of Mount Etna began at sunset.

1722 JOHN TOLAND, a very famous English political, polemical and miscellaneous writer and antiquary, died at Putney.

1732 PETER CHIRAC, a French author and physician to the king, died.

1732 Kouli Khan usurped the Persian throne.

1744 Action off Toulon between part of the British fleet under Matthews and Lestock, and the combined French and Spanish fleets.

1809 HANNAH COWLEY died, aged 66. She was born at Tiverton, England, and distinguished as a poetess, and a dramatic writer.

1811 Badajos in Spain surrendered to the French under Soult. About 9000 prisoners were taken, 170 cannon, 80,000 quintals of gunpowder, a large quantity of infantry cartridges, and two complete bridge equippages.

1812 PHILIP JAMES DE LOUTHERBOURG, a distinguished landscape painter, died at London. He was born at Strasburg, 1740, and studied under Casanova. He gained considerable reputation by his paintings at Paris, after which he went over to England. Here he got up under the name of *Eidophusikon*, a novel and highly ingenious exhibition, displaying the changes of the elements and their phenomena, in a calm, a moonlight, a sunset and a storm at sea.

1813 Action off Surrinam river between the United States privateer schooner Gen. Armstrong, 18 guns, and a British 24 gun frigate. The privateer sustained the attack 45 minutes within pistol shot, and succeeded in escaping with the loss of 6 killed and 16 wounded.

MARCH 12.

1470 Battle of Erpingham, in England, and defeat of the rebels under Sir Robert Welles.

March 12.

1507 Cæsar Borgia killed by a canon shot before the castle of Biano. He was the natural son of pope Alexander VI., and by him invested with the purple. He was a man of such conduct and character that Machiavel has thought fit to propose him, in his famous book, called *The Prince*, as a pattern to all princes who would act the part of wise and polite tyrants. He allowed no one to stand in his way to promotion from any scruples to removing them by the foulest means.

1578 Alexander Piccolomini, died; author of dramatic and other pieces. He was the first who used the Italian language in philosophical subjects.

1612 The third charter of Virginia granted, by which new privileges and immunities were given for the encouragement of the colony.

1676 Action between the French fleet under Duquesne, and the Spanish and Dutch fleets under De Ruyter, who was mortally wounded.

1682 Chelsea Hospital, England, founded.

1683 The first assembly of Pennsylvania was holden at Philadelphia, two years from the time that Penn obtained the charter.

1697 Ludovick Muggleton, a schismatic English tailor, died. He entertained notions peculiar to himself, and damned all who differed from him. He was pilloried and imprisoned, and his books burnt by the hangman.

1703 Aubrey de Vere died. His father was the valiant Robert de Vere, who married the daughter of a Friezeland boor, named Beatrix Van Hemims. He was lord of the bed chamber to Charles I; was found so passive under Cromwell, that he escaped even the fine; conformed to the manners of the court of Charles II.; went over from James II. to William the Conqueror; and was graceful in old age at the court of Queen Anne. He had been privy counsellor to each of these sovereigns, and was hereditary lord chamberlain, senior knight of the garter, and premier earl of England.

1713 Steele commenced his paper *The Guardian*.

1775 The earl of Effingham resigned his command in a regiment ordered to America. He refused to bear arms against his fellow subjects in the colonies.

1780 The British garrison at Mobile, Capt. Durnford, capitulated to the Spaniards under Don Bernardo de Galvez. The garrison consisted of 284 regulars, 54 inhabitants and 51 armed Indians.

1797 The French under Serrurier crossed the Piave, having defeated the Austrians who opposed their passage.

1801 The British fleet sailed from Aboukir bay, Egypt, and the army under Abercrombie, having effected their landing, took up their line of march for Alexandria.

1807 British order in council, interdicting all trade between port and port in France.

1809 Gustavus Adolphus IV., king of Sweden, dethroned, and the reigns of government assumed by his uncle the duke of Sudermania, afterwards Charles XIII.

1811 The French under Massena attacked at Redinha, Portugal, by the duke of Wellington, and compelled to fall back.

1814 The allied British and Portuguese, under Marshal Beresford, took possession of Bordeaux in France, in the name of Louis XVIII.

1837 M. DE PRADT, archbishop of Malines, died at Paris, aged 78. He bore a conspicuous part in the political history of France, was often employed in important missions, and was the author of many political publications.

MARCH 13.

565 BELISARIUS, a distinguished Roman general, died. He is memorable for his signal and momentous victories, and for his misfortunes. He was degraded to beg alms at the gates of Constantinople by the ungrateful emperor Justinian, to whom he had rendered the most important services.

1470 Battle near Stamford, England, in which Edward IV. gained an important victory over his adversaries.

1493 Columbus arrived at Palos, from his first voyage of discovery.

1519 Cortez, on his expedition for the conquest of Mexico, landed at the mouth of the river Tabasco, and prepared to attack the town of the same name, in which about

12,000 warriors had assembled. Calling upon *St. Jago*, he fell upon the Indians, who were repulsed.

1521 Magellan discovered the Phillipine islands, on one of which he was killed by the natives.

1573 Michael de l'Hospital, chancellor of France, died. He was distinguished for the ability, integrity and mildness of his administration, which was cast in the midst of turbulence and faction.

1604 Arnaud d'Ossat, a celebrated French cardinal and statesman, died. His *Despatches* is highly recommended to the ambassador who hopes to succeed in his object.

1614 Bartholomew Legat burnt at Smithfield for the heresy of Arianism, under the reign of James I.

1676 Attack on Groton, Mass., by a body of 400 Indians, who had concealed themselves as usual in every part of the town during the night, in order to shoot down the inhabitants as they issued from their doors. The town was gathered into five garrisons, as those houses were called which were palisaded and otherwise protected from assault. Every man went constantly armed; and thus on a moment's warning, two of the enemy having been accidentally discovered, pursuit was made until they were drawn into an ambush and compelled to retreat. Another ambush in the meantime fell upon the opposite part of the town, and the flames arose from every unprotected building. Having pillaged every thing that fell in their way, and cast every indignity upon the bodies of their victims, they gave the garrison two or three volleys and disappeared. About 40 dwellings were burnt, with their out-houses; the town soon after broke up, and the inhabitants scattered to other settlements of greater safety.

1695 John de La Fontaine, the French poet, died. His compositions are characterised by a faithfulness to nature, and are totally unaffected.

1695 Peter Mignard, an eminent French painter, died. He was director and chancellor of the royal academy of painting.

1726 Michael Bernard Valentin, a German botanist and professor of medicine at Giessen, died. He was an author on both sciences.

1775 George III. gave his assent to the act restraining the commerce of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina.

March 13.

1778 Charles le Beau, an eminent French scholar, died. He was professor of belles-lettres at Paris, and author of a history of the lower empire, in 22 vols.

1779 Kerim Khan, king of Persia, died a natural death, an extraordinary circumstance in the modern history of that country. He was of the family of an obscure tribe of robbers, the Zunds of Kurdistan.

1781 Herschel discovered the planet which bears his name, the most distant of all the known planets, its revolution round the sun occupying a period of not less than 83 of our years. He had devoted 18 months in surveying the heavens star by star, with a seven feet reflector when he made the discovery of this primary planet.

1801 Battle near Lake Maadie in Egypt, between the British and French forces, in which the former were the greatest sufferers, losing 143 killed and 946 wounded.

1808 Christian VII. of Denmark, died. He may be said to have been virtually dead for many years.

1813 Edward Long died. During a residence in the West Indies he collected materials for his *History of Jamaica*, in 3 vols. quarto. It contains a large mass of valuable information, and many spirited delineations of colonial scenery and manners. He returned to England and spent the remainder of his long life in literary pursuits.

1815 The allied powers engaged to aid Louis XVIII. and declared Bonaparte to be without the pale of social and civil relations.

1815 General Jackson having received the ratification of the treaty of peace revoked his order relative to martial law, ordered a final cessation of hostilities, and granted a general pardon for all military offences. The British took with them 199 negroes.

1835 A remarkable eruption of Vesuvius took place.

MARCH 14.

1369 Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, killed. He manifested the most wanton inhumanity in his private and public life, by which he became odious to the people, and was killed by his brother.

1519 Fernando Cortez, having taken possession of the Indian town of Tabasco on the day of his landing in the country of Mexico, now marched out with his troops to a plain, where he was attacked by an immense body of Indians, who wounded above seventy of his soldiers at the first discharge of their weapons. The Spanish artillery did great execution, but when the cavalry came to the charge, the Indians imagining the horse and rider to be one, were extremely terrified, and fled to the woods and marshes, leaving the field to the Spaniards.

1640 Manasses de Pas died; a French general, distinguished for his valor. His abilities were equally displayed in the cabinet, as ambassador to the courts of Sweden and Germany. He died of the wounds he received at the siege of Thionville.

1644 Roger Williams having been sent to England as agent for Rhode Island and Providence obtained of the earl of Warwick a patent for the incorporation of the towns of Providence, Newport and Portsmouth, with the power of governing themselves, but subject to the laws of England.

1660 William Ledra, a quaker, hanged by the puritans of Massachusetts, on conviction of having returned from banishment, to which he had been condemned for his faith.

1676 Attack on Northampton, Mass. by a body of Narraganset Indians, of Philip's party. The town had been fortified by palisades, set up a little while before for their better security against the savages. The Indians broke through these in three places, and succeeded in killing six persons and firing a few dwellings; but a company of soldiers being at that time quartered in the town, the enemy were speedily repulsed with the loss of many of their lives.

1710 Michael Begon, a French *avocat*, died. He also distinguished himself in the marines, and as governor of the French West India islands.

1712 Mary, countess of Falconberg, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, died. She possessed great beauty, spirit and activity; and on the deposition of her brother, exerted herself for the restoration of Charles II.

1754 Peter Claude Nivelle de la Chausse, an admired French poet, died. Though favored by fortune, he pre-

ferred the honors of literature to all other distinctions, and acquired celebrity by his dramatic pieces, which possess great merit.

1757 JOHN BYNG shot at Portsmouth. He served under his father admiral George Byng, and rose to the same rank himself. His attempt to relieve Fort St. Philip in Minorca proving abortive, when blockaded by a French fleet under La Glassionere, and his hesitation in engaging the enemy when a bold attack might perhaps have gained him the victory, excited the clamor of the nation against him, and he was doomed to meet the penalty of cowardice.

1758 GENERAL WADE died. In 1715, he commanded against the forces of the pretender to the throne, and remained in Scotland as commander-in-chief after the war was ended. It was during this period that he cut the celebrated military road through the highlands, which facilitated the improvement and civilization of the country more than all the measures resorted to before the reign of George I. It was he who introduced the bill into parliament which disarmed and changed the dress of the highlanders.

1793 Battle of Tirlemont, in which the prince of Saxe Coburg defeated the French under Dumourier, who lost 33 cannon and 3,000 men.

1795 Action off Genoa between the British and French fleets, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of the Caira, 80 guns, 3,000 men, and the Censeur, 74 guns, 1,000 men.

1799 WILLIAM MELMOTH died. He distinguished himself as the translator of the Epistles of Pliny and Cicero, and was the author of poems, letters and memoirs.

1800 DAINES BARRINGTON, an English lawyer, antiquary, and miscellaneous writer, died. He abandoned his offices, which he discharged with great dignity, to devote himself to literary pursuits, which he loved. His writings are numerous.

1803 FREDERICK GOTTLIEB KLOPSTOCK died. He was born at Quedlinburg, 1724; studied the languages, became familiar with the classic writers, and formed the resolution of writing a great epic poem. In 1745 he studied theology at Jena, where he commenced in solitude the first canto of *The Messiah*. This work he finished about 1790.

It procured him great celebrity in the north of Europe, so that he was received with great respect and veneration wherever he went. His funeral was attended by the principal men of Hamburg, in 126 carriages.

1813 Delaware river blockaded by the British ships, Poictiers, Belvidere, &c.

1835 Treaty with the Cherokee Indians, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi and agreed to retire to a territory guarantied to them in Arkansas, in consideration of the sum of $5,262,251.

1836 John Mayne, a Scotch poet, died near London, at an advanced age. His chief poem is *The Siller Gun*, four cantos.

MARCH 15.

44 B. C. Caius Julius Cæsar, the Roman general, assassinated in the senate house. He perished at 5 o'clock in the afternoon by 23 wounds. As a *soldier*, he was unquestionably the greatest except one in the history of mankind; his character as a *citizen* is variously stated by different factions. He is said to have fought 500 battles, conquered 300 nations, taken 800 cities, defeated 300,000,000 men, and slain 100,000,000 on the field of battle.

1079 A reformation in the Persian calendar effected by a general assembly of the Eastern astronomers. It is called the Gelalean era, but is only a renovation of that of Zoroaster, which had been neglected after the fall of the Magian empire.

1617 Thomas Egerton, an eminent and learned English lawyer, died. He was chancellor under James I.

1655 Theodore Mayerne, an eminent physician, died. He was born in Switzerland, studied in France, and settled in England in the service of James I., where he died.

1665 James, duke of York, established at Gunfleet the first regular system of naval warfare in England.

1743 John Baptist Molinier died; a distinguished preacher and theological writer of Toulouse.

1754 Denys Francis Secousse, a learned Frenchman, died. He was one of the first pupils of Rollin, and left the bar for the study of literature.

March 15.

1781 Battle of Guilford Court-House, in North-Carolina, in which 4,400 Americans, principally militia, under Gen. Greene, were defeated by 2,400 British regulars under Cornwallis. Loss of the Americans 400 killed; British loss 532 killed.

1784 Thomas Franklin, d. d. died. This gentleman was possessed of no inconsiderable share of learning and poetical abilities, and was long a favorite in the literary world. He translated Sophocles, Phalaris, Lucian and Voltaire, and is the author of a comedy and two tragedies, which were received with great applause. He officiated as king's chaplain.

1804 The Duke d' Enghien seized by a party of French cavalry and hurried away to Paris, where he was tried in the night by a military tribunal, and condemned on vague and unsubstantial charges of carrying on a correspondence with the enemies of the republic, and shot immediately.

1809 Gustavus Adolphus IV. king of Sweden, arrested and deprived of his functions of government. His uncle, the duke of Sudermania, assumed the reins.

1823 John Jervis, earl of St. Vincent, an English admiral, died, aged 90. He entered the navy at the age 10, and gradually arose to the highest rank, and was raised to the peerage. His courage, skill and activity rendered him an admirable officer.

1838 The city of Bahia, in Brazil, taken from the rebels or insurgents, by the imperial troops, with loss of blood on both sides. The rebels fired the city; about 3000 of them were taken prisoners.

MARCH 16.

37 Claudius Drusus Nero Tiberius, emperor of Rome, died. On his accession to the throne, he gave promise of a wise and happy reign, but soon became unrestrained in his conduct, and after a reign of 23 years, died in odium with the people.

455 Flavius Placidus Valentinian, emperor of Rome, assassinated. He was a profligate and licentious ruler.

1190 The Jews of York lawlessly massacred for their wealth by the citizens.

March 16.

1286 Alexander III., king of Scotland, killed. He succeeded his father, Alexander II., at the age of eight years. An enterprising and virtuous ruler, he introduced many good regulations of government, and under his sway the country seems to have enjoyed a tranquility to which she had long been a stranger. As he was riding in a dark night between Bruntisland and Ringhorn, on the banks of the Frith of Forth, he was thrown with his horse over a precipice and killed on the spot.

1532 John Bourchier died at Calais in France, of which he was the English governor. He translated Froissart's *Chronicle* into English.

1621 The Plymouth colonists received the first Indian visit to their town. This was Samoset, sagamore of a country lying five days' journey from thence, called Patuxet. He informed the English that all the inhabitants had died of an extraordinary plague about four years before, and that there was neither man, woman nor child remaining. Of course there was no one to dispute their possession.

1680 The first Assembly of New-Hampshire met at Portsmouth: John Cutts first president.

1781 Action off cape Henry between the British fleet, admiral Arbuthnot, and French fleet under d'Estouches. Both sides claimed the victory. British loss, 30 killed, and 73 wounded.

1781 French surrendered the island of St. Bartholomews to the British.

1782 Action off cape Spartel, between British frigate Success and Spanish frigate Santa Catalina, 34 guns. The latter was captured, having 25 killed; British loss 1.

1795 Clausel, adjutant-general of the army of the Eastern Pyrennes, presented to the national convention 25 pair colors and a standard taken from the Spaniards at Figuieres.

1797 Battle of Cainin in Italy. The French under Murat passed the Tagliamento and attacked the Austrians, who were driven from the village, where the archduke had established his head quarters.

1799 John Dussaulx died. He distinguished himself in the war of Hanover under Richelieu, after which he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He took part in the French revolution, and was among the 73 proscribed deputies.

March 16.

1808 Joseph Bonomi, an Italian artist, died at London. He was distinguished particularly by his architectural knowledge and genius, was an associate of the royal academy, and patronized by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1810 On a pane of glass at an inn near London, under this date, is the following inscription. "Thomas Mount Jones dined here, ate six pounds bacon, and drank nineteen pots beer." It is a question for discussion, whether in this frail memorial, the love of distinction and desire for fame were not as great as the love of brutal gluttony.

1813 Captain Berresford of the British ship Poictiers, 74 guns, demanded of the inhabitants of Lewistown, Delaware, 25 oxen and vegetables and hay, otherwise he threatened to destroy the town. The demand was refused.

1817 William Thompson, an industrious Scottish writer and compiler, died. He possessed ability, but his writings bear the marks of haste and want of care.

1838 Nathaniel Bowditch died at Boston, aged 65. His father and ancestors in several generations were by profession shipmasters. Notwithstanding the very limited advantages of his education, and his laborious employment through life for the support of his family, yet by his extraordinary genius and economy of time, he made great acquisitions in learning and science, gained most of the languages, and made himself the most eminent mathematician and astronomer that America has produced. He published the *Practical Navigator*, a standard book; but the great work on which his fame will rest, is the copious and profound commentary upon the *Mechanique Celeste* of La Place, of which he made the first entire translation, and published at his own expense in 4 vols. quarto; saying that he preferred spending a thousand dollars a year in that way to keeping a carriage.

MARCH 17.

49 B. C. Pompey abandoned Italy, and took the sea with his legions, at Brundusium.

45 B. C. Battle of Munda, in Spain, between the armies of Cæsar and Pompey, which decided the fate of the Roman republic. These men did not consider the Roman empire sufficiently large for two of them.

180 Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, surnamed the Philosopher, died on an expedition against the Marcomanni. He was so extremely popular with his Roman subjects that they placed him among the gods, and kept his statue in their houses.

464 St. Patrick, the tutelar saint of Ireland, died. He was carried away with many of his fathers' vassals by pirates, from whom he made his escape to Gaul and Italy. He received a commission from pope Celestine to convert the Irish to Christianity, in which mission he was eminently successful.

807 A large spot noticed upon the sun's disc, which continued there eight days.

1072 Adalbert, archbishop of Bremen, died. He became very powerful in Denmark, and even obliged the king to divorce his wife Gutha, because she was somewhat allied to him. Though intriguing and violent, he possessed some good qualities, and formed many wise regulations in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.

1562 Diego Esquivel Alava, a learned Spanish bishop, died. He was at the Council of Trent, and published a work on councils.

1565 Alexander Ales, a Scottish theologian, died. He first opposed the tenets of Luther, but afterwards embraced them, and suffered persecution. He wrote commentaries on some of the books of the Old and New Testament.

1632 Treaty of St. Germain, by which Canada and Nova Scotia were restored to the French. The capture of Quebec was unknown at the time peace was re-established, or perhaps those territories would not have been so generally given up.

1634 Thomas Randolph, an English poet, died. He was the friend of Jonson, and his works have been several times reprinted.

1640 Philip Massinger, an English dramatic poet, died. Some of his comedies still keep the stage. He was courted by the wits and learned men of his time.

1676 Warwick, R. I. destroyed by the Indians. Only one house was left unburnt.

1677 Valenciennes, in France, taken by assault, by the army under Louis XIV. in person.

March 17.

1695 Augustin Lubin, an Augustine friar, died. He was geographer to the French king, and author of various works.

1715 Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, died. He was a zealous promoter of the revolution in England, which placed the present family on the throne, and of which he wrote the history.

1741 John Baptist Rousseau, an eminent French poet, died. He possessed a fine genius, but an unhappy temper embittered his life by stimulating him to abuse those whose friendship would have procured him a place above dependence.

1767 Birthday of Andrew Jackson, 7th president of the United States.

1776 Boston evacuated by the British. By four in the morning the king's troops, with those Americans who were attached to the royal cause, began to embark, and before ten all of them were under sail. As the rear embarked, Gen. Washington marched into the city, where he was joyfully received as a deliverer. The British left 250 cannon and 25,000 bushels of wheat.

1781 Johannes Evald died: the most distinguished poetical genius of Denmark in the eighteenth century. Being left to his own reading by his tutor, his imagination was captivated with *Tom Jones* and *Robinson Crusoe*. Proposing to himself the latter hero for a model, he eloped at the age of thirteen with a view of proceeding to Batavia, but was overtaken, and his project frustrated. He next conceived the scheme of entering the Prussian army, and enlisted at Magdeburg; but being received only as a foot soldier, instead of a hussar, he deserted to the Austrians. On quitting the army he devoted himself to the study of theology, but having suddenly become violently enamored with a young lady, who regardless of his passion bestowed her hand on another, a permanent melancholy settled upon his mind, and under this influence to took up his pen. His first work *Fortune's Temple*, a vision, at once stamped his reputation. In 1772 he executed his literary chef-d'œuvre, *Balder's Död*, a drama of extraordinary poetical beauty, and greatly superior to any thing which had then appeared in the Danish language. His after life was embittered by poverty and sickness; and it was under the hospitable roof of Madame Skou

that he breathed his last, after having been confined to his bed or armchair two years, and almost deprived of the use of his limbs.

1782 Daniel Bernouilli, a German philosopher, died. He studied medicine as a profession, but was at the same time engaged with mathematics. At the age of twenty-four he was offered the presidency of an academy at Genoa, but gave the preference to an invitation from Petersburgh. He returned to Basle in 1733, where he spent the remainder of his days, so much respected by the inhabitants, that to bow to Daniel Bernouilli, when met in the street, was one of the first lessons which every father gave his children.

1793 Battle of Nerwinde, or Linden, between the French under Dumourier, and the Austrians under Coburg and Clarifayt. Dumourier was obliged to retreat.

1794 French sloop Avenger, 16 guns, taken by admiral Jervis's squadron off Martinique.

1795 A number of the Parisians complained to the national convention of the *scarcity of bread* in Paris.

1798 Thomas Jackson, an English actor, died. His epitaph is ingenious: "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Jackson, comedian, who was engaged 21st December, 1741, *to play a comic cast of characters* in the great theatre, the world; for many of which he was *prompted* by nature to excel. The *season* being ended, his *benefit* over, the charges all paid, his account closed, he made his *exit* in the *tragedy of Death* on the 17th of March, 1798, in assurance of being called once more to *rehearsal*, where he hopes to find his *forfeits* all cleared, his *cast of parts* bettered, and his situation made agreeable by him who paid the great *stock debt*, for the love of *performers* in general.

1799 The French army arrived before St. Jean d'Acre, and to their no small chagrin and astonishment, beheld the town prepared for a siege, and the English colors flying in the harbor.

1800 The British ship Queen Charlotte, 110 guns, destroyed by an explosion off Leghorn. More than 800 persons perished with her.

1806 William Rowley, an eminent British physician, died. He was a man of great skill and experience in his pro-

March 17.

fession, and his benevolence and humanity were conspicuous; yet was he one of the most obstinate opponents to the introduction of vaccination as a preventive of small pox that ever impeded the might of his authority to that experiment.

1808 Rupture of the negotiation at Washington between the British minister and the American government.

1811 Charles IV. of Sweden resigned the government of his kingdom in favor of his adopted son, Bernadotte.

1828 James Edward Smith, an eminent English naturalist and physician, died. He was one of the founders of the Linnean society, and published several valuable works on natural history and botany.

MARCH 18.

979 Edward the Martyr, died. He was the son of Edgar, and succeeded his father as king of England at the age of 15. The young king paid little attention to any thing but the chase; and hunting one day, he got separated from his attendants, and repaired to Corfe castle, where his step mother, Elfrida, resided. Having procured a draught of liquor, he was drinking it on horseback, when one of Elfrida's servants gave him a deep stab behind. He immediately spurred his horse, but fainting from loss of blood, was dragged in the stirrup till he died. The pity caused by his innocence and misfortune induced the people to regard him as a martyr.

1552 Maurice of Saxony took up arms against the emperor Charles V.

1635 Patrick Forbes, a Scotch prelate, died. He was a great and a good man; a benefactor particularly to Aberdeen university, of which he revived the professorship of law, physic and divinity.

1696 Bonaventure Baron, professor of divinity at Rome, died. He was a native of Ireland, but spent 60 years of his life in Rome; and was a learned and voluminous writer.

1718 Lady Mary Wortley Montague made the first experiment of inoculation for small pox upon her own son, at Belgrade in Turkey. It was tried in England upon crimi-

nals, with complete success, about nine years after. This disease first made its appearance at Mecca, where it is stated to have destroyed the invading Ethiopian army, and thus terminated in 360 what is denominated *the war of the elephant.*

1728 George Stanhope, an able English divine, died. His theological works were numerous and popular.

1745 Robert Walpole died, aged 69. He became heir to the family estate by the death of his elder brother, and in the jovial life of a country gentleman, soon lost his early inclination to literature. In 1700 he was returned to parliament, and warmly espousing the whig interest rose to a high promotion in the offices of the government, and in 1742 was created earl of Oxford, on his resignation of the premiership. He is the reputed author of the saying that "all men have their price."

1754 The first theatre established in the city of New-York closed with the *Beggar's Opera* and the *Devil to Pay*, when the following notice appeared in the prints, which managers now-a-days have little occasion to repeat: "Lewis Hallam, comedian, intending for Philadelphia, *begs the favor* of those who have any demands against him to bring in their accounts and receive their money."

1766 Stamp act repealed by the British government. News of this repeal excited great joy in America, where it was celebrated by the ringing of bells, fireworks and festivals.

1768 Laurence Sterne, an eccentric English author and divine, died. His romance of *Tristram Shandy* and the *Sentimental Journey*, are well known.

1775 British Gen. Gage seized 13,425 musket cartridges and 3000 pounds of ball, all of it private property, stored on Boston Neck.

1776 The British troops having evacuated Boston, Sir Archibald Campbell, unaware of this movement, on entering the harbor with 1700 men, was made prisoner by Washington.

1780 Congress resolved to call in by taxes in one year and burn all the continental money emitted prior to that time, and to issue ten million dollars new money, redeemable in specie within six years.

1781 Anne Robert James Turgot, an eminent French states-

man, died. He studied divinity, but his talents recommending him to the notice of the government, he was appointed to a civil office, where he displayed so great ability that he was appointed comptroller of the finances. His measures were grand, liberal and useful: but being ridiculed by the profligate and the vicious, who rioted on the miseries of the people, he retired from public life.

1797 Palma Nuova, a frontier town in Italy, evacuated by the archduke Charles, who had wrested it from the Venitians only ten days before. The French under Bernadotte and Serrurier on entering it found 30,000 rations of bread, and a million quintals of flour.

1805 Bonaparte assumed the title of king of Italy.

1817 An earthquake in Spain Portugal, and Sicily, destroyed whole villages.

1817 Charles Combe died; an eminent English physician and critic, and highly distinguished as a medalist.

1836 Abate Fea, a celebrated archæologist, died at Rome, aged 88. He is known as the translator of Winckelman.

1839 The Chinese imperial commissioner, Lin, issued a proclamation at Canton, ordering the foreign opium dealers to deliver up all the opium in their possession, to have it burnt and destroyed, and forbidding its importation to all eternity, under pain of death.

MARCH 19.

720 b. c. The first eclipse of the moon on record (by Ptolemy) happened on this day.

478 b. c. The history of Herodotus terminates with the siege of Sestos.

235 Alexander Severus, emperor of Rome, murdered by his soldiers. He was a Phœnician by birth, led an exemplary life, and governed ably both in peace and in war.

717 Chilperic, king of France, surprized in his camp, in the forest of Arden, by the duke of Austrasia, afterwards Charles Martel.

1355 Pressing for seamen to man the English navy commenced, in the reign of Edward III.

1521 Insurrection and massacre in the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean sea.

1584 Iwan IV. Vassilivitz, first czar of Muscovy, died. He was denominated by the Russians the terrible, and by foreigners the tyrant.

1621 The complaint against lord Bacon for corruption, drawn up by Sir Edward Coke and others, presented to the house of lords. The chancellor was sick, but addressed a letter to his peers, requesting them not to prejudge his case from "any number of petitions against a judge that makes two thousand decrees and orders in a year; but that he may answer them according to the rules of justice, severally and respectively."

1626 Peter Coton, a French Jesuit, died. He was confessor to Henry IV. whose confidence he possessed, and it was a common expression that the king was good but that he had *cotton* in his ears. He was distinguished for eloquence and zeal.

1628 Patent for Massachusetts sold to Sir Henry Roswell, Sir John Young and "four other associates in the vicinity of Dorchester, England."

1631 The original patent of Connecticut made by Robert, earl of Warwick, to William, viscount Say and Seal, Robert lord Brook and their associates.

1643 Battle of Hopton-Heath, between the forces of Charles I. and those of the parliament, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of a great part of their artillery.

1643 Spencer Compton, the friend of Charles I., killed at the battle of Hopton-Heath. He was the only son of William, first earl of Northampton; and refusing to accept quarter, was despatched by the parliament forces.

1687 Daniel Gookin died; for many years superintendent of the Indians in Massachusetts, whose interests he watched with so much zeal as to draw upon himself the abuse of the populace, whose outrages he constantly opposed. He published some historical collections of the Indians in New-England.

1688 John Denham, one of the minor British poets, died. He was born at Dublin in 1615, and first became known in 1641 by his tragedy of *The Sophy*. In 1643 appeared his first edition of *Cooper's Hill*, a justly celebrated poem, of which Dryden says, for majesty of style is, and ever will be, the standard of good writing.

March 19.

1711 Thomas Ken, chaplain to Charles II. of England, died. He survived several reigns, and in all, his firmness and consistency, added to his piety and learning, procured him respect and patronage.

1719 An extraordinary meteor seen from all parts of Great Britain about 8 o'clock in the evening. Its light exceeded that of the sun at noon-day. It exploded over the sea near the coast of Brittany, at an altitude it is supposed of about 30 miles. It broke like a skyrocket into sparks of red fire, and was succeeded by a tremendous report.

1736 Nicholas Hawksmoor, died; an English architect of fame, pupil of Sir C. Wren.

1755 A cluster of houses in the village of Bergemoletto, near Piedmont, Italy, was overwhelmed by two vast bodies of snow that fell from the neighboring mountain. Three women, the only occupants of the houses at the time of the catastrophe, were dug out alive seven days after.

1759 Nicholas Verdier, a French anatomist, died. His character as an author and a man, are entitled to respect.

1781 Cornwallis retreated from Guilford Court-House, where he had defeated Greene on the 15th; leaving at the quaker meeting house all the wounded Americans he had taken, and about 70 wounded British officers.

1786 Hugh Pelliser, an English admiral, died. He was at the storming of Quebec; and at the battle of Ushant, 1778, on which occasion a dispute between him and admiral Keppel saved the French fleet from destruction.

1788 Francis Joseph Desbillons, a French Jesuit, died. He devoted many years to study, and at the abolition of his order published his *Fables*, and some other works, and left in manuscript a history of the Latin tongue.

1796 Stephen Storace, an English music composer, died. His productions are confined to the drama, and are remarkable for their spirit.

1797 Gradisca, a strong town in Austria, capitulated to the French under Bernadotte and Serrurier; 3000 prisoners, 60 cannon and 8 standards fell into the hands of the French.

1808 Charles IV. abdicated the throne of Spain in favor of his son Ferdinand VII.

1809 Gustavus Adolphus IV. the deposed king of Sweden,

signed a formal deed of abdication. He assumed the title of count Gottorp.

1812 Constitution of the Cortez signed and proclaimed in Spain.

1814 Simon Snyder, governor of Pennsylvania, rejected the bill establishing 40 banks. It however became a law, two-thirds of the legislature having agreed to it.

1814 Rheims in France taken by the Russians.

MARCH 20.

268 Publius Gallienus, emperor of Rome, assassinated at Milan.

1413 Henry IV. of England died. He usurped the throne 1399, and thereby excited the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster, called the war of the roses.

1516 Baptist Spagnoli, a general of the Carmelites, died. He was a native of Mantua in Italy, and distinguished himself by the sound and virtuous regulations which he attempted to introduce among the corrupted members of his order. His works have been published in 4 vols.

1586 Richard Maitland, lord of session in Scotland, died. He reported the decisions of that court till he became blind at about the age of 60; when he commenced writing and collecting Scottish poetry. He sustained the character of "a maist unspotted and blameless judge, ane valiant, grave and worthy knight;" but it is in his character of a writer and collector of Scottish poetry that he is now chiefly remembered.

1643 John Kirchman, a learned German, died at Lubeck.

1677 George Digby, an English nobleman of great ability, died. During the civil wars he espoused the cause of Charles I.; but though romantically brave, was always an unsuccessful commander.

1687 Samuel Parker, an English prelate, died. He was educated a puritan, but for the reward of place, it is believed, became an anti-puritan and was made bishop of Oxford. He wrote a history of his own times, which appeared in Latin and English.

March 20.

1727 Isaac Newton, the celebrated philosopher and mathematician, died, aged 84. He was so small and weak at the time of his birth, that his life was despaired of; and in his youth, his mother, finding him of no service in the management of the farm, sent him to finish his studies. From the success of his pursuits in after life, he has been styled the *creator* of natural philosophy. The last few years of his existence were spent in utter neglect of those studies which had engrossed fifty years of his life.

1730 Adrienne la Couvreur, a French actress, died. She is one of the few of her profession whose reputation has survived the age in which they lived.

1737 Nicholas Hooker, *gentleman*, died at Conway, North-Wales; celebrated as being the forty-first child of his father, and being himself the father of twenty-seven children. His tombstone, attesting the above facts, is to be found in the churchyard adjoining Conway castle.

1741 Peter Burman the elder died. He was professor of history and eloquence at the university of Leyden, and published editions of many of the Latin classics.

1744 France declared war against England.

1767 Firmin Abauzit, a learned French writer, died. He became distinguished for his superior progress in every branch of polite learning, but particularly in mathematics and natural history; and was consulted in difficult questions by the most learned men of the age.

1775 Daniel Boone, employed in forming a settlement in the then wilderness of Kentucky, was attacked by the Indians, near where Boonsborough now stands, and 2 of his men killed and 2 wounded.

1780 Action between the French fleet, admiral Piquet, and 3 British ships, off Monte Christie. The action continued till the next day, when the French suffered so much that they were compelled to lie by and repair.

1793 William Murray, lord Mansfield, died. He was eminent as a lawyer, and dignified as a judge; as an elegant scholar, of highly cultivated and vigorous intellect, he shone in the constellation of great men which arose in the reign of queen Anne; in eloquence and beauty of diction he outrivalled his predecessors, and has not been excelled by any successor in the high office he held.

March 20.

1797 Battle of Larvis, between the Austrians, and the French under Joubert, in which the former were defeated, after an obstinate battle. Austrian loss, 2,000 k., 4000 taken.

1799 Bonaparte opened the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, in Palestine.

1799 Battle of Pfullendorf, in Germany, in which the French under Jourdan sustained the attack of the Austrians under the archduke, who had the advantage in point of numbers and artillery, having no less than 300 pieces.

1800 Battle of Heliopolis, Egypt, in which the French under Kleber defeated the Turks under the grand vizier.

1801 The British, under admiral Duckworth, took the island of St. Bartholomews, in the West Indies. It was again restored, on the dissolution of the armed neutrality.

1809 The populace rose and plundered the French in the Havana.

1811 Massena gave up the command of his army to Marmont, and retired into France.

1811 Birthday of Napoleon, duke de Reichstadt, son of the emperor of France. He was christened Emperor of Rome.

1812 John Horne Tooke, an English politician, died. He was educated for the ministry, with a great predilection for politics. In 1771 he induced the printers of two newspapers to publish the debates of the house of commons in violation of their rules, which led to proceedings that finally resulted in the defeat of the house, and the practice of those publications ever since. He was a warm opponent of the American war, and was prosecuted for sedition, for the wording of a resolution by which the Constitutional Society voted £100 to the relief of the widows and children of the Americans who fell at the battle of Lexington, and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of £200. In 1786, appeared his *Diversions of Purley*, which raised him to a high rank as a philologist. His political life ended with the dissolution of Parliament, in 1802, and the remainder of his days were spent in the society of his friends.

1814 Battle of Arcis, in which the prince of Wirtemberg defeated the French and captured that place.

1815 Bonaparte ascended the throne of France on his return from Elba.

March 20.

1831 The Austrian troops entered Bologna, and in a few days overrun the revolted part of Italy.

1831 Insurrection of the slaves at Antigua. Suppressed on the 25th.

MARCH 21.

1140 A remarkable eclipse of the sun in England, which caused total darkness.

1491 The new epoch and sacred year of the Jews established, corresponding with the first day of Abib, (Nisan) the day of Pharaoh's overthrow.

1512 Juan Ponce de Leon landed in Florida, and claimed the honor of the discovery; although Sebastian Cabot sailed along the coast in 1497. He was led to undertake the expedition by the Indian tradition in Cuba, that in the interior of the country was a spring which made those who drank it young and perpetuated their youth. At a great loss of his men in the swamps and marshes, he penetrated into the interior, but was driven back by the Indians without discovering the miraculous fountain.

1556 Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, burnt for heresy at Oxford. He was born 1489, and educated for the ministry. His first promotion arose from his remarking that the meditated divorce of Henry VIII. from his first wife, Catharine of Arragon, might be decided by learned divines without an appeal to the pope. The king, on hearing of it, exclaimed "by G—d, the man has got the sow by the right ear!" He was sent for to court, and immediately preferred. On the accession of Mary, he was tried before commissioners sent from Rome, on charges of blasphemy, perjury, incontinence and heresy, and sentenced to be degraded and deprived of office, and finally burnt for the confessions he was induced to make with the hope of pardon. He contributed far more than any other individual to the establishment of the independence of the English church, and was a great patron of learning and the universities.

1604 Peter Ernest, count de Mansfeld, died at Luxembourg. He was an able statesman in the service of the emperor of Germany. His conduct was considered so meritorious that he was appointed governor of Brabant.

March 21.

1639 Thomas Campanelli, an Italian philosopher of great eminence, died at Paris. So great was his learning and eloquence, that his rivals and enemies procured the interference of the inquisition on an accusation of sorcery and magic. He was afterwards put to the rack and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, but found means to escape to France, where he was protected.

1644 Prince Rupert defeated the parliament forces in England, and relieved Newark.

1656 James Usher, archbishop of Armagh, died. He enjoyed a reputation seldom acquired, in every department of knowledge, and received pressing invitations to France and Germany, at a time when his own country was in a state of anarchy, and his property falling a prey to the fortunes of war.

1663 Charlotte Tremouille, countess of Derby, died. She was the wife of the earl of Derby who was treacherously beheaded during the civil war in England, and imitated his heroic conduct by defying the attacks of the parliament forces, and was the last person who submitted to their power.

1673 The castle formerly standing at the entrance of Boston harbor, accidentally destroyed by fire. It was constructed of timber, since replaced by a new one of stone.

1676 A hissing detonating meteor passed over Italy two hours after sunset. Its apparent diameter was greater than that of the moon; its real diameter about three quarters of a mile; and the velocity was calculated at 160 miles a minute.

1684 Nathaniel Highmore, an eminent English anatomist, died. He is the author of the first systematic treatise on the structure of the human body, in the English language, and was indefatigable in the pursuit and improvement of anatomical science.

1766 Richard Dawes, an English scholar, died; celebrated as the author of the *Miscellanea Critica.*

1772 James Nicholas Bellin, a learned and laborious geographical engineer of Paris, died.

1788 A tremendous fire occurred at New-Orleans, by which seven-eights of the city was laid in ashes.

1797 The French entered Goritz in Austria, where they found 1500 sick, and a great quantity of provisions and stores

March 21.

1799 Battle of Asterach, between the French under Jourdan, and the Austrians under the archduke, in which the latter were defeated. Austrian loss 2160.

1801 Battle of Aboukir, or Alexandria, in Egypt, between the French under Menou, and the British and Turks under Abercrombie. The French were defeated with the loss of 3000 killed, and the standard of the invincible regiment taken, the officer bearing this famous banner being killed, and nearly the whole of those celebrated soldiers annihilated. British loss 1376, and their commander, Abercrombie, mortally wounded.

1803 Edward Marcus Despard, an Irish officer, executed for treason. He was appointed superintendent of the English colonies in the West Indies, where his conduct led to a recal; out of his subsequent treatment grew a desire for revenge, which led him on to his fate.

1804 Duke d'Enghein shot at Vincennes by torch light.

1815 Bonaparte entered Paris, the Bourbons having previously evacuated it, on the news of his landing from Elba.

1821 Michael Bryan, an eminent connoisseur in the fine arts, died. He is the author of a biographical and critical dictionary of painters and engravers.

1829 Duel at London between the duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea.

1829 Great earthquake in the provinces of Murcia and Orihеula, in Spain. Upwards of 20 churches and 4,000 houses destroyed, and great numbers of the inhabitants killed. A considerable portion of the former province was converted into a barren waste.

1839 Louisa, the last surviving daughter of Linnæus the naturalist, died at Upsal, aged 90.

MARCH 22.

387 Theodosius degraded Antioch, the metropolis of the east, from the rank of a city, and subjected it to the jurisdiction of Laodicea, on account of a sedition.

1312 The order of Knights Templars suppressed by a papal decree.

1530 Diet of Augsburgh, in Germany, at which Melancthon

drew up a creed known by the name of the Augsburg Confession.

1595 Sir Walter Raleigh, in search of the fabulous golden city of Manoa del Dorado, arrived at Trinidad. He had fitted out a fleet at great expense; leaving his ships at Trinidad he proceeded with 100 men in boats 400 miles up the Oronoque; but the river beginning dangerously to swell, he returned without effecting the great discovery.

1621 The colonists at Plymouth received a visit from Masassoit, the greatest king of the neighboring Indians. A league of friendship was agreed upon which was inviolably observed more than fifty years.

1646 Battle of Stowe, in which the royalists under lord Astley, 3000 in number, were defeated by Col. Morgan.

1687 Jean Baptiste Lully, an Italian musician, died at Paris. He was born of obscure parentage, and at the age of ten was sent by the chevalier Guise to France as a page to Mad'lle de Montpensier. The lady, however, was so little pleased with him that she sent him into the kitchen, where he officiated as under-scullion, till his musical talent became accidentally known. From this time he rose rapidly, and contributed much to the improvement of the science of music in France. He is said to have been the inventor of the overture.

1717 Matthew Hubert, an eloquent French preacher, died. His sermons are published in 6 vols. and highly esteemed.

1740 Porto Bello, on the isthmus of Darien, taken by the English under admiral Vernon.

1758 Jonathan Edwards, an eminent American divine, died of small pox. There have been three great editions of his works published, one in England and two in this country. In talents and usefulness he was not surpassed by any man of his time.

1765 Stamp Act passed by the British parliament, the first attempt to tax America without allowing her a representation in the parliament.

1772 John Canton, an English natural philosopher, died. He was a cloth-weaver, and first devoted his leisure moments to mathematics. He became a member of the royal society, and obtained their gold medal by his experiments on the Leyden phial.

March 22.

1797 Battle of La Chinse, in Austria. The French under Guieux drove the imperialists before them until they fell in with Massena at Tarwis and were defeated. The French took 5000 prisoners, 400 wagons and 30 cannon.

1797 The French under Joubert, crossed the Adige at Newmark, in Saxony, defeated Gen. Laudohn, entered Botzen, and marched directly for Claufen. The French took 1500 prisoners.

1806 Murat proclaimed at Dusseldorf, "prince Joachim, duke of Cleves and Berg."

1806 James Barry, an eminent Irish painter, died. He was made professor of painting to the royal academy, from which he was dismissed for entertaining republican principles, and died a few years after in misery and want.

1832 The bill banishing the families of Napoleon and Charles X. passed the chamber of peers by a vote of 80 to 30.

1832 John Wolfgang von Gœthe, the "the patriarch of German literature," died, aged 83. He early gave indications of genius and a taste for the fine arts; acquired several languages, and made some proficiency in drawing, engraving, &c.; and first attracted attention as an author by the drama of *Gœtz* in 1773, and the *Sorrows of Werther* the next year. The activity and versatility of his genius were prodigious, and his productions amounting to 50 vols., embrace every branch of literature and science. He died at Weimar, quietly seated in his arm-chair, and apparently without suffering.

MARCH 23.

1534 Pope Clement VIII. issued his bull rescinding Cranmer's sentence, and confirming Henry VIII's marriage with Catharine; in consequence of which the pope's authority was abolished in England, and the king declared the supreme head of the church.

1556 Julius III. (John Marie du Mont) pope of Rome, died. He is notorious for having dissolved the Council of Trent, and is characterised as a weak and narrow-minded pontiff, little calculated to uphold the dignity and power of his office.

1606 Justus Lipsius died; a most acute and learned Flemish

critic and commentator on ancient authors. His works were published in 6 vols. folio.

1621 John Carver, first governor of Plymouth colony, died. He was among the English emigrants to Leyden; and when a removal to America was contemplated, he was sent over to negotiate for a suitable territory. He conducted the affairs of the colony with great prudence, and discovered great address in the management of the natives.

1776 Robert James, an English physician, died; known as the inventor of James' Fever Powders, a preparation which has acquired great celebrity and proved an inexhaustible source of opulence to his family, and benefit to the public.

1776 Congress issued letters of marque and reprisal against England.

1777 The British under Bird landed at Peekskill on the Hudson river for the purpose of seizing the military stores; but on the news of his approach the guard stationed there under Gen. McDougal fired the principal store houses and retired.

1793 Spain declared war against England.

1797 The French under Dugua entered Trieste, the most important seaport town of Austria; at the same time another French army took possession of the mines of Ydria.

1801 Petrowitz Paul, emperor of Russia, assassinated. He was the son of Catharine II., who treated him with great rigor, during her life. In 1780 he travelled with his wife through the southern part of Europe under the title of *Count of the North.* In 1796 he ascended the throne, and among the first of his acts were the discontinuance of the Persian war, and the liberation of the Poles confined in Russia. But his conduct was suddenly reversed, and his indiscretions and tyranny finally produced a conspiracy among the nobles, by which it is supposed his sons were accessory to his death. In the official publication of his death, it was ascribed to apoplexy.

1806 The exploring party under captains Clarke and Lewis, left fort Clatsop on their return up the Columbia river to the United States.

1808 Murat, at the head of 40,000 French soldiers, taking advantage of a faction among the populace entered Madrid and took possession of it.

March 23.

1809 THOMAS HOLCROFT, an English dramatic writer, died. His father was a shoemaker in low circumstances, which occupation the son also followed till he resolved to try his fortune on the stage. Besides his dramas he produced several novels and translations from the German and French. He suffered imprisonment for republicanism, with Tooke and others.

1815 Action off the island of Tristran d'Acunha, between the United States brig Hornet, 16 guns, Capt. Biddle, and the British brig Penguin, 18 guns and a 12 pound carronade, 132 men, Capt. Dickinson. Capt. Dickinson was killed and the Penguin captured in 22 minutes; she was so much injured that it was found necessary to sink her. Penguin had 14 killed, 28 wounded; Hornet 1 killed, 11 wounded. After the surrender a British soldier wounded Capt. Biddle in the neck with a musket ball; he was immediately shot by two of the marines.

1819 AUGUSTUS FREDERICK VON KOTZEBUE, a celebrated German dramatist, assassinated at Manheim. *The Stranger* and *Pizarro* are translated and popular at our theatres. His works are numerous. He was assassinated by a fanatical student named Sandt, who at the same time stabbed himself; but recovered and was beheaded.

MARCH 24.

1426 B. C. The 24th Nisan is marked as a feast in the Jews' calendar for the death of Joshua. He was buried, full of honor, on the border of his capital in Mount Ephraim.

1495 Columbus with an army of 200 men, 20 horses and 20 dogs! commenced a campaign against the natives of Hispaniola, who in consequence of the excesses of the Spaniards had raised an army of 100,000 men to destroy the colony at Isabella. The admiral spent a year in ranging the island; and reduced it to such obedience that every inhabitant was subjected to a quarterly tribute to the king of Spain in gold dust or cotton.

1545 Diet at Worms assembled. The protestants disclaimed all connection with the Council of Trent.

1564 Pius IV. issued a bull denouncing the perusal of certain books, and establishing new rules by which to judge books.

March 24.

1581 James Dyer, an eminent English judge, died. He was distinguished for his learning and excellence; a volume of law reports which he left in ms. and were not published till 20 years after his death, have been often reprinted.

1588 (1580?) Bombs first used at the siege of Wachtendonk in Holland. The invention of bombs is disputed among several countries, and there are good reasons for believing that some contrivance of the kind had been made use of long before this event. Galen bishop of Munster is said to have been the inventor of bombs; while Strada, in his account of the wars of the Low Countries, attributes the invention a few days before this seige to an inhabitant of the town of Venlo, and that the people of the city, wishing to exhibit it in presence of the duke of Cleves, discharged a bomb, which falling on one of the houses, set fire to it, and three-fourths of the town were destroyed before the flames could be extinguished.

1603 Elizabeth, queen of England, died, aged 70. She was the daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. On the death of Mary, 1558, she was proclaimed queen, at the age of twenty-five, and held the sceptre forty-five years with uncommon ability. Her reign was a period of great prosperity for England. Her treatment of the queen of Scots can never be defended; and some other foibles tarnish her fame; but the splendor of her reign and the strength of mind displayed in the conduct of the government overbalance those weaknesses which few crowned heads are devoid of.

1638 Canonicus and Miantonimoh gave Roger Williams a deed of Providence.

1674 Jonathan Goddard, an English physician and chemist, died. He was a favorite with Cromwell; but on the restoration his abilities were not in sufficient estimation to preserve him from being disgraced. He was an able writer and a liberal patron of learned men, and one of the promoters of the royal society.

1698 John Evelyn, distinguished as a poet and translator, died, aged 45. At the age of 15 he wrote the elegant Greek poem which accompanies the second edition of the *Sylva* written by his father.

1720 John Peringskioll, a Swedish antiquary and historian, died. He was professor of antiquities at Upsal, and se-

March 20.

cretary and counsellor to the king. His works amount to 17 vols. folio.

1726 DANIEL WHITBY, an English prelate, died. He was, like many of his profession, totally unqualified for the common pursuits of business; but was engrossed with matters of religion and learning. His publications are more than 40 in number; one of which gave offence to the clergy and was publicly burnt.

1740 The English Capt. Knowles took from the Spaniards the castle of St. Lorenzo in South America; a large amount of spoil fell into the hands of the conquerors.

1742 PETER SABBATHIER, a French Benedictine, died. He was engaged 23 years in making a collection of the Latin versions of the Bible, which was published 1743 in 3 vols. folio.

1754 JOHN JAMES WETSTEIN, a learned Swiss divine, died. He travelled through several countries of Europe to examine the various manuscripts of the Greek Testament, and on his return to Basil published his *Prologomena*; he was immediately persecuted as a Socinian, and compelled to flee his country. He found protection at Amsterdam, where he died.

1773 PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, earl of Chesterfield, died, aged 79. He was one of the most celebrated wits of his age, an eminent statesman, political, epistolatory and miscellaneous writer. His *Letters*, containing advice to his son, prove him to have been an excellent scholar; but the critical reader will find that they insidiously inculcate the loosest principles.

1773 STEPHEN LEAKE, an ingenious writer on coins and heraldry, died at Thorp, England.

1776 JOHN HARRISON, an eminent English mechanic, died. He was the son of an obscure mechanic, but made himself famous by the invention of a time-keeper, in the form of a watch, for ascertaining the longitude at sea, for which he received from parliament about $90,000.

1782 Spain acknowledged the independence of the United States.

1782 A blockhouse situated on Toms' river, New-Jersey, attacked by a body of royalists. Capt. Huddy defended the place while his ammunition lasted, and on surrendering was executed without a trial.

March 24.

1794 Insurrection of the Poles. The Russian troops evacuated Cracow, and the patriot Kosciusko took possession.

1794 Charles Philip Ronsin, with a number of his *confreres*, guillotined at Paris. The revolution brought him out from obscurity only to display the natural deformity of his character. He was promoted to the office of minister of war, and then to the command of an army. He met his fate at the hands of Danton and Marat, who had raised him up.

1797 Battle in the passes of Eisach in Saxony, between the Austrians under Gen. Laudohn, and the French, who captured 8 cannon and 1500 soldiers.

1838 Thomas Atwood, an eminent English musical composer, died.

MARCH 25.

1609 Henry Hudson sailed from Amsterdam on the voyage in which he discovered the North or Hudson river, and explored it as far as Albany.

1678 Ypres, in Belgium, surrendered to the French after a siege of 7 days.

1688 First establishment of charity schools in England.

1711 Nehemiah Grew, a London physician, died. His merits and skill procured him a very extensive practice; he was also an author on subjects connected with his profession.

1741 The British under admiral Vernon took the castle of Bocca Chicca, in Carthagena, by assault.

1751 The commencement of the year in England was altered from this day to the first of January, to conform with the custom of other European countries, which had long before adopted the Gregorian calendar. For this purpose there was passed an act of parliament, directing that the year should commence on the first of January, and that eleven days, from the 2d to the 14th September 1752 should be omitted, so that the 3d of September should be dated the 14th. This occasioned great perplexity and confusion of dates, arising from the computations by the old and new styles.

March 25.

1754 WILLIAM HAMILTON, an ingenious Scottish poet, died. His pieces are distinguished for liveliness of imagination and delicacy of sentiment.

1763 ELIAS FARNEWORTH, an English prelate, died; distinguished as the translator of Machiaveli and several other European authors.

1772 Counts STRUENSEE and BRANDT beheaded for a pretended conspiracy against Christian VII. of Denmark.

1792 Lake Harantoreen, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, sunk into the earth.

1792 The British under Gen. Campbell carried by storm the batteries at Port Royal, Grenada.

1799 Florence and Leghorn, in Italy, fell into the hands of the French.

1799 Battle of Stockach in Germany. The princes of Furstemberg and Anhalt Bermberg killed.

1801 The British army in Egypt reinforced by the Turks.

1808 Charles IV. of Spain wrote to Bonaparte protesting against his abdication in favor of Ferdinand VII. as having been extorted from him by force, at the same time offering to place himself and the royal family in Bonaparte's power.

1809 ANNA SEWARD, an English poetess, died. She exhibited an early taste for poetry, and her poems were popular in their day, and often republished. She held a correspondence with the literati of her time, and her letters were published in six volumes, octavo.

1810 Bonaparte issued a decree giving liberty to all state prisoners in France, and a free pardon to all deserters.

1811 Battle of Campo Mayor in Portugal, in which the British under Gen. Beresford defeated the French, took 600 prisoners, and drove them to Badajos.

1811 British frigate Amazon destroyed off cape Barfleur by part of the Cherbourg squadron.

1811 Every printing press in Paris obnoxious to Bonaparte, suppressed by the police.

1812 GEORGE FREDERICK COOKE, an eminent English actor, died. He was first engaged as a printer, and afterwards in the navy; but left these for the stage, and acquired a reputation seldom attained, in the highest walks of the drama.

March 25.

1815 Confirmatory pact signed at Vienna, by which the allied powers solemnly united their forces to maintain the treaty of Paris against Bonaparte.

1836 Henry Roscoe died, near Liverpool, England. He was distinguished for his legal and various abilities and learning, and was the author of several professional and other works.

MARCH 26.

1602 Bartholomew Gosnold sailed from England in a shallop with 32 persons to effect a colony in the northern part of Virginia. He was the first Englishman who came in a direct course to this part of America, instead of making the circuit by the Canaries and the West Indies. After a passage of 7 weeks they made land in 43 degrees.

1630 Charles I. renewed the patent granted by his father to Ben Jonson, as poet laureate. The pension was augmented from 100 marks to 100 pounds, with the grace cup of "one tierce of Canary Spanish wine," to be delivered annually from the royal cellars at Whitehall.

1649 John Winthrop, first governor of Massachusetts colony, died at Boston, aged 63. He came out to America 1630, as governor of the colony; to which he continued to be re-elected, with a few years intermission, till his death. He kept an accurate journal of the events of the early colony from its foundation to the time of his death, two volumes of which were published at Hartford 1790; and the third, which had been a long time lost, appeared in 1826.

1662 Brian Duppa, an English bishop, died. He was distinguished for his learning and virtues, and the firmness of his adherence to the cause of the Stuarts during their misfortunes.

1676 Marlborough, Mass. destroyed by the Indians. So completely did the enemy finish their horrid purposes here, that the inhabitants deserted their dwellings and sought shelter elsewhere. On the following evening a party of about forty men went out in search of the Indians; and coming upon them towards morning lying around their fires to the number of about three hundred, fired in upon

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them. Although it was so dark at a short distance from the fires that "an Indian could not be discerned from a better man," yet they discharged several vollies upon them, and came off without the loss of one of the band. The few houses which escaped the brand on this occasion were razed by the enemy soon after.

1688 Winston Churchill, an English historian, died; better known as the father of the great duke of Marlborough.

1699 "After an extraordinary storm," says Evelyn, "there came up the Thames a whale which was 56 feet long. Such and a larger of the spout kind, was killed there 40 years ago. *That year died Cromwell.*" The reverend antiquary probably considered this a *prodigious* omen of the usurper's dissolution.

1702 William Courten died; a collector of whatever was curious and important in medallic and antiquarian history. He left 38 vols. folio, and 8 quarto, which together with his collection were purchased for the British Museum at £20,000; scarcely the value of the coins and precious stones.

1707 The *regalia* of Scotland deposited in an oaken chest, at Edinburgh castle.

1711 Engagement between the British ship Lion, 60 guns, Capt. Walpole, and 4 French ships, in which the latter were beaten off. Walpole had his right arm shot off; and it may be mentioned that Lord Nelson had the same sword in his hand when his right arm was shot off, 1797.

1726 John Vanbrugh, an English dramatist and architect, died. He was knighted by queen Anne, and held several lucrative offices; but a want of economy in the management of his income kept him in indigence, and his dramas were produced in rapid succession to retrieve his credit. Few of his pieces, although popular at the time, still keep the stage.

1729 Robert Moss, a popular London preacher, died. His sermons have been published in 8 vols.; and he is the author of some poems, and small tracts.

1756 Gilbert West, an English poet, died. He was a man of polished manners and great erudition.

1772 Charles Dineau Duclos, historiographer of France, died. He was also a distinguished member of the French

academy, and was engaged in the Dictionary, and history of the society.

1784 Thomas Bond, a distinguished American physician, died. After spending considerable time in preparatory study at Paris, he returned and commenced practice in Philadelphia, where he acquired a great reputation in his profession, and as a man of letters.

1799 Battle of Verona, between the French and Austrians. The battle continued from morning till night, and the loss on both sides was so great, that each army found it necessary to retreat.

1812 Earthquake in Venezuela, South America; the town of St. Philip with a population of 1200 souls was entirely swallowed up, and it is supposed that about 20,000 persons perished in the whole province.

1813 The American batteries at Black-Rock opened their fire on the British, and silenced their lower battery.

1814 Gen. Hull, tried at Albany by court martial for surrendering Detroit, was found guilty and sentenced to be shot. His punishment was remitted by the President.

1814 Battle of St. Dizier in France, in which Bonaparte defeated Winzingerode.

1814 Engagement in the bay of La Hogue, between the British ship Hebrus and French frigate L'Etoile. French 40 killed, 71 wounded; British 13 killed, 25 wounded.

1832 The Asiatic cholera appeared in Paris. During its prevalence 1 in 33 of the population died. In the whole of France 229,534 persons were attacked, and 94,665 died.

1838 William H. Ashley died near Boonville, Missouri. He was the first lieut. governor of that state, and a man highly respected for his great enterprize, talents, integrity and principle. He emigrated from Virginia at the age of 30, and settled near the lead mines. In 1822 he projected the scheme of uniting the Indian trade of the Rocky Mountains with the hunting and trapping business; and having enlisted about 300 hardy men, they, after various successes and reverses, realized handsome fortunes.

1839 Power Le Poer Trench, archbishop of Tuam and primate of Connaught, in Ireland, died. He was distinguished for his talents, eloquence and learning, and greatly revered for his benevolence and piety.

MARCH 27.

47 B. C. PTOLEMY DIONYSIUS, king of Egypt, drowned in the Nile. His name is rendered execrable to the latest posterity for the murder of Pompey, his benefactor.

1306 Robert Bruce crowned king of Scotland at Scone. Edward had carried off the national diadem, so that one was manufactured for the occasion, which was placed upon the head of the liberator by Isabella, countess of Buchan, a descendant of Macduff.

1350 ALPHONSO II. of Castile died at Gibraltar. He is famous for his wars with the Moors, in which 200,000 of them were slain.

1546 JOHN DIAZ, a Spaniard, murdered at Neuberg, Germany. He embraced the doctrines of the reformers, and while on a visit to Calvin was met by his brother, who, being unable to reconvert him, hired an assassin to dash out his brains with an axe while in bed at night.

1622 The Indians, by a preconcerted conspiracy, fell upon the Virginia colony, 347 of whom, unresisting and defenceless, were massacred with indiscriminate barbarity. This massacre was plotted by Opecancanough, and was followed by an exterminating war between the parties.

1625 JAMES VI. of Scotland (I. of England) died, aged 59. He was the son of Mary and Lord Darnley, and succeeded to the throne at an early age. In 1603 he succeeded to the crown of England, on the death of Elizabeth. It was during his reign that the famous plot was concerted for blowing up the king and parliament. It was also during his reign, and through his weakness, that Sir Walter Raleigh lost his life. He was an encourager of learning, though a pedant himself. The translation of the Bible in present use bears his sanction and authority.

1634 Leonard Calvert, having been appointed governor of Maryland by his brother Lord Baltimore, arrived with two hundred settlers, and settled the town of St. Marys, establishing religious liberty and granting lots of fifty acres to each emigrant.

1660 TOBIAS VENNER, an English physician, died. His medical works were popular, and for talent are above mediocrity.

1669 Mount Trumento formed of an indurated mass of lava by the great eruption of Mount Etna.

March 27.

1699 Edward Stillingfleet, an eminent English prelate, died. His first work was entitled *Weapon Salve for the Church's Wounds*, which was ably written, notwithstanding the quaintness of the title. His works were principally polemical, and were published in 6 vols. folio.

1676 Battle of Patuxet, between fifty English and twenty friendly Indians under Capt. Pierce, and six hundred of Philip's Indians. The English were drawn into an ambush, or deceived in the force of their enemies, and making an error in drawing down by the side of the river to prevent being surrounded, the Indians crossed over, and galled them from the opposite side, so that they were constrained to fight it out to the last.

1729 Leopold, duke of Lorraine, died. He was noted for his military abilities, by which he recoverd his country, and governed his subjects with wisdom and justice. He was also a liberal patron of the arts and sciences.

1778 Nicholas Sebastian Adam, a French sculptor, died. He was the second of three brothers who enjoyed some reputation as sculptors in France in the early part of the last century. His principal works are the tomb for the wife of Stanislaus of Poland, and Prometheus chained.

1782 Caraccioli, the viceroy of Sicily, abolished the inquisition there, and destroyed the archives.

1794 Jacob Nicholas Moreau, historiographer of France, guillotined at the age of 77. He was also librarian to the queen, an able writer, and attached to the royal cause.

1794 Convention between Denmark and Sweden, for the mutual defence of their rights.

1802 Treaty of Amiens signed between England, Spain, France and the Batavian republic.

1809 An eruption of Mount Etna.

1811 Battle of Anholt, in the Categat strait. The island was attacked by 4000 Danes, who were repulsed by 350 British, with the loss of 5 cannon and 500 prisoners.

1814 Battle of Horse-Shoe, at the bend of the Tallepoosie river, between the United States troops under Gen. Jackson, and the Creek Indians. The latter were defeated with the loss of about 800 killed; U. S. loss 91 killed, 268 wounded.

1839 All the opium belonging to British subjects in China,

amounting, to 20,283 chests, valued at about $9,000 000, was surrendered up to Capt. Elliot, superintendent of the British trade, for the purpose of being destroyed, in obedience to the orders of the Chinese government.

MARCH 28.

168 B. C. The Roman senate assembled at eight o' clock in the morning, a few days after Paulus Emilius had assumed the immortal consulate. The English house of commons usually sat at the same hour five centuries ago.

193 PUBLIUS HELVIUS PERTINAX, emperor of Rome, assassinated. He was of obscure origin, and was elected on the death of Commodus. His virtues were too great for the time in which he lived, and he was destroyed by the same hands which had raised him up; and the imperial diadem was offered at public auction.

1318 The town and castle of Berwick taken by the generals of Bruce.

1380 Gunpowder is said to have been first used in Europe on this day, by the Venetians against the Genoese. The discovery of the power of powder is attributed to Berthold Schwartz, a monk of Mayence, about 1300, though it is said to have been known in India very early, and obtained from them by the Arabians, who employed it in a battle near Mecca in 690. The use of gunpowder at the battles of Cressy and Poictiers in 1346 is questioned. Rabelais says that the art of printing was invented about the same time by divine inspiration, as a match for the devil's suggestion of artillery.

1520 SANZIO RAPHAEL, an illustrious Italian painter and architect, died. He is by general consent called the prince of modern painters, and was probably the best painter the world ever produced.

1636 JAMES CALLOT, an eminent French engraver, died. He carried the art to a greater state of perfection than any other before him, and attained all that it then seemed possible for human industry to reach.

1676 The Indians attacked Rehoboth, Mass, and burnt 40 houses and about 30 barns.

1677 WENTZEL HOLLAR, a Bohemian engraver, died. His

talents were noticed by Arundel, the English ambassador, by whom he was induced to visit England, where he executed a great number of portraits and views; but though his graver gave celebrity to so many, he was himself the victim of want, and was barely permitted by his creditors to die on his own bed.

1678 Claudius Francis Milliet Dechales, a French mathematican, died. His works published in 3 vols. folio, are a complete course of mathematics.

1741 The British Capt. Knowles destroyed the batteries at Passa Cavallo, Carthagena.

1757 Robert Francis Damiens executed at Paris for an attempt to assassinate Louis XV. He was the son of a poor farmer, and from his vicious inclinations acquired the title of *Robert le Diable.* As the king was getting into his carriage at Versailles, surrounded by his train, Damiens stabbed him in the right side with a knife. He was seized, tried and condemned to a death of torture. Being drawn on a sledge to the Place de Greve, he there had the flesh of his thighs and arms torn off with red hot pincers, and the hand which held the knife cut off. Afterwards his body was drawn and quartered by four horses, his members and corpse burnt and the ashes thrown into the air.

1758 Action in the North Sea between 2 French and 2 British frigates; one of the former escaped, the other was captured with 40 guns and 340 men.

1760 Margaret Woffington, an eminent Irish actress, died. Her talents and good sense were greatly aided by extraordinary beauty of features and form.

1783 A hill 500 feet in height was carried four miles from its site by the great Calabrian earthquake.

1794 John Anthony Nicholas Caritat, marquis de Condorcet, died. His mathematical essays at an early age procured him a seat in the academy of sciences of which he was afterwards elected secretary. He published the lives of several eminent men of his day, and was an active contributor to the famous Encyclopedie. He unfortunately took part in the revolution, and failing to keep pace with the ultra views of the Robespierre party, was proscribed, and died in prison either from want or by his own hand.

March 28.

1801 Ralph Abercromby died. He rose from a common soldier, through all the gradations, to the highest rank in the army; was appointed commander in chief of the expedition to Egypt, and landed after a severe contest at Aboukir bay. He was wounded and unhorsed at the battle of Alexandria, notwithstanding which he disarmed his antagonist, and kept the field during the day and was victorious. He was conveyed on board the admiral's ship where he lingered a few days, and died. He was buried beneath the castle of St. Elmo, in Malta.

1802 The planet Pallas discovered by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen. Its revolution round the sun occupies 4 years, 7 months and 11 days.

1811 A hereditary monarchy established Hayti, and Christophe declared king by the title of Henry I.

1814 Action in the neutral port of Valparaiso between the United States frigate Essex, Capt. Porter, 52 guns, 255 men, and the British ship Phebe and sloop of war Cherub, in all 81 guns and 500 men. After a most sanguinary conflict of more than 2 hours, the Essex was captured, with the loss of 58 killed.

1818 Alexander Sabes Petion, president of Hayti, died. He joined the revolution at the age of 20, and when the blacks had succeeded in gaining their independence, he was appointed governor of the western province, and in 1807 elected president.

1836 Richard Valpy, an eminent Greek and Latin scholar, died, aged 82, at Kensington, England.

1838 Thomas Morton, one of the most successful of modern dramatists, died at London, aged 74.

MARCH. 29.

403 Battle of Pollentia and defeat of the Huns under Alaric their leader.

1315 Raymond Lully stoned to death by the natives of Mauritania, in Africa, whither he had gone to convert the Mohammedans, at the age of 80. He was born at Majorca 1235, and became attached to the gay court of James I. of Arragon. He afterwards became the most celebrated chemist and alchymist of his time. At the

age of 30 he commenced the study of theology, for the purpose of converting infidels. He went over to Africa to convert the Mohammedan doctors to Christianity, from whence he narrowly escaped with his life. He made a second attempt several years after, which resulted in his banishment from that region; but he returned a third time, and was stoned to death.

1405 Prince James of Scotland, on his passage to France, was seized by an English corsair at Flamborough Head, and conducted to the English court.

1461 Battle of Towton, which decided the fate of the houses of York and Lancaster. The battle commenced at break of day in a snow storm, and was maintained with deadly obstinancy till three in the afternoon. It is said 38,000 bodies were left dead on the field, of whom the herald appointed to number the slain, returned that 28,000 were Lancastrians. The Duke of York, who won the day, made a triumphal entry into York, where he ordered the death of several prisoners, while Henry who lost his crown, escaped with difficulty to the borders.

1629 Tobias Matthews, an able divine in the reign of James I. died. His talents and worth raised him to the office of archbishop of York.

1644 Battle of Cherington, where the forces of Charles I. 14,000 strong, under Hopeton, were defeated by the parliament forces under Waller.

1675 A large body of Indians attacked the town of Providence, R. I., and burnt 29 houses. The records of the town were partially saved by being concealed in a mill pond. The town did not recover from this disaster in more than sixty years.

1689 Theophilus Bonet, a noted Swiss physician, died. He spent several years at the best universities of Europe, in the study of his profession, and became eminently successful. He published several medical treatises in his old age, valuable in their day, for the facts and observations which they contained.

1710 Henry Basnage, a French lawyer, died at the Hague. He was a member of the parliament of Rouen, who upon the proscription of the protestants, fled to Holland.

1726 James Pierce, an eminent English divine, died. He

March 29.

was attached to a congregation of presbyterians; but becoming an Arian was expelled from the desk.

1730 Vincent Houdry, a French Jesuit, died, aged 99. He was an eloquent preacher, and his writings comprise about 30 vols. His last moments were embittered by the reflection that he could not be permitted to reach his 100th year!

1751 Thomas Coram, projector of the foundling hospital, died. He was captain of a colonial trading vessel, and was prompted to this charitable project, by frequently seeing children exposed in the streets of London by the cruelty of their parents. He persevered in this humane design 17 years, and at last obtained a charter by his sole application. He was accustomed to spend so much of his time and money in charitable services, that in his old age he was dependent upon the charities of others, when his principal benefactor was the prince of Wales.

1754 William Hamilton, a British poet, died. He is distinguished for liveliness of imagination and delicacy of sentiment.

1772 Emanuel Swedenborg, founder of the New-Jerusalem church, died in London, aged 84. His father was a Swedish Lutheran bishop, and the son received a scientific education, and became eminent as a mathematical and philosophical writer, was ennobled, and shared the favor of the king. From the pursuit of philosophy he subsequently turned his attention to heavenly things, and became equally celebrated for his mystical reveries. His followers have multiplied in Europe and America since his death.

1792 Gustavus III., king of Sweden, died. He succeeded to the throne 1771. His reign was a turbulent one, in which all the arts and stratagems to which he was obliged to resort, scarcely secured him in power. He formed a plan for uniting Sweden, Russia, Prussia and Austria, with himself at the head of the confederacy. While he was maturing his plans, a plot was formed among his nobility for assassinating him. A masquerade at Stockholm was chosen for the perpetration of the deed. He was shot in the back by Ankerstroom, a disbanded officer.

1807 The planet Vesta discovered by Dr. Olbers. Its revolution is completed in 3 years, 66 days and 4 hours.

March 29.

1809 Oporto, in Portugal, taken by the French under Soult, and pillaged in spite of that general's endeavors to prevent it.

1814 Bonaparte had his head quarters at Troyes, from whence he moved by forced marches to Paris, by the road of Sens.

1815 Bonaparte abolished the slave trade in the French dominions.

1829 The castle of Rumelia in Turkey surrendered to the Greek army under Capo d'Istria.

1837 The *Akhbar Vekai*, (News and Events) the first Persian newspaper, made its appearance at Terberan. It consisted of two closely written and lithographed pages, one devoted to oriental, the other to foreign intelligence. Its conductor had been an envoy to London, whence he carried home with him and executed the idea of a newspaper—the most efficient missionary for the spread of civilization and intelligence the world has ever known.

MARCH 30.

317 B. C. PHOCION, the Athenian general, executed by poison. He was of an obscure family, and rose by his own merits. He was placed at the head of the Athenian armies 45 times, and on all occasions displayed great ability; nor was he less illustrious for his virtues. Yet neither his virtues nor his services could shield him from the malice of his enemies, and he was condemned on a false accusation of treason.

1282 Massacre of 8,000 French by the people of Sicily. It began at Palermo as the bell was tolling for evening service, and hence it has taken the quaint title of the *Sicilian Vespers*.

1296 Berwick, on the border of Scotland, taken by assault by the English under Edward I., and about 17,000 of the inhabitants put to the sword.

1323 A truce for 13 years concluded at Thorpe, between Edward II., who had been recently defeated at Biland Abbey, and Robert Bruce.

1327 Edward III., then newly inaugurated, in his fifteenth year, convoked his splended and gallant rendezvous at

York, of 60,000 men at arms, including 500 belted knights, animated by the presence of the queen mother, and fifty ladies of the highest rank, to revenge the breach of the treaty made by the Scots with his father.

1587 Ralph Sadler, an English statesman, died. He filled some of the highest offices of state under Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, with ability.

1612 John Wower, a distinguished German politician and literary character, died at Gottorp.

1621 John King, an English prelate, died. He was chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and so popular a preacher, as to acquire the title of "the king of preachers." Coke declares him "the best speaker in the star chamber of his time."

1638 John Davenport, a celebrated preacher of Coleman street, London, and several of his followers, having purchased of the natives all the lands lying between the rivers Connecticut and Hudson, sailed from Boston for Quinnipiack, now New-Haven. The colony was organized under a tree, and they agreed to be governed in civil matters by the laws of God until they could make better!

1647 Mutiny in the parliamentary army on account of arrearages of pay due the soldiery, many of them having twelve months' pay due.

1669 William Somner, an English antiquary, died. He was indefatigable in his researches, and acquired the old Gaelic, Irish, Scotch, Danish, Gothic, Saxon, and other northern dialects, that he might with greater accuracy and success develope the records of ancient times. He published a Saxon dictionary and some other works.

1707 Sebastian le Prestre, seigneur de Vauban, a celebrated French engineer, died. He was taken prisoner in the service of Spain, and persuaded to enter the French army, in which he distinguished himself by a most unexampled career. During his life he had been engaged in 140 actions, conducted 53 sieges, assisted in repairing 300 ancient citadels, and erected 33 new ones. His publications were principally on fortifications, and he left 12 large volumes in manuscript, containing observations, thoughts, &c., which he called his *oisevetes*, (idlenesses.)

1756 Stephen Duck, an English poet, committed suicide.

He was a persevering character, entirely self-taught, and his poems were above mediocrity. The queen bestowed upon him a pension, which enabled him to take orders, and he obtained "a living;" in which office he sustained himself with credit. Notwithstanding his good fortune, his spirits became depressed, and he was led to cut short his existence by throwing himself into the Thames.

1783 William Hunter, an eminent British anatomist, died. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, and in 1746 established himself in London as a teacher of anatomy, where he distinguished himself; and his works on medical subjects, which appeared at short intervals added to his reputation. He built an anatomical theatre and museum, and ultimately collected there a library of Greek and Roman classics, and a valuable cabinet of medals, now deposited in the university of Glasgow.

1796 The French army under Beaulieu entered the Genoese territory.

1798 Ireland declared in a state of rebellion, and orders issued for disarming the "United Irishmen," and all disaffected persons, by the most summary and effectual measures.

1799 Second battle of Verona, (March 26). The French under Moreau were again successful, but the division under Scherer having been again beaten by the imperialists were obliged to halt to cover the main body of the army.

1800 Action between the French ship Guilleaume Tell, Admiral Dacres, 84 guns, 1000 men, and three British ships of 180 guns, Capt. Berry. The Frenchman was the last ship of the Nile fleet that remained uncaptured, and was taken after a most determined resistance, with the loss of 200 killed. British loss, 101; among the wounded was Capt. Berry.

1806 Joseph Bonaparte proclaimed king of Naples.

1813 The prince regent of England notified to foreign ministers in London, that efficient measures had been pursued to place New-York, Delaware, Port Royal, Charleston, Savannah, and the river Mississippi in a state of blockade.

1814 The allied army, after a sanguinary resistance from Marmont, and Mortier, advanced to the gates of Paris, and offered terms of capitulation, which were agreed to.

March 23.

1814 Battle of La Cole Mills, Canada; Gen. Wilkinson was repulsed with the loss of 13 killed and 123 wounded; British loss, 13 killed, 45 wounded.

MARCH 31.

32 B. C. Titus Pomponius Atticus, a distinguished Roman, died. He understood the art of conducting himself so well, that amidst the civil wars and party strife of the time in which he lived, he preserved the respect and esteem of all parties. He reached the age of 77 without sickness; but finding himself at last attacked by a slight disease, he resolved to put an end to his life by abstaining from food, and expired in five days.

1547 Frances I. of France, died. He was the rival and opponent of Charles V. of Germany, with whom he was involved in war during almost his whole reign, with various success, and to whom he was once a prisoner, with his two sons. He was a patron of literature and the arts.

1605 An expedition fitted out by the Earl of Southampton and Lord Arundel, under the command of George Weymouth, sailed from the Downs with a view to the discovery of a northwest passage to India, the passion for which was now in its full vigor.

1621 Philip III. of Spain died. He ascended the throne of his father at the age of 20. The war with Holland, which had revolted, was continued with great spirit, and the siege of Ostend maintained three years, at great expense, and the loss of 80,000 men before it was reduced. He imprudently banished the Moors from his kingdom, and thus deprived himself of a million of peaceable and useful artists; a loss which the country has never recovered from.

1631 John Donne, an English poet and divine, died. He embraced protestantism at an early age, which together with his shining talents, procured him favors and emoluments. Dryden styles him "the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of the nation," and his eloquence as a divine is also attested to.

1698 Peter Joseph D'Orleans, a French Jesuit, died. He professed belles-lettres, and wrote several valuable histories and biographies.

March 31.

1713 Peace of Utrecht concluded, which placed England at the head of the European states, and humbled the ambition of France.

1765 The Jesuits expelled from Madrid and all Spain. The order was finally suppressed by the pope, 1773.

1774 The bill for closing the port of Boston received the royal assent.

1783 Nakita Ivanowitz, count de Panin, a Russian statesman, died. He was raised from the rank of a horse soldier, under Elizabeth, became a general under Peter, and prime minister of the great Catharine. He possessed great powers of mind, and other qualifications for the high places which he occupied, but his business habits were lax, his conduct haughty, and his manners dissolute.

1791 Matthias Ogden, a revolutionary patriot, died. He was one of the first that joined Washington at Cambridge; he penetrated the wilderness with Arnold to Canada, and was wounded in the attack on Quebec. On his return he was promoted by congress, and remained in the army through the war.

1794 The national convention of France, in the plentitude of omniscience, decreed *that there was no God!*

1797 Bonaparte, from his head quarters at Clagenfurth, offered peace to the archduke Charles.

1801 The island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, surrendered to the British under Admiral Duckworth. It was afterwards restored.

1806 George Macartney, a celebrated British statesman, died. He was employed in several important embassies and other offices, till in 1792 he was selected as ambassador extraordinary to China, a mission which occupied three years, and engaged much attention in Europe; and an account of which has been published in 3 vols. quarto by Sir G. Staunton.

1807 Slave trade abolished by the British government.

1812 Wells, the pedestrian, undertook for 5 pounds, to walk from Westminster bridge, London, to Croydon and back, in two hours, a distance of 19 miles. He performed it in 2 minutes less than the time, but dropped down with fatigue, and was unable to walk home.

1813 Battle of St. Antonio, Mexico, between the royalists and

March 31.

patriots. The former were defeated with the loss of 100 killed, their camp equipage, 6 cannon, and great quantities of stores, &c.

1814 Paris capitulated to the allied army, about 2 o'clock in the morning, and the French troops evacuated it at 7, hostilities to commence in 2 hours. At 11, the conquerors entered the city with the emperors of Russia and Prussia at their head.

1827 Ludwig Von Beethoven, a German musical composer, died. His works are numerous, and universally known and admired. His musical talents procured him wealthy patrons among the nobility, by whom he was munificently supported. He was extremely deaf, and eccentric in his manners.

1831 Edward Augustus Holyoake, a venerated New England physician, died, aged 100. He was born at Salem, Mass., 100 years after its settlement, and was a practising physician there 79 years. He enjoyed uninterrupted good health during life, and at a dinner given by a number of the profession on his centennial anniversary, he appeared among them with a firm step. On a post mortem examination, all the vital organs appeared to have been unimpaired by age and capable of sustaining life much longer, except the stomach, which was divided by a stricture, leaving an aperture less than an inch in diameter.

1831 Battle of Praga, between the Poles under Skrzynecki, and the Russians of 8000 under Geismar, in which the latter were almost totally destroyed, with the loss of 4000 prisoners and 1600 cannon.

1835 John Whitcomb, a soldier of the revolution, died at Swanzey, N. H. aged 104.

1836 Matthew Lumsden died; an eminent orientalist.

1837 The president ad interim of Mexico protested "in the most solemn manner, before all civilized nations, against the acknowledgement of the pretended republic of Texas made by the United States."

1839 Battle of Pago Largo in South America, between the troops of Corrientes and Entre Rios, two provinces of the Argentine republic. The former were defeated with a loss stated at 1960, including the commander-in-chief.

EVERY DAY BOOK.

APRIL 1.

168 B. C. EMYLIUS PAULUS passed from Brundusium to Corcyra (the modern Corfu) on his famous Macedonian expedition, and on the 6th, sacrificed at the shrine of Delphi.

1386 JAMES AUDLEY, an English warrior, died. He distinguished himself under Edward III. in the wars with France, and on their return was liberally rewarded by his sovereign for the deeds of heroism he had displayed in the service.

1405 TAMERLANE, cham of the Tartars, died. He is supposed to have been the son of a shepherd, and raised himself by his courage and prudence to the sovereignty of nearly three quarters of the world. He was preparing for the invasion of China when death put a stop to his career at the early age of 36.

1506 Erasmus was entertained at London by the great and learned men of the day.

1614 HENRY DE MONTMORENCY, constable of France, died. He distinguished himself in several famous battles. Catharine de Medici found means to disgrace him, when he retired to Savoy, and made successful war upon his country. He lived to be promoted to the highest office under the king.

1712 Lord Bolingbroke stated in parliament, that in the great contest, called "the glorious wars of Queen Anne," the Duke of Marlborough had not lost a single battle, and yet the French had carried their point, the succession to the Spanish monarchy, the pretended cause for so great an enterprize. Dean Swift called this statement "a due donation for *all fools day*."

1732 JOHN BURCHARD MENCKE, a learned German author, died at Leipsic, where he had conducted the *Acta Eruditorum* 25 years, a valuable work, begun by his father in 1682, and which established a correspondence with the learned men of Europe.

April 1.

1775 Col. Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer, began to erect the fort of Boonsborough, at a salt lick, 60 yards from the Kentucky river.

1779 JOHN LANGHORNE, an English poet and divine, died. Besides poems, sermons and miscellanies, by which he is favorably known, the translation of Plutarch in common use bears his name.

1789 First meeting of congress under the federal constitution.

1794 The British under sir John Jervis took the island of St. Helena.

1794 JOHN LEWIS LOMBARD, a German professor of artillery, died. He wrote several works on the movement of projectiles and the principles of gunnery.

1797 The French under Bernadotte entered Lauback, the capital of Carniola. At the same time Massena, commanding the advance guard of the French army, attacked the imperialists in the defiles near Neumark; the strife being between the flower of the Austrian army and the French veterans of Italy, was most obstinately contested. The French, however, carried the day.

1799 Assault upon the works of St. Jean d'Acre, in Palestine. The French were repulsed with great loss.

1808 Russian ukase prohibiting the introduction of British goods into the Russian ports.

1810 State marriage of Napoleon Bonaparte with the archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria celebrated at St. Cloud. The emperor caused a medal to be struck on the occasion, with the singular device of Love bearing a thunderbolt.

1826 ISAAC MILNER, an English mathematician and theological writer, died. He was brought up to the weaving business, but occupied his leisure with the classics and mathematics. He was the tutor of Wilberforce and Pitt.

1832 War broke out between the Winnebago and other Indian tribes and the United States.

1833 JOHN HOOKER ASHMUN, professor of law in Harvard University, died. He had not attained his 33d year, yet he had gathered about him all the honors which are usually the harvest of a riper life.

APRIL 2.

1081 Constantinople besieged by Alexius Commenus.

1507 Francis, of Paula, founder of the order of Minims, died.

1594 A skirmish at Edinburgh between the earl of Bothwell and the cavalry of king James.

1640 Matthias Sarbieuski Cassimir, a Polish Jesuit, died. He was so excellent a Latin poet that his poems have been thought to be equal to some of the best Latin authors, not excepting Horace and Virgil. He had begun an epic in the style of Virgil, called *The Lesciades*, but died before it was completed. Many editions of his poems have been published.

1640 Paul Flemming, one of the best German poets of the 17th century, died.

1683 William Penn gave his colonists in Pennsylvania a new charter.

1743 Birthday of Thomas Jefferson, third president of the Uuited States.

1747 John James Dillenius, a German botanist, died in England. He is considered as the father of cryptogamic botany. His works were illustrated with plates, admirably drawn and engraved by himself.

1754 Thomas Carte, an English historian, died. He was engaged several years in writing a history of England, which was published in four vols. folio, and esteemed a work of great merit.

1755 Severndroog castle, on the coast of Malabar, the rendezvous of the celebrated pirate Angria, taken by the British under Com. Jones.

1768 John Baptist Boyer, a French physician, died. He distinguished himself by the skill which he displayed during the plague at Marseilles.

1791 Honore Gabriel Riquetti, count de Mirabeau, the French revolutionist, died. He was an extraordinary character, of great talent and ambition, but whose genius was controlled by the worst propensities. He was the master spirit of the revolution, and had he lived might have given it a different character. His funeral was conducted with great pomp by the enthusiastic populace.

1793 Dumouriez, the French general, arrested the minister of

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war and the commissioners of the convention who had been sent to arrest him, and delivered them to the Austrian general, Clairfait.

1794 The British took the island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies, belonging to the French. It was ceded to the British in 1814.

1801 Battle at Copenhagen between the Danish and British fleets, the latter under Nelson and Parker. The Danish ships and batteries were entirely destroyed, with the loss of 1600 men killed and wounded. British loss, 254 killed, 689 wounded. Nelson was created viscount on his return home, and his honors made hereditary, even in the female line.

1817 Kosciusko abolished servitude in his domain of Siechnowieze, in Poland, and declared his ancient serfs free, exempted from all charges and quit-rents, and fully entitled to their chattels and lands.

1839 Hezekiah Niles died, at Wilmington, Delaware, aged 63. He is known as the founder, and for 25 years the intelligent and laborious editor of *Niles' Weekly Register*, a valuable journal published at Baltimore. In private life he was one of the most amiable of men.

APRIL 3.

13 Augustus, emperor of Rome, signed his will, bequeathing to the Roman people 40,000,000 sesterces, (about $1,600,000,) and divorced the two Julias, his daughter and grand-daughter, from his sepulchre. It was written upon two skins of parchment.

68 Galba accuses Nero before the people of his enormities, and elects himself lieutenant of the state.

1143 John II., (*Commenus*) emperor of the East, died. He ascended the throne of Constantinople on the death of his father; was victorious over the Mohammedans and other foes; and swayed the sceptre with wisdom and ability.

1367 Battle of Navarette, and victory of Edward the black prince, by which Peter the cruel was replaced upon the Castilian throne.

1421 Battle of Beauge, in France, when the duke of Clarence and 1500 English were slain.

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1617 John Napier, baron of Merchiston, died. He was born in Scotland, in 1550, and after completing his education travelled on the continent. On his return, he devoted himself to the cultivation of science and literature, became a distinguished mathematician, and was regarded by Kepler as one of the greatest men of the age. He is known as the inventor of logarithms for the use of navigators.

1646 Thomas Lydiat, an English chronologer, died. He early devoted himself to literature, became an able scholar, and was deservedly esteemed by the learned of the times.

1707 Edmund Dickinson, a learned English physician, died. He was appointed physician to Charles II. and his successor; and retired from practice to become an author.

1717 James Ozenham, an eminent French mathematician, died. He taught mathematics at Paris, and acquired property; but the Spanish war reduced his finances, and the death of his wife and twelve children embittered his last days. His works are numerous and valuable.

1736 John Albert Fabricius, a learned German, died at Hamburgh. He was an indefatigable scholar, of great modesty and simplicity of manners, and so highly esteemed by the citizens of Hamburgh, that when invited elsewhere, the senate prevailed on him by a superior salary, not to relinquish his residence among them.

1760 James Benignus Winslow, an eminent Danish anatomist, died. He went to Paris, where his talents were appreciated and rewarded.

1764 The archduke Joseph chosen and crowned king of the Romans.

1783 Treaty of amity and commerce for fifteen years between the United States and Sweden concluded by Franklin.

1791 John Berkenhout, a literary and medical character, died. He was the son of a Dutch merchant, and experienced many vicissitudes; first served in the Prussian and afterwards in the English army; studied medicine at Leyden; and in 1778 came with certain commissioners to America, where he was imprisoned by congress, on which account he enjoyed a pension from the British government.

1792 George Pococke, an English admiral, died. He signal-

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ized himself by the capture of Havana, and many other important services.

1793 Dumouriez, the French general, made his escape from the lines, under the repeated fire of three battalions, and joined the Austrians, accompanied by several other officers.

1811 Partial action on the Coa, near Sabugal, between the advanced posts of the British, and a division of the French army under Massena, who was defeated, and the French expelled from Portugal.

1813 Action near Urbanna, in the Chesapeake, between 17 British barges and 2 schooners, and 3 letters of marque and 1 privateer of Baltimore; the latter were captured.

1814 The French conservative senate solemnly decreed that Bonaparte had forfeited the throne, and released all persons from their oaths of allegiance to him.

1815 Eruption of Mount Tomboro, on the island of Sumbawa, distant about 800 miles from Batavia, in the Indian ocean.

1816 Treaty of peace concluded by lord Exmouth, commanding a British fleet before Algiers, between the Dey and Sardinia, and 51 Sardinian prisoners liberated.

1826 Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta, died. He was zealous in his calling, and no doubt accelerated his death by his devotion to the cause of his master. He ranks high among the British poets.

1833 Nicholas Ipsilanti, an officer in the Greek revolution, died, at the age of 35.

1838 M. Antomarchi, physician of Napoleon at St. Helena, died at St. Jago de Cuba. He was a native of Corsica, and left a professorship of anatomy at Florence, in order to accompany the exiled emperor. He attended him in his last moments, of which he has given an account, and received a legacy of 100,000 francs. He afterwards practised medicine in Paris, where he published a series of beautiful and expensive anatomical plates. On the revolt of the Poles he hastened thither, and took the direction of the medical establishments.

APRIL 4.

397 Ambrose, archbishop of Milan, died. He is famous for the zeal which he manifested in the cause of the church, and the severity with which he censured the emperor Theodosius, who had barbarously ordered several innocent persons to be put to death at Thessalonica. The *Te Deum* is attributed to him.

1284 Alphonso X., of Castile, died. He was elected emperor of Germany, 1258, but neglecting to visit the empire, Rodolphus was chosen in his place. He was dethroned by his own son, and compelled to seek protection among the Saracens. His fame as an astronomer, and a man of letters, is greater than as a monarch. He is the first Castilian king who had the public laws and the scriptures drawn in the vulgar tongue.

1581 Drake, the navigator, was knighted on board his famous ship, the Pelican, at Deptford.

1588 Frederick II. of Denmark, died. He was a liberal and enlightened ruler, who enlarged the happiness of his people and patronized learning. The astronomer Tycho Brahe, particularly, was indebted to him for munificent protection and advancement.

1594 Sylvester Wyet, of Bristol, England, made a voyage up the gulf of St. Lawrence, for the barbs or fins of whales and train oil. He met with 60 sail of French, and 28 sail of Englishmen, engaged in fishing at this early day.

1634 Robert Naunton, an English statesman, died. He was secretary of state to James I. and published some curious anecdotes of the reign of Elizabeth, under the title of *Fragmentia Regalia.*

1638 Massachusetts patent demanded. A quo warranto having been brought by the attorney general of England against the governor and corporation of Massachusetts, and judgment given that the liberties and franchises should be seized into the king's hand, the council made an order, requiring that the charter should be returned by the next ship. Arbitrary measures were pursued in reply to the petitions of the colony, and 8 ships prepared to sail for New-England were detained in the Thames by order of the privy council. By this order, Oliver Cromwell, Arthur Hazelrig, John Hambden and other malcontents, were forcibly prevented from emigrating to Ameri-

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ca. How little did Charles anticipate that by this high-handed measure he was detaining the very men who were destined to overturn his throne, and terminate his career by a violent death.

1643 Simon Episcopius, an able Dutch divine, died. He embraced the doctrines of Arminius in relation to predestination, which exposed him to much persecution and obloquy, and finally led to his banishment from the commonwealth: he afterwards was permitted to return, and became minister of the remontrants' church. His death happening at the moment of an eclipse of the moon, was considered as an emblem of the departure of the brightest ornament of the church.

1656 Andrew Rivinus, (alias Barchmann) a Saxon physician, died. He became professor of poetry and philosophy at Leipsic, and published several works of considerable merit.

1720 Knightley Chetwode, dean of Gloucester, died. He wrote several poems, and a life of lord Roscommon.

1743 Robert Ainsworth, an English teacher, died. In 1714 he was invited by the English booksellers to undertake the compilation of an English and Latin dictionary, on the plan of Faber's *Thesaurus*. The task proved to be more difficult than had been anticipated, and was not completed till 1736.

1747 Number Four (Charlestown, N. H.) attacked by a large body of French and Indians under M. Debeline, and gallantly defended by 30 men, under major Stevens. The enemy kept up a brisk assault night and day; when, on the third day, being in a starving condition, and finding it impracticable to force or persuade a surrender, they retired and were seen no more. This was considered one of the most chivalrous feats of the time.

1764 Michael Lomonozof, a Russian poet, died. From the occupation of a fishmonger he rose to be the "father of Russian poetry," and a philosopher of no mean pretensions. He published a history of the Russian sovereigns, and an ancient history of Russia, from the origin of the nation. His odes are greatly admired for originality of invention, sublimity of sentiment, and energy of language.

1770 James Parsons, an eminent English physician, died.

He was the correspondent of Buffon and other learned characters on the continent, and an able writer on physic, anatomy, natural history, antiquities, language, and the fine arts.

1774 Oliver Goldsmith died. He was the youngest of his father's family, and born in Pallismore, Ireland, 1728. He received a partial education at Dublin college, afte which he strayed from home, and making a tour on the continent, afoot and alone, with a flute in his hand, fixed himself, on his return, in London, as a *builder of books*. The details of his life are interesting, chequered as they are with vicissitude. It was not till sixty years after his death, however, that he found a biographer worthy of him. His *Life and Writings*, by James Prior, Esq. afford one of the most interesting works in the English language. As a bookseller's hack he was particularly successful; but the liberality of his disposition and want of economy, contributed to keep him in want, and sometimes brought him to starvation. He died about £2000 in debt. His works, though most of them were produced on the spur of the moment, to procure the necessaries of life, are still found in almost every library.

1777 John Swinton, an English antiquary, died. His literary productions, which were numerous, appeared originally in the Philosophical Transactions, and relate principally to antiquities.

1794 Battle of Raclawice, Poland, between the Russians and 4000 Poles under Kosciusko, mostly armed with scythes. The battle lasted five hours, and ended in the defeat of the Russians, who left 3000 killed on the spot.

1795 Barrere a lawyer, Varennes a monk, Collot de Herbois a comedian, and Vadier a counsellor, members of the French convention, sentenced by a decree of that body to be transported to Guiana. Barrere was president of the convention, and as such passed sentence of death upon the king; and they all voted for the king's death.

1799 Battle of Tauffers and St. Marie, in Germany. The French under Jourdan lost upwards of 4000 men, and fell back to the heights of Villengen.

1802 Lloyd Kenyon, an English judge, died. He filled the offices entrusted to him with distinguished integrity, and to him England is indebted for much of that reform which has been introduced into the practice of the law.

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1807 Joseph Jerome la Francais de Lalande died at Paris, aged 70. He received a minute religious education, and displayed his abilities while quite young by his sermons and mystical romances. His attention was first drawn to astronomy by the remarkable comet of 1744; and he pursued the study with so great success that he was sent to Berlin by the academy at the age of 19, to make some observations on the moon's parallax, when Frederic the Great could not conceal his astonishment at the phenomenon of so young an astronomer. He became editor of the *Connaissance des Temps*, published several works on astronomy, and wrote all the astronomical articles for the great *Encyclopedia*. In 1778 he published a folio volume on canals, containing a general history of all the ancient canals which had been previously undertaken, accomplished, and even projected. Although a sceptic, he is said to have been "religious, in his own way."

1812 Congress passed an embargo law for 90 days.

1815 Hostilities between France and the allied powers ceased. Alexander I. in the name of the allies, recommended Bonaparte to choose a place of retreat for himself and his family.

1817 Andrew Massena, prince of Essling, one of the ablest of Bonaparte's field marshals, died. He commanded in chief in the memorable campaign in Switzerland; when at the battle of Zurich he had to contend against the archduke Charles and prince Suwaroff; yet the fruits of this campaign were 70,000 prisoners. He ended his military career in 1810, by the command of the army of Portugal, where he was defeated by Wellington.

1831 Isaiah Thomas, a distinguished American printer, died. He was born in Boston, 1749, served an apprenticeship of 11 years, and commenced business at a very early age at Newburyport. In 1770 he printed the *Massachusetts Spy* at Boston, where he annoyed the provincial officers by the boldness and freedom of his articles on the difficulties that agitated the country. He was also one of the most active and dexterous of the skirmishers on the plains of Lexington. A few days after that affair he removed his paper to Worcester; and gradually established presses and book-stores in different parts of the Union, to the number of 24; so that he nearly supplied the entire country with books. His bibles, school books and almanacs,

were in great repute for a long time. He was the founder of the American Antiquarian Society, and author of the *History of Printing in America*, a valuable work to the profession and the antiquary.

APRIL 5.

347 B. C. PLATO, the Athenian philosopher, died. He was the pupil of Socrates, and on the death of his master went into foreign countries in search of knowledge. His works have come down to us, and confirm the opinions of his contemporaries, by whom his talents and learning were highly appreciated.

1242 Battle of Lake Peipus, in Russia; the Russians under Alexander Jaroslawitz gained a decisive victory over the Swedes under Eric XI. The battle was fought on the ice; 400 Teutonic knights were slain, and 50 made prisoners. The German knights were pardoned, but the Esthonians were ordered to be hung as Russian rebels.

1605 JOHN STOW, an English antiquary and historian, died, aged 80. He was born in London, 1525, and initiated by his father in all the mysteries of tailoring as practised at that period. But he discovered a penchant for musty relics and antiquarian lumber, and finally quitted his business to compose a history of England. He at length got together such a medley of antique and diabolical books and parchments, that he became suspected of some heretical designs against religion, so that the bishop of London ordered an investigation of his library. He published *A Summarie of the Englyshe Chronicles*, and in 1598 a *Survey of London*, on which he was long employed and which has been often reprinted. He was reduced to live by charity, and at length fell a victim to poverty and disease. His labors formed a rich legacy to future historians.

1621 JOHN CARVER, first governor of Massachusetts, died. He conducted the colonists over from Leyden, and managed the affairs of the settlement with great prudence and address.

1676 JOHN WINTHROP, first governor of Connecticut, died. He was the eldest son of the governor of Massachusetts, and

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a man of great learning and talents. He was one of the founders of the royal society, distinguished as one of the greatest chemists and physicians of the day, and one of the most noted men in New-England. In 1635 he came over to settle a plantation on Connecticut river, and began the town of Saybrook at the mouth of that river.

1677 Cambray, a fortified city of France, surrendered to Louis XIV. who commanded in person.

1684 William Brouncker, an English mathematician, died. He is celebrated for his attachment to the royal cause during the civil wars. On the institution of the royal society, he was the first president, and adorned the office by his polite manners and extensive erudition.

1707 Battle of Almanza, in Spain; the allied British, Dutch and Portuguese army defeated with the loss of 1000, attributed to the bad conduct of the Portuguese troops.

1725 Benjamin Ibbot, an eloquent English divine, died. A selection of his sermons was published after his death by his friend Dr. Samuel Clarke.

1735 William Derham, an able English philosopher and divine, died. He acomplished much in the advancement of science by a long life of industry; his publications amounting to not less than 40, mostly on philosophical subjects.

1746 Thomas Hanmer, an English statesman, died. He was for 30 years a distinguished member of parliament, from which he retired to devote himself to literary pursuits.

1748 Unsuccessful attempt by the British under admiral Knowles on St. Jago de Cuba.

1753 Parliament passed an act to raise £20,000 by lottery to purchase the library of Sir Hanse Sloane, of his daughters, for the public use. It formed the basis of the British Museum.

1758 The first number of Johnson's *Idler* appeared.

1779 The refugees plundered Nantucket, and carried off with them two loaded brigs, and several other vessels.

1780 Alexis Hubert Jaillot, a French geographer, and sculptor to the king, died.

1790 Elizabeth Welsh, died at New-York, aged 104.

1794 George James Danton, a French revolutionary leader,

guillotined. Robespierre, dreading the dauntless intrepidity of Danton, Fabre d' Eglantine, Bazire, Chabot, and others of the most noted of his fellow desperados in the convention, caused them to be arrested as conspirators against the republic, and after a summary trial, they were executed by the guillotine on this day. The government of France was now almost entirely vested in one man, under whose sanguinary administration the prisons of Paris contained at one time more than seven thousand persons, and a day seldom passed without sixty or eighty executions by the revolutionary axe.

1794 Marie Jean Herault de Sechelles, a French statesman, guillotined. He conducted before the revolution as an able and upright officer; but as the scene progressed he became identified with the terrorists, and went to the scaffold with Danton, Desmoulins, (q.v.) and others. The two conducted with as much levity in their last moments as if they had been going to a party of pleasure.

1794 Benedict Camille Desmoulins, one of the founders of the Jacobin club in France, guillotined. He was the friend of Danton, and one of the most bloody and reckless of the revolutionists. When arraigned by order of Robespierre, he was asked his age, to which he replied "33 *ans, l'age du sans culotte Jesus Christ.*" His wife, whom he adored, a beautiful, courageous and spirited woman, desired to share her husband's fate, which Robespierre seems not to have been slow to grant.

1795 Treaty of peace concluded at Basle, Switzerland, between France and Prussia.

1797 The first Turkish ships arrived at London.

1799 Battle of Villengen and Rothwell in Germany; the French under Joubert defeated by the Austrians under the archduke Charles.

1800 British captured Goree; admiral Duckworths' squadron on the same day, fell in with and captured 2 Spanish frigates and 11 merchantmen from Lima. The admiral's share of the spoil amounted to £75,000.

1804 Robert Raikes, an English printer and philanthrophist, died. He succeeded his father in the printing business and having realized a good property, he employed it, with his pen and his influence, in relieving such objects as

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stood in need of his benevolent assistance. He is however best known as the originator of sabbath schools.

1811 Henry I. (Christophe) king of Hayti, created an heriditary nobility, consisting of 4 princes, 7 dukes, 21 counts, 9 barons and chevaliers, and appointed persons to those ranks.

1811 James Traquair died; the first man in America who procured busts to be carved in American marble. They were likenesses of Washington and Penn, and executed by an Italian.

1814 Bonaparte accepted the island of Elba as his residence, and renounced for himself and heirs the throne of France.

1817 Battle of Maypu, which sealed the independence of Chili. The patriots under San Martin and Las Heras defeated the royalists, 5000, under Osorio; 2000 were killed and 2500 taken.

1830 The bill to remove the civil disabilities of the Jews introduced into the British parliament.

1832 Ratification of the treaties of commerce, navigation and limits, between the United States and Mexico, exchanged at Washington.

1837 Henry Bathurst, bishop of Norwich, died in London, aged 93. He was distinguished for the liberality of his principles, and was exemplary in the exercise of his duties—the father of 36 children, 22 by his first wife, 14 by his second.

APRIL. 6

323 B. C. Alexander (*the Great,*) of Macedon, died of intemperance. The death of this famous hero took place at Babylon, on the 6th day of the Athenian month Thargelion, which then corresponded with the 28th of the Macedonian month Dæsius. He lived 32 years and 10 months, and reigned, computing from the Olympiad six months prior to the death of Philip, 12 years and 10 months—a brief career of extraordinary, but profitless glory.

1190 Richard I., (*Cœur de Lion,*) killed at the siege of Chalus, in France. He commenced his career by rebellion against his father. On ascending the throne of England, he

plundered and massacred the Jews, and set sail for Palestine with the bravest of his subjects. Taking the lead in the crusade, he gained a series of victories over the Moslem. On his way home he was seized and imprisoned, and ransomed by his subjects with 150,000 marks. He was preparing for another crusade, when his career was suddenly terminated by a wound from a cross-bow in the 42d year of his age.

1348 Laura de Noves, Petrarch's mistress, died. She was descended of a Provencal family which became extinct in the 16th century, inherited a large fortune by the death of her father, and married Hugh de Sade of Avignon. She was considered the most beautiful woman of the city. Petrarch says it was 6 o'clock in the morning of the 6th April, 1327, that he first saw her in the church of the nuns of St. Clara; and it was at the same hour of the same day, 1348, that she died of the plague. Nearly two centuries after, some antiquarians obtained permission to open her grave. They found a parchment enclosed in a leaden box, containing a sonnet bearing Petrarch's signature.

1453 Mohammed II. besieged Constantinople, which terminated in the overthrow of the Christian empire.

1528 Albert Durer, a celebrated Dutch painter and engraver, died. He is still esteemed in Germany as one of the brightest jewels in her crown of fame. He was the reformer if not the founder of the German school of painting, and was the first to bring the art of engraving to any degree of perfection.

1590 Francis Walsyngham, an English statesman, died, aged 90. He flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, and was of infinite service to the state, by the energy and zeal with which he performed the duties of his offices. Yet he died so poor that his remains were privately buried by night, without any ceremony.

1645 William Burton, an English antiquary, died. He published a history of the county of Leicestershire, which is valuable.

1655 David Blondel, a French protestant minister, died. He had the misfortune to lose his sight by close application to study, but even under that calamity he dictated two folio volumes on the genealogy of the kings of France. He was a man of great learning.

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1686 Arthur Annesley, earl of Anglesey, died. He was a statesman of great ability, sagacity and learning, under Charles I.

1695 Richard Busby, a celebrated English schoolmaster, died. He was educated by the bounty of the parish, and became head master of Westminster school, which place he held during half a century. He educated most of the eminent men who flourished about the period of his death. They regarded him as a father, though a severe one.

1707 William van der Velde, (*the younger*,) a Dutch painter, died. He was an admirable artist, distinguished for his excellence in marine subjects, painted in black and white, on a ground so prepared on canvass, as to give it the appearance of paper. It is said he has had no equal in his line.

1717 James Perizonius, a German professor at Leyden, died. He published various works in Latin, on history, classical literature and antiquities; and was a man of extensive erudition, great application and sound judgment.

1743 William Melmoth, (*the elder*,) a learned English lawyer, died. He is better known by a treatise on religious life, of which immense editions have been published.

1755 Richard Rawlinson, an English antiquary, died. He was an indefatigable collector, and made himself useful to his contemporary antiquaries in the completion of their works. The sale of the printed books and pamphlets of his library occupied 60 days.

1776 Action between the British ship Glasgow, of 20 nine-pounders, and her tender, Capt. Howe, and American brigantine Cabot, 20 nines and 10 sixes; Columbus, 18 nines, 10 sixes; Annodine brig, 6 guns, and Providence sloop, 12 sixes, under Com. Hopkins. The British made the attack, and continued the engagement 3 hours, when the tender was captured, but the Glasgow escaped.

1793 The French army evacuated Antwerp and Mons in Holland, and retreated towards Valenciennes and Lisle.

1794 The French took Oneglia, in Sardinia, where they captured 2 frigates and a few gallies.

1796 David Allan, a Scottish painter, died. He practised history, portrait and landscape; but exercised his talents chiefly on works of humor. Some of his pieces have been engraved.

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1796 David Campbell, a Scottish divine, died. He was professor of divinity at Aberdeen, translated the gospels, and answered Hume on the miracles.

1799 Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, an English antiquary, died. He was a man of great wealth and literary attainments, and his library and cabinet was one of the most select and valuable in the kingdom. His immense collection of books, medals, drawings, &c. &c. he bequeathed to the British Museum.

1804 Charles Pichegru, the French general, died. He was born 1761, of poor parents, educated in a monastery, and was a tutor of Bonaparte at Brienne. He came to America with a French regiment near the close of the revolution. At the outbreak of the revolution in France he distinguished himself so much that he rose to be the first in command, and achieved a series of most brilliant and important victories, which resulted in the conquest of Holland. He was detected in a plot for the restoration of the Bourbons, which cut short his career, and he died in prison by strangulation.

1811 French privateer Revance de Cerfe, burnt at Norfolk, Va. She was fired by 15 men in 2 boats, at about 2 A. M.

1812 Badajos, in Spain, taken by storm, at ten at night, by the British and Portuguese troops under Wellington: loss of the allied army 4000; the defence made by the French governor was brave, determined and noble.

1813 Lewistown, Delaware, cannonaded about 20 hours by the British frigate Belvidere. The defence was conducted in such a manner that but little injury was done.

1814 The French provisional government proposed, and the conservative senate adopted, the form of a constitution; a limited monarchy, founded on the French and American constitutions, and declared Louis XVIII. king.

1815 The American prisoners in Dartmoor prison fired upon by their guard, and many of them killed and wounded. The prince regent pointedly disapproved of their conduct, censured the officers and soldiery, and offered to make provision for the widows and families of the sufferers; this, however, was rejected by president Madison.

1831 Revolution in Brazil; Don Pedro abdicated in favor of his son, who was proclaimed Don Pedro II.

APRIL 7.

1118 Baldwin I., king of Jerusalem, died, and was buried on Mount Calvary. He accompanied his brother, Godfrey de Bouillon, to Palestine during the crusades, and on the death of Godfrey was made king.

1196 William Longbeard, a factious priest, executed. He was notorious for raising seditions in London, during the reign of Richard I. He was torn to pieces by horses, and then hung upon a gallows.

1498 Charles VIII. (*the affable,*) king of France, died. He was crowned king of Naples, and emperor of Constantinople, but afterwards met with reverses, and was driven back into France.

1521 Magellan erected the Spanish standard on one of the Phillipine islands.

1656 Jerome Bignon, a French statesman, died. He was born 1590, and his attainments were so rapid that at the age of 10 he published a description of Palestine, and at the age of 14 a treatise on the election of the popes.

1668 William Davenant, an English poet and dramatist, died. He succeeded Ben Jonson as poet laureate, and obtained a patent for a theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which was in operation a number of years.

1710 Edward Codrington died at Barbadoes. He was a native of the West Indies, and distinguished himself by his learning, and by his courage in defence of the British islands against the French.

1712 Richard Simon, a French critic and historian, died. His works are numerous, and evince extensive learning and strong judgment.

1766 Tiberius Hemsterhuys, a Dutch critic, died. He was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy at Amsterdam at the early age of 19, and is the author of several learned works.

1776 Charles Peter Colardeau, a French poet, died. He translated a part of Pope and Young with great spirit and elegance, and also wrote for the stage.

1780 Robert Watson, a Scottish historian, died; author of *Philip III. of Spain.*

1786 The celebrated catacombs of Paris consecrated, with great solemnity. They lie under a part of the city which

was undermined some centuries ago, to furnish stone for the ancient edifices of Paris, and at length became closed up. In process of time, as the city extended, palaces and churches were built over the subterranean caverns, and were in imminent danger of sinking into the pit below, before it was again discovered. The mighty city of Paris had until now but one burial place, where a pit was dug, and the bodies laid side by side, without any earth being put over them, till the first tier was full; then a thin layer of earth covered them, and another tier of dead came on; thus by layer upon layer, and dead upon dead, the hole was filled up. These pits were emptied every thirty or forty years, to receive new tenants. The last grave digger, Francis Pontraci, had by his own register, in less than thirty years, inhumed more than 90,000 bodies in that ground. The great increase of burials rendered the cemetery still more inconvenient, and it was at last happily thought of converting the quarries under the city into a receptacle for the dead.

1788 The first settlement in Ohio began, at Marietta, by 47 persons from New-England.

1789 Peter Camper, a Dutch physician and naturalist, died. He was distinguished for the extent of his knowledge. A splendid edition of his works was published in 6 vols. accompanied by 100 folio plates.

1796 The British squadron under Warren captured 3 French brigs and 1 sloop, laden with provisions.

1797 Suspension of arms between Napoleon and the archduke Charles.

1797 William Mason, an English poet, died. He was chaplain to the king till the American war, when his name was erased from the list in consequence of the sentiments he entertained in regard to the liberties of the subject.

1800 Action between the British ship Leviathan, admiral Duckworth, and the Spanish frigates Carmen and Florentia, 36 guns each, and 650 men, with 3000 quintals of quicksilver on board. The Spaniards were captured, together with 7 vessels under convoy.

1807 Lalande, (see April 4: by some authorities his death is put down on the 7th.)

1812 Captain Agar, a celebrated English pedestrian, under-

April 7.

took to walk a distance of 59 miles in 8½ hours, for 200 guineas. He won the match 3 minutes within the time.

1814 About 200 British marines and sailors landed at Saybrook, in Connecticut, spiked the cannon and destroyed several vessels, and escaped in the night to their shipping.

1835 James Brown, an American statesman, died. He rose to a high rank at the bar, and was several years minister to France.

1836 William Godwin, an English novelist, and political and miscellaneous writer, died, aged 81. He commenced his career as a dissenting minister, which station he relinquished to gain a subsistence by literature. His works are numerous, and acquired him much celebrity, though tinctured more or less with skepticism.

APRIL 8.

431 B. C. A body of 300 Thebans surprized the town of Platæa, in Greece, in the dead of night, and were all desroyed or captured by the inhabitants.

46 Battle of Thassus, in Africa; Scipio and Juba defeated by Julius Cæsar.

217 Caracalla, the Roman emperor, assassinated at Edessa.

1341 Petrarch crowned with laurel at Rome, with great pomp. This distinction was awarded him on the appearance of his Latin poem entitled *Africa*, in which he celebrates Scipio, his favorite hero. This poem he consiered his best, yet it was never finished. His reputation now rests as a poet, on his Italian poems.

1364 John I., king of France, died. He was taken by Edward III. at the battle of Poictiers, and conducted to England, where he was retained in captivity four years. He returned from France in 1363, which he had visited on parole, and died at his palace in London, aged 45, after a reign of 14 years, which had been extremely calamitous to France.

1492 Lorenzo de Medicis, surnamed *the Great*, and the father of letters, died at Florence. He was a great merchant, and an eminent statesman; whose public services so re-

commended him to the Florentines that he was declared chief of the republic; and whose wisdom and judgment were so conspicuous, that foreign princes made him the arbiter of their differences.

1546 The Council of Trent declared against the Lutheran system, and adopted the Latin or vulgate translation of the Bible by St. Jerome.

1663 The first play bill issued from Drury Lane theatre. The play was advertised to be acted "by his majesty's company of comedians," and was entitled the "*Hvmovrovs Lievtenant*," and was to commence at three o'clock precisely.

1679 Bosia, a village near Piedmont, in Italy, suddenly sunk into the earth, by which about 200 persons perished.

1702 Thomas Gale, an English divine, died. Though engaged the best part of his life in active and laborious employments, he yet found much time to devote to literature and classical learning. His publications are numerous, and display great ability.

1704 Job Ludolphus, a German linguist, died, aged 80. He was one of the most eminent orientalists of his time, and the first European who acquired the Ethiopic language, of which he published a grammar and dictionary, and a history of the country. He was well versed in 25 languages.

1735 Francis Leopold Ragotzki, prince of Transylvania, died. He wrote an interesting memoir on the revolutions in Hungary.

1793 Edmund C. Genet, first minister from the French republic to the United States, arrived at Charleston. He was superseded by Fauchet at the request of Washington the next year.

1801 The French surrendered Rosetta, in Egypt, to the British troops under Col. Spencer.

1803 Louis Frederick Antoine Arbogast, a French mathematician, died. He was a member of the national convention, but appears not to have taken any active part in politics, his name appearing only to some reports on scientific subjects. His works place his name high among the distinguished men of the day; his character was blameless.

April 8.

1832 Robert Simson died at Montreal, aged 101. He was at the attack on Quebec under Wolfe.

1835 Mr. Clayton, an American æronaut, made an ascension at Cincinnati, which proved an extraordinary affair. The spot at which he came to the earth was on Stevenson's knob, a mountain in Virginia, 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and 350 miles from Cincinnati, which distance he was wafted in 9½ hours.

1835 William Von Humboldt, a distinguished philologist, died, near Berlin, Prussia. He was elder brother of the celebrated traveller of that name, and distinguished as a statesman and a scholar.

1838 John, a negro, drowned at Washington, aged 115.

APRIL 9.

1483 Edward IV., of England, died. He disputed the crown with Henry VI. and involved the kingdom in war and bloodshed, till the death of the latter, when he ascended the throne unmolested. He became a voluptuary, and died from excessive eating.

1626 Francis Bacon, an English philosopher, died, aged 66. At the age of 13 he entered the university, where he made the most astonishing progress in all the sciences then taught, and at the age of 16 attacked the Aristotlean philosophy. He succeeded rapidly in office under government, and in 1619 was appointed lord high chancellor of England, and baron of Verulam. Here, unfortunately, he sullied his name, and was fined, imprisoned and degraded, for bribery and corruption. This extraordinary man is justly entitled to the appellation of "the father of experimental philosophy."

1670 Samuel Sorbierre, a French writer, died. He was educated for the protestant ministry, but abandoned that faith for popery, without much advantage to himself, as his sincerity was suspected. His literary reputation is also somewhat tarnished.

1747 Simon Frazer, lord Lovat, executed on Towerhill, aged 80. He was a Scottish statesman, educated among the Jesuits in France. His life was a scene of treachery and misdemeanor, which compelled him to fly from one

country to another. Finally, joining the rebellion of 1745, he was seized and condemned, and died like a martyr.

1754 Christian Wolff, a Prussian philosopher, died. In consequence of a Latin oration on the Chinese, which gave offence to the clergy, he was expelled from the country; but the honors conferred upon him by other countries, led to his recal by the king, when his merits were duly rewarded, and his former injuries obliviated. His whole life was devoted to advance the interests of science and virtue.

1759 Nicholas Hardinge died; an eminent English scholar, and author of some Latin poems.

1761 William Law, an English dissenting divine, died. He is well known as the author of the *Serious Call.*

1780 Charleston invaded by the British land and naval forces under sir Henry Clinton.

1790 Nicholas Sylvester Bergier, a French ecclesiastic, died. He is the author of several learned and valuable works. His talents and worth commanded preferments, until he declined any more, replying that he was rich enough!

1796 A British squadron under sir Edward Pellew captured a large French convoy, under the protection of La Volage, 25 guns, which was driven on shore.

1804 James Necker, a Swiss statesman, died. He was sent as ambassador to France, where his abilities were so much respected, that he was twice elevated to the rank of prime minister. But the revolution destroyed his popularity, and he retired to Copet, where he died. He is the author of a work on the finances of France.

1807 John Opie, an eminent English painter, died. He was the son of a humble carpenter, and was drawn from obscurity by the patronage of Dr. Wolcott (alias *Peter Pindar.*) He not only became an excellent artist, but also an admirable writer on the art.

1813 The Chesapeake frigate, Capt. Evans, returned to Boston from a cruise, having captured during an absence of four months, 2 British brigs and 1 ship, 1 American brig with a British license, and a schooner

1831 Battle near Siedlce, in Poland, in which the Russians were defeated.

APRIL 10.

879 Louis II. of France, died. He is characterized as a weak prince, who had not sufficient firmness to maintain his rights.

1534 James Cartier sailed from France with two small ships and 122 men, with a view to the establishment of a colony. He arrived at Newfoundland in May, and named the gulf St. Lawrence, from his entering it on the day of that festival. He returned without effecting a settlement.

1599 Gabrielle d' Estrees, a mistress of Henry IV., died. She was descended from an illustrious house, and was 20 years of age when her beauty captivated the king. He procured a divorce from Margaret of Valois, in order to raise Gabrielle to the throne; but her sudden death, probably by poison, frustrated the plan, and plunged him in excessive grief. Her amiable disposition, gentleness of character and modesty, won her general favor, and she was universally lamented by the French.

1603 A couple of vessels, fitted out by the mayor and aldermen of Bristol, under the command of Martin Pring, to make discoveries in the north of Virginia, and collect sassafras, sailed for the American coast. The sassafras, which was greatly overrated for its medicinal virtues, formed a profitable article of traffic, and is still extensively exported to Great Britain. Of this, they procured a cargo near Bristol, Rhode-Island.

1606 The colony of Virginia, as it was called, divided by the king into two colonies. Although 109 years had elapsed since the discovery of the country by the Cabots, in the service of Henry VII., the English had made no effectual settlement in the new world. Twenty years had elapsed since sir Walter Raleigh attempted the settlement of a colony in Virginia, but not an Englishman was now to be found in the country.

1630 William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, died. He was the son of the illustrious Mary Sidney, and united in himself the virtues of his mother with the manners and accomplishments of a scholar. He is the author of a volume of poems.

1651 Birthday of Ehrenfried Walter von Tschirnhausen, an ingenious Lusatian mathematician, and founder of the celebrated Dresden porcelain manufactory. He also con-

structed, about the year 1687, an extraordinary burning mirror.

1653 Oliver Cromwell, having turned out the long parliament, locked the doors upon them.

1703 Andrew Morel, a Swiss antiquary, died. He was a diligent and curious collector of medals, and in a work published in 1683 promised to give a description of twenty thousand medals, exactly designed. A part of this great work appeared after his death, in 2 vols. folio, describing 3,539.

1728 Robert Woodcock, an eminent English musician and composer, died. He also excelled as a painter of sea pieces.

1736 Francis Eugene, prince of Savoy, died, aged 73. He was born at Paris, and destined for the church, against his own inclinations. He applied to the king for a company of dragoons, and on being refused, entered the Austrian service. His first campaign was in capacity of a volunteer against the Turks; where he acquitted himself with so much distinction, that he was appointed to the command of a company of dragoons. He finally rose step by step to the rank of commander in chief of the Austrian army, and achieved a succession of brilliant victories and enterprizes in Europe, which humbled the arms of the French, and rendered his name immortal in the annals of fame. His successful campaign in conjunction with the duke of Marlborough, rendered him so popular in England, that a maiden lady bequeathed him £2500, and a gardener £100. [By some authorities, 21st.]

1741 Battle of Molwitz, between the Prussians and Austrians. The latter were defeated, with the loss of 7000 men and 180 officers. The Prussians took 1200 prisoners; their loss was 1500 killed, 3000 wounded.

1752 William Cheselden, an eminent English surgeon and anatomist, died. He acquired great professional reputation, and published several popular works. He was the first foreigner admitted into the French royal academy of surgery.

1756 Joseph Vaissette, a French ecclesiastic, died. He published a *History of Languedoc*, and a *Universal Geography*.

1774 John Saas, a French canon and librarian, died. He

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wrote an abridgment of the French *Historical Dictionary*, and other works.

1786 John Byron, the English admiral, died. He enjoys a high and merited reputation for courage and professional skill.

1794 The islands of the Saints, in the West-Indies, captured by the British.

1795 Action between the British ship Astrea, Capt. Pawlet, and French ship La Gloire, 24 guns: the latter was captured.

1796 Battle of Montenotte, which was attacked by the Austrians under Beaulieu. and defended by the French under Rampon, with such desperate resistance that Bonaparte had time to come up and obtain a victory, taking 2000 prisoners.

1806 Horatio Gates, a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war, died. He came over from England as a soldier, and at the defeat of Braddock, 1755, was shot through the body. He joined the American army in 1775, and in 1777 captured Burgoyne. He was afterwards defeated by Cornwallis, at Camden. In 1790 he liberated his slaves in Virginia and removed to New-York, where he died.

1813 Von Berger and Fink executed at Oldenberg, Germany. When the Russians approached the town, the French magistrates fled, leaving a committee of regency of which the above were members. This committee were summoned before a court-martial, at which Vandamme presided, and these two excellent men were unjustly condemned to death, although their accuser had only proposed their imprisonment.

1183 Joseph Louis Lagrange, a Sardinian mathematician, died. He went to Paris, 1787, where he met with great favor, and under Bonaparte was invested with honors and dignities. His chief work is the *Mechanique Analitique.*

1814 Battle of Toulouse, at which the French under Soult were defeated by Wellington.

1816 The Bank of the United States incorporated by act of congress, with a capital of $35,000,000.

1823 Charles Leonard Reinhold, an Austrian philosopher, died. He was sent to study with the Jesuits, whose or-

der was abolished while he was a student. In 1787 he settled in Jena, which owes much of its reputation to him, and in 1797 at Kiel, where he died. His works are numerous.

1835 Jacob Schmuck, a distinguished officer in the war of 1812 with England, died. He was a native of Pennsylvania, died at St. Augustine.

APRIL 11.

52 B. C. Trial of Milo for the murder of Clodius, in the consulship of Pompey. All the unwashed industry of the city was crammed within the forum on that momentous day; but neither Cato's candid ballot, nor the splendid labors of Tully, were sufficient to save the tyrant-killer; so that he was banished to Marseilles, and his estate confiscated.

44 B. C. Marc Antony recorded in the senate a decree of Julius Cæsar, on behalf of the Jews, made thirty-four days before his assassination. The decree is addressed to the senate of Paros, who had forbidden the Delian Jews to worship in the manner of their forefathers.

1447 Henry Beaufort, brother of Henry IV. of England, died. He held the highest ecclesiastical and civil offices in England, under the king; was created cardinal, and pope's legate in Germany; and is characterized as proud, haughty and ambitious.

1512 Battle of Ravenna, in Italy, between the Spanish and papal troops, and the French under the brave Gaston de Foix. The French were victorious, with the loss of their general, who was killed in endeavoring to cut off the retreat of the Spaniards. He was but 24 years of age.

1544 Battle of Cerisoles, between the imperialists under the marquis del Geasto, and the French, count d'Enguin, who obtained the victory. The marquis was wounded, and 10,000 of his men slain; his tents, baggage and artillery, and many prisoners taken.

1585 Gregory XIII. (Hugh Buoncompagno,) pope of Rome, died, aged 83. He was an able pontiff, and has rendered his name immortal by the reformation of the calendar, and the adoption of the style which bears his name. This

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plan, necessary and useful, was long pertinaciously rejected by the protestants, and not adopted by them generally till about two centuries after, and not yet by Russia.

1713 The celebrated peace of Utrecht concluded, and with it the twelve years' war for the throne of Spain, in which the principal powers of Europe had been engaged, at a vast expense of life and treasure.

1737 Philip Hecquet, a French physician, died. He is the original of the immortal Sangrado of *Gil Blas*. He was a man of great simplicity of diet, and a friend to bleeding and the use of warm water at proper times, whence the caricature. He published several medical works.

1798 Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, the last king of Poland, died. He was elected to the throne in 1764 under the influence of Russian bayonets; was an elegant and accomplished gentleman, with good intentions, but without the energy and firmness of purpose necessary to sustain a tottering throne, and bridle a licentious nobility. The three great robbers, Russia, Prussia and Austria, divided his kingdom between them, and he retired to private life at St. Petersburgh, on a pension, where he died.

1799 Battle of Ledjars, in Syria; the French under Kleber defeated the Turkish and Arabian army, consisting of 4000 cavalay and 5000 foot, and compelled them to retreat across the river Jordan.

1801 Anthony de Rivarol, a French author, died. He was a man of great acquirements, and associated with the learned men of France before the revolution.

1804 James Thomas died in Tatnal county, Georgia, aged 134.

1805 Treaty signed between Great Britain and Russia, the basis of the anti Gallican alliance.

1808 British order in council, encouraging evasions of the United States embargo law.

1812 Four British barges taken in Hampton roads by the frigate Constellation and revenue cutter Jefferson; prisoners 80.

1814 Napoleon subscribed the treaty of abdication at Paris. On the same day the white banner was advanced by lord Wellington on the ramparts of Toulouse.

1816 Act of the British parliament regulating the intercourse

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with St. Helena during Bonaparte's confinement there. It legalized the detention of the fallen emperor as a prisoner of war during the king's pleasure; British subjects aiding or assisting him to escape, to suffer death.

1817 William Beloe, an English divine and critic, died. He is principally known as the translator of Herodotus and Aulus Gellius, though his works are numerous and highly creditable.

1829 The Catholic relief bill passed the house of peers.

1832 Raffaele Morghen, a celebrated Italian engraver, died at Florence, aged 72.

1833 Rowland Hill, an able and eccentric preacher, died, aged 89. He usually spent a considerable part of the summer in visiting various parts of England, preaching in churches of every denomination that would admit of his services, and occasionally to large assemblies in the open air. He preached for the last time to an immense audience, but three days before his death.

1837 Kirk Boott died at Lowell. He was a native of Boston, and received an excellent education, partly in England; went to Spain, and joined the British army as an officer under Wellington; spent two years at the military school at Woolwich, England; on his return to Boston he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and subsequently was called to superintend the erection of manufacturing establishments at Lowell, where, by his enterprize, energy and extraordinary talent, his name became identified with the prosperity of that new and flourishing city.

APRIL 12.

205 b. c. The shrine of the potent goddess Cybele received at Rome from Pessinus, and deposited in the temple of Victory; Scipio Africanus and Crassus Dives, consuls. This was done in pursuance of an oracle in the sybilline books, which affirmed that if a foreign enemy invaded Italy, they might be vanquished by introducing the goddess Cybele into the capital.

65 Lucius Annæus Seneca, the Roman philosopher, destroyed himself, by order of Nero. He was born in the first year of the Christian era, received a careful education,

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and became a disciple of the stoic school of philosophy. He was the tutor of Nero, who, listening to the calumnies of his enemies, had him accused of treason and condemned. He professed a contempt for luxuries, but was not indifferent to wealth, for he acquired an immense estate. His *Morals* have often been republished in English.

276 Marcus Claudius Tacitus, emperor of Rome, died, at Tyana upon Saurus. He claimed descent from Tacitus the historian, was a wise, benevolent and patriotic ruler, and had reigned but six months when he was snatched away by assassination or some violent disease.

1204 Siege of Constantinople by the French and Venitian crusaders. In the pillage which followed the conquest of this superb city, all the admirable monuments of Grecian art were demolished, including a colossal Hercules, by Lysippus. This deed by Christians is a great offset to the wanton depredations upon works of art of which the Turks and pagans are accused.

1443 Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, died. His talents fitted him for the office; and the office enabled him to exercise his benevolence and charity with munificence. He founded the college of All Souls.

1520 Francis Alvares, a Portuguese priest, arrived at the court of David, king of Abyssinia, where he remained six years, and on his return published an account of his embassy.

1646 Francis de Bassompierre, marshal of France, died. He was one of the most distinguished and the most amiable men of the court of Henry IV. Incurring the displeasure or the jealousy of cardinal Richelieu, he was sent to the bastile, where he remained 12 years, until the death of the cardinal. He wrote his own memoirs and a history of his embassies, while in prison.

1655 Francis Guyet, an eminent French critic, died. He employed many years in travelling and study, and finally settled in Paris, where he became so much esteemed that he might have risen to the highest honors, had he not preferred retirement.

1678 Thomas Stanley, a learned English writer, died, aged 34. He published a *History of Philosophy*, containing the lives and opinions of philosophers, of every sect, a

work of great merit and popularity, and which was translated into Latin for the use of the German literati.

1695 John Kittlewell, an English divine, died. He acquired great reputation previous to the revolution, but refusing to take the oath of allegiance after that event was deprived of his living, and devoted his time to wirting.

1704 James Benignus Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, in France, died. He distinguished himself as a preacher and a writer of great erudition. His works were published in 12 vols. quarto.

1709 First number of the *Tattler* appeared.

1743 George Cheyne, a Scottish physician, died. He was studious and abstemious in his youth, but on coming to London, cultivated the society of free livers for the advantages of trade! till he became at length extremely asthmatic, lethargic, listless, and corpulent, exceeding 32 stone in weight. Finding the power of medicine unavailing, he returned to a milk and vegetable diet, and recovered his strength, activity and cheerfulness, with the free and perfect use of his faculties; and by a regular observance of this regimen, reached the mature age of 72. His writings are numerous, and principally on health and longevity.

1749 British ships Namur, 74 guns, 700 men; Pembroke, 60 guns, 400 men; Apollo, 40 guns, 300 men; and a great many merchantmen, lost on the coast of Coromandel; 23 men only saved from the Namur.

1749 Francis Bellenger, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, died at Paris. He translated some of the ancient historians, and wrote criticisms on Rollin's works, to show his ignorance of Greek.

1757 Subsidiary treaty between England and Prussia; England to pay annually 4,000,000 crowns to Frederick II.

1765 Edward Young, the English poet, died, aged 84. He was educated for the church, but was unfortunately induced to abandon it for politics, in which he was unsuccessful. His *Night Thoughts* had their origin in a melancholy state of mind, produced by his misfortunes.

1770 George III. gave his assent to the act for repealing the duties on glass, paper and colors, in America; but the duty was continued from a point of honor, and as a badge of sovereignty over the colonies.

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1780 The British opened their fire upon the American batteries at Charleston, which they continued until the 20th.

1782 Pietro Metastasio, an Italian poet, died. He supplied the opera for a number of years with popular operas and oratorios. He has been styled the poet of love. In all his works he stands high; in his operas he is unrivalled.

1782 The French fleet under count de Grasse defeated by the British under Rodney, with the loss of 9000 killed and wounded. A French 74 gun ship was blown up, and one of the same rate sunk; two 74's, one 64, and the Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, having on board the French admiral, were taken. Thirty-six chests of money, the whole train of artillery, battering cannon, and travelling carriages, were on board the captured vessels—a circumstance which totally disabled the French from carrying on offensive operations against the British possessions in the West Indies. British loss 1050 killed and wounded.*

1782 Action off Ceylon, between the French under admiral Suffrein, and the British under Hughes. British loss, 144 killed and 400 wounded.

1784 Joseph Raulin, an eminent French physician, died. He was induced by Montesquieu to remove to Paris, where he acquired great reputation, and was employed by government to write medical works.

1800 Frederick Conrad Hornemann, a celebrated German teacher, who had undertaken a journey into Africa for discovery, wrote that he was on the point of setting out with the great caravan of Bornou, since which nothing certain has been learned of him.

1804 Joseph Dacre Carlyle, an English orientalist, died. He devoted much attention to the study of Arabic, travelled in the east, and on his return was employed in the publication of the Bible in Arabic, when his constitution gave way under the task imposed upon it.

1809 The French fleet in Basque roads destroyed by the British under admiral Cochran. The British lost but 10 killed and about 40 wounded. The loss of the French in vessels and men was tremendous.

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* A new system of tactics for breaking through the line of an enemy was here made use of for the first time. It was invented by John Clerk, of Eldin, a country gentleman, unacquainted with navigation. His principles have since been applied by all the English admirals, and Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan and Nelson, owe to them their most signal victories.

April 12.

1810 The French captured the East India company's settlement at Tapanooly, in Sumatra.

1814 Count d'Artois, brother of Louis XVI., entered Paris; Bonaparte set off for the island of Elba; intercourse between France and England opened; and a grand illumination in London, on account of the restoration of the Bourbons, and peace with France, which was continued three days.

1814 Charles Burney, an English musical composer, died. He commenced the study of music as an organist. At the age of 31 he undertook to write a *General History of Music*, upon which he bestowed nearly 40 years of labor and travel. He visited all the institutions of Europe at which he could obtain important information for his work. He furnished the musical articles for Rees' Encyclopedia, and is the author of several other valuable works.

1829 Felix Neff, a Swiss preacher, died. He undertook to improve the education and domestic habits of the peasants of the dreary regions called the High Alps of France. He persevered a number of years with much success; but his unremitting labors destroyed his constitution, and led to a premature death.

1834 N. G. Dufief, a French linguist, died. His mother was distinguished for her heroism in the Vendean war; and the son was driven to America by political disturbances, and resided at Philadelphia. He just survived the publication of his great work, the *Pronouncing Dictionary*.

1839 John Galt, the novelist, died at Greenock, Scotland, aged 60. Being unsuccessful in business in London, he visited the south of Europe in 1809, and soon after commenced an active literary career, which continued till near the close of his life.

APRIL 13.

58 B. C. Julius Cæsar finished his famous wall of entrenchment, 16 feet in height and 17 miles in length, from Geneva to St. Claude; being a labor of only 6 days.

1436 Paris surrendered to the French under Charles VII., having been almost 14 years in the possession of the English.

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1517 Cairo taken by the Turks under Selim, after a gallant resistance, and 50,000 of its inhabitants barbarously massacred. The sultan was hanged on one of the gates, Egypt was reduced to a province, and the power of the Mamelukes crushed, who for more than 260 years had swayed the land.

1584 An expedition fitted out by sir Walter Raleigh took possession of Wowoken, on the coast of America, since called Virginia. A colony was left there, but they were cut off by the Indians, and every one put to death.

1598 Henry IV. of France published at Nantes the memorable edict of toleration; it was revoked 1685, by Louis XIV.

1605 Boris Godoonoff, tzar of Moscow, died. He was called to the throne by acclamation, on the death of Fedor, the last of the dynasty of Ruric. In abilities and vigor of character, he resembled Peter the great; and might be called one of the greatest of princes, was not his name tarnished by a crime that led his way to the throne.

1638 Henry, duke of Rohan, a French warrior and historian, died. He signalized himself under Henry IV., both in the field and in the cabinet, but the jealousy of Richelieu drove him to Geneva. He joined the duke of Saxe Weimar against the imperialists, and was wounded in the battle, of which he died.

1641 Richard Montague, a learned English prelate, died. He published several controversial works.

1684 Nicolao Antonio, a Spanish author, died. He published an account of all the Spanish writers, in 4 vols. folio, entitled *Bibliotheca Hispanica*. He spent his income, which was large, in acts of charity, and in collecting a library, which at his death amounted to 30,000 volumes.

1699 Birthday of Maria Catharina Walter, in Germany. She died in Philadelphia, 1802, aged over 103, having lived in three centuries.

1722 Charles Leslie, an Irish theologian, died. He was a magistrate under James II., and respected for his talents and integrity. His writings were numerous, and sought for with avidity.

1742 Oliver Reylof died at Ghent, eminent as a Latin poet.

1748 Christopher Pitt, an English poet, died. His translation of Virgil's *Æneid* is said to be superior to Dryden's.

April 13.

1759 George Frederick Handel, the illustrious German musical composer, died at London, aged 75. His grand oratorio, the *Messiah*, appeared in 1741.

1759 Battle of Bergen, in which the duke of Broglio defeated the allies under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who lost 2000 men and the Hanoverian prince Ysemberg.

1777 Battle of Boundbrook, New-Jersey, in which 500 Americans under Gen. Lincoln were attacked by 2000 British under Cornwallis, and effected a retreat with the loss of 60.

1782 Third action off Ceylon, between the British, admiral Hughes, and the French under Suffrein; latter defeated.

1788 Great riot in New-York, occasioned by the imprudent manner in which the physicians procured subjects from the burying grounds; several lives lost.

1794 Peter Gaspard Chaumette, a French revolutionist, executed. He was the son of a cobbler, displayed great courage at the taking of the bastile, and became one of the most sanguinary and reckless characters of the time, till his career was arrested by the guillotine.

1795 Riots in England on account of the high prices of food.

1796 Battle in the defiles of Millesimo, Italy, in which the French under Augereau and Joubert defeated the imperialists, who retreated to the mountain of Cossaria.

1799 Schaffhausen, on the Rhine in Switzerland, taken by the imperialists.

1801 The canal at Alexandria, Egypt, cut by the British, and the country inundated.

1804 Makey, a Malay settlement on the coast of Sumatra, destroyed by the British.

1813 Battle of Castilla, in Spain; the British, under sir John Murray, defeated the French under Suchet.

1827 Hugh Clapperton, a Scottish traveller, died. He was employed by the British to explore the interior of Africa, and died at Sackatoo, on his second journey thither.

1832 Shadrach Bond, first governor of Illinois, died at Kaskaskia.

1839 Robert Hillhouse, an English poet, died. He was a stocking-weaver of Nottingham, and had no advantages of education but such as were afforded by Sunday schools. His works "will insure his celebrity as a poet of no mean grade."

APRIL 14.

1040 Harold I., (*Harefoot*), king of England, died. He was succeeded by his brother Hardicanute, whose first act was to order the body of Harold to be dug up and thrown into the Thames.

1293 Naval engagement in the British channel, between the French and English fleets, by mutual agreement, with the whole of their respective forces. The English, under Edward I., were victorious, carrying off more than 250 sail of their opponents.

1293 The mariners of Portsmouth and the Cinque Ports captured the Norman fleet, of 200 ships, off Brittany, and massacred the crews.

1471 Battle of Barnet, between Edward IV. and the great earl of Warwick, in which the latter was defeated and slain, together with his brother and 10,000 men. Margaret (the queen of Henry IV., who was confined in the tower,) landed from France on the same day with troops, only to hear the tidings of the disaster which had befallen her cause.

1558 Marriage of the dauphin of France with Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, to whom he had been affianced ten years.

1662 William Fiennes, lord Say and Sele, died. He was a troublesome subject under Charles I. and Cromwell; but became tractable under Charles II. (as he had been under James I.) and was promoted, instead of others who had been more devoted to the royal cause.

1685 Thomas Otway, an English dramatist, died. His tragedy of *Venice Preserved* still keeps the stage; and though his pieces were generally successful, he died at a public house (where he had secreted himself from his creditors) in a state of great destitution, at the early age of 34.

1707 Battle of Almanza, in which the combined English and Portuguese armies were totally defeated by the French and Spaniards under the duke of Berwick, with the loss of 5000 killed and wounded, and 10,000 prisoners.

1743 Thomas Rundle, a learned English prelate, died. He was the intimate friend of the learned and polite of his age. A volume of his letters has been published.

1760 Louis Silvester, an eminent French painter, died. He was ennobled by the king of Poland.

April 14.

1769 John Gilbert Cooper, an English miscellaneous writer, died. He was a man of wealth, who made literature his amusement. His works, original and translated, are lively and elegant.

1780 Battle of Monk's Corner, in South-Carolina; the American cavalry surprised and defeated by Tarleton.

1783 Michael Francis Dandre-Bardon, a French painter, died. He was professor in the academy of painting, and admired for his historical writings.

1785 William Whitehead, an English poet, died. His principal works are the *Roman Father* and *Creusa*, dramas, which were received with great applause.

1793 Action between the British ship Phæton and French privateer Dumourier, with a Spanish prize in tow. The prize was taken; her cargo was valued at £1,300,000, and £935,000 was adjudged salvage for her recapture.

1793 John Baptist Gobel, a French bishop, guillotined. He took an active part in the revolution, abjured religion, and was *condemned by Robespierre for atheism*, and executed.

1796 Battle of Millesimo, Italy; the French under Napoleon defeated the Austrians and Sardinians, who lost 2500 killed, about 8000 prisoners, and 22 cannon.

1801 Lemuel Hopkins, a Connecticut physician and poet, died. He was singular in his appearance and habits, but possessed great skill and assiduity in his profession; and as a man of learning and a poet entitled to more fame than is awarded him.

1809 Beilby Porteus, bishop of London, died. His talents and acquirements procured him honors and wealth; and his writings will perpetuate his name.

1814 Congress repealed the embargo law of Dec. 1813.

APRIL 15.

1491 B. C. The Israelites arrived at the wilderness of Sin, on the 15th of Jiar, just a month after their departure from Ramases.

43 B. C. First battle of Mutina, the modern Modena, in which Marc Antony was repulsed by the two consuls Hirtius

April 15.

and Pansa, assisted by Octavius Cæsar. Pansa died of the wounds he received in this conflict, and Hirtius was slain after he had achieved a second and more decisive victory.

1053 Godwin, earl of Kent, died. He was a powerful Saxon baron, who distinguished himself under Canute in the war with Sweden.

1415 Emanuel Chrysoloras, a learned Greek, died. He was employed by John Palæologus as ambassador to different courts of Europe, where he acquitted himself with honor.

1513 The English fleet under sir Edward Howard defeated off Brest by the French.

1558 A volcano burst out near a spring in the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries.

1570 William Alley, bishop of Exeter, died. During the reign of Mary he retired, and kept a school and practised physic, in order to avoid persecution; but on the accession of Elizabeth he was promoted. He wrote the *Poor Man's Library*, and other works.

1632 George Calvert, lord Baltimore, died. He was a learned, amiable and accomplished man, who resigned his offices under James I. on embracing the catholic faith. The king, however, raised him to the Irish peerage of Baltimore. He obtained a grant for a plantation in Newfoundland; but the invasions of the French obliged him to abandon it, after he had spent £25,000 in its settlement. In the place of it, he received a territory on the continent, now known as the state of Maryland.

1659 Simon Dach, a German poet, died. He lived in a humble condition until he was appointed professor of poetry in the university of Konigsberg. His secular songs are said te be lively and natural; his sacred songs distinguished for deep and quiet feeling.

1670 John Daillie, a distinguished French protestant divine, died. His works evince great learning and judgment, and excited much interest.

1697 Charles XI. of Sweden, died. He was successful in war, and respected as a just prince.

1702 The proprietaries of East and West Jersey surrendered the government to queen Anne, after which it continued under one government, called New-Jersey.

1715 The Yamasses, a powerful tribe of Indians in South-Carolina, having meditated the extirpation of the English settlements in that state, fell upon Pocataligo and the neighboring plantations, and massacred all who fell into their hands.

1719 Frances d'Aubigne, madame de Maintenon, a celebrated French lady, died. From a state of want and dependence she rose to be the wife of the king of France, though not publicly married. Her exemplary life and extensive charity after that event, made amends for many errors committed in reaching the height of her ambition.

1720 Luke Melbourne, an English divine, died. He was a prose and poetical writer of considerable ability, and his name is frequently introduced by Dryden and Pope in their works.

1754 The first theatre opened in Philadelphia, at the west corner of Cedar and Vernon streets, with the *Fair Penitent* and *Miss in her Teens.*

1756 James Cassini, a French astronomer, died. He succeeded his father as astronomer royal, and made many important discoveries.

1758 The strong fortress of Schweidnitz, in Prussia, taken by assault, by the Prussians, and count Theirhaimb with 5000 Austrians surrendered.

1761 James Cawthorne, an English poet, died. His poems were collected and published quarto, in 1771.

1761 William Oldys, a famous English antiquary, died. He was well versed in English antiquities, a correct writer, and a good historian.

1764 Jane Antoinette Poisson, marchioness de Pompadour, died. She was the favorite of the licentious Louis XV. The patronage she extended to literature and the arts in some degree atoned for the follies she committed.

1776 James Granger, a learned and ingenious English divine, died. He is the author of a valuable *Biographical History of England*, 4 vols. quarto.

1777 A party of 100 Indians attacked the settlement of Boonesborough, in Kentucky, and killed 4 of Col. Boone's men.

1777 Congress resolved that no distinction be made between the troops, and that the titles of Congress's Own Regiment, Washington's Life Guards, &c. be abolished.

April 15.

1777 British picket near Bonumtown, N. J. stormed by a detachment under Capt. Patterson.

1788 Mary Delany, an ingenious Irish lady, died, aged 88. She corresponded with some of the learned men of the day; but is chiefly known by an ingenious *Flora* which she commenced at the age of 74, and labored at with taste and assiduity nearly ten years, when her sight began to fail her. It was constructed of paper, cut and painted to resemble nature, with great accuracy of form and color.

1793 Philibert Francis Rouxelle de Blanchelande, executed; distinguished in the American war, and at the taking of Tobago.

1796 Second battle of Dego, Italy. The Austrians under Beaulieu surprised the French and carried the village. Massena, who attempted to stop their progress, was repulsed; Bonaparte with Victor and Lannes finally succeeded in driving them out.

1813 Alexander Murray, a Scottish linguist, died. His *History of European Languages*, which was published after his death, is a work of great research and merit. His application hastened his death, which took place at the early age of 37.

1820 John Bell, an eminent surgeon of Edinburgh, died at Rome. He is well known for his valuable works on surgery and anatomy.

1825 Henry Fuseli, a Swiss painter, died. He was induced to visit England, where he distinguished himself.

1828 Michofsky, a Russian farmer, died at Pleskow, in the government of Novogorod, aged 165. He led a very sober life, though occasionally he partook of ardent spirits. He never ate meat more than twice a week. At 120 he still labored in the field. His mother lived to the age of 117, and one of his sisters 112, but his father died at 52.

1834 Aylet Hawes, a distinguished philanthropist, died in Culpepper Co. Virginia. He manumitted his slaves, 110 in number, and provided for their removal to Liberia.

APRIL 16.

29 B. C. Octavius Cæsar entered Rome and celebrated the grand triple triumph of nine days, for his victories at Dal-

matia, at Actium and Alexandria, and shut the gates of the temple of Janus Quirinus the second time. This is also the anniversary of his being saluted *Emperor*. The city at this time was 50 miles in circumference, containing 4,000,000 inhabitants, and the annual revenue of the state amounted to about $180,000,000,000!

66 The massacre and crucifixion of 3600 Jews took place at Jerusalem, on the 16th Artemisius, (Jiar) under the procuratorship of Gessius Horus.

1546 Paul III. excommunicated the bishop of Cologne for heresy in countenancing Lutheranism. The bishop resigned rather than expose his people to the miseries of war.

1551 A pestilence broke out at Shrewsbury, in England. It reached London in July, and the weekly mortality was upwards of 700. It ravaged the eastern and northern parts of the kingdom till September, when it stopped suddenly.

1564 Birthday of WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE, at Stratford-upon-Avon.

1629 The lord treasurer's warrant issued, giving liberty for 60 women and maids, 26 children, and 300 men, with victuals, arms, apparel and tools, 140 cattle, some horses, sheep and goats, to go to America. They sailed in six ships, and landed at Naumkeak, in Massachusetts, now Salem, a name which was chosen in place of the aboriginal one, as expressive of the peaceful asylum they found in the American wilderness.

1634 Of seven sailors left by the Dutch on the coast of Greenland, for the purpose of establishing a wintering place, the first one died. These sailors were amply supplied with every article of clothing, provisions and utensils thought necessary or useful in such a situation. A journal was kept by them, by which it appears that on the ninth October they began to make a constant fire to sit by; and soon after it was remarked that they experienced a considerable change in their bodies, with giddiness in their heads. At the time of the death of this man, they were all disabled but one person. This poor wretch continued the journal till the last day of April, when they were praying for a speedy release from their miseries. On the return of their countrymen in the spring, they were all found dead. [See Jan. 14 for a similar event.]

April 16.

1644 William Brewster, one of the leading members of the Plymouth colony, died. He possessed a large property in England, which he lost in escaping from ecclesiastical tyranny, and supported himself in Holland by teaching a school.

1681 The province of New-Jersey offered for sale, at about $25,000. An original letter is still in existence, from the earl of Bath to lord Norbury, not long since sold by auction as a curious manuscript, containing a proposal for the sale, in which it is represented as "a country almost as large as England, belonging to the late George Carteret."

1689 Aphara Behn, (alias *Astrea*,) an English authoress, died. At Surinam, where her family resided, she became acquainted with the African prince Oroonooko, on whose story she founded a novel, which Southey has dramatized. Her works consist of novels, poems, and 17 plays.

1743 Cornelius Van Bynkershoek, an eminent Dutch lawyer, died. He published several law works, which display great talents and research, and is characterized as "one of the most learned among modern civilians."

1746 Battle of Culloden, which terminated the Scottish rebellion. The forces of the Pretender were defeated, with the loss of 1200 slain, by the English under the duke of Cumberland, second son of George II., and the Pretender himself compelled to flee to France.

1781 Naval action in the harbor of St. Jago, Cape de Verde, between the British fleet under Johnstone, and the French under admiral Suffrein, in which the latter were compelled to retire with considerable loss.

1788 George Louis Leclerc, count de Buffon, the French naturalist, died. He was the greatest naturalist of the 18th century. His *Natural History*, to which he devoted fifty years of his life, was publised in 36 vols. and opened a new science to the world.

1796 Battle of Cera; the entrenched Piedmontese camp attacked by the French under Augereau and Joubert; the former fought all day, and then evacuated their camp.

1799 Battle of Esdrelon and Mount Tabor; the Syrian army defeated by Bonaparte, with the loss of 5000 men.

1811 A plantation at Port-Royal mountains, Jamaica, on which were about thirty acres of coffee, sunk down and disappeared, so that only the ridge of the house was discernible.

April 16.

1813 Part of the British squadron anchored off Petapsco river, within sight of Baltimore.

1814 Charles Philip, count d'Artois, declared the Capetan, or French monarchy to be re-established.

1820 Arthur Young, a celebrated English agriculturist, died. He travelled extensively in Great Britain and on the continent with a view to the improvement of husbandry. Besides his works on agriculture he published his tours.

1823 William Aspinwall, an American physician, died, aged 80. He was a surgeon in the revolutionary army, and was famous for his skill in the treatment of small pox. He erected hospitals, where he received patients to be inoculated for the disease; but on becoming convinced of the efficacy of vaccination, he closed them.

1830 Earthquake in Central America; several towns destroyed.

1831 National Congress of Belgium dissolved.

1832 Muzio Clementino, the father of piano forte music, died in England. He was born at Rome, 1752, and practised in his profession as a musician with great applause in the principal cities of Europe.

APRIL 17.

1421 An inundation of the rivers at Dort, in Holland, which swept away 100,000 persons and destroyed 72 villages.

1434 The ice broke up at Paris, which had continued from the first of January. Snow fell in Holland forty days successively during the same winter.

1492 The Spanish sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella, signed at Grenada their grant to Columbus, constituting him hereditary admiral and viceroy over all the islands and continents he should discover during his expedition, with the benefit of a tithe of the profits arising from the merchandize found within his admiralty.

1537 The river Simeto, in Sicily, overflowed its banks, and destroyed 500 houses with the neighboring castles, and all the wood was uprooted by a storm.

1575 William Davenant, a learned German, died. He was the friend and confidant of the leaders of the reformation,

April 17.

as well as of every man of learning and consequence of the age. His works are numerous.

1610 Henry Hudson sailed on his last voyage.

1613 A "prodigious monster" born at Adlington, England, with two bodies joined to one back. It was described by a reverend gentleman, in a pamphlet entitled *Strange News.*

1688 George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, died. He distinguished himself as a statesman, a poet, and dramatic writer; but his character both in public and private life was extremely reprehensible.

1711 Joseph I., 15th emperor of Austria, died. He was crowned king of Hungary, 1687; elected king of the Romans, 1690, and succeeded to the empire of Germany, 1705.

1761 Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Winchester, died, aged 85. He was a great controversialist, and started a question which occupied the press a number of years. His works comprise 4 vols. folio.

1777 Henry Woodward, a celebrated English comedian and harlequin, died, aged 60. His death was occasioned by an accident as he was jumping upon a table in the character of Scrub!

1780 Engagement between the British fleet under Rodney, and the French, admiral De Guichen, in the West-Indies. The French took shelter under Gaudaloupe, where the British were too much crippled to follow.

1790 Benjamin Franklin, the American printer, statesman and philosopher, died. He was born at Boston, 1706, and went to Philadelphia at an early age, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died. His public career is well known; his private life, written by himself, is full of counsel, and cautions, and examples of prudence and economy, and is the largest work he ever composed. His *Way to Wealth* was published unconnectedly in *Poor Richard's Almanac.* He was too little afflicted with the *rabies* of bookmaking, so prevalent among less capable writers.

1794 Russians expelled from Warsaw by the Poles.

1796 The French convention decreed that all printers of journals should be personally liable for the contents of

their papers, as well as the hawkers, sellers and posters of periodical papers.

1817 Seven Luddites hanged at Leicester, England. Luddites was a name given to malcontents who went about destroying labor-saving machinery.

1830 Navigation of the Black sea opened to American vessels.

1834 Ivan Petrovitch Martos, died; formerly director of the academy of fine arts at St. Petersburg, and one of the most eminent sculptors of the age. His works are found in the principal cities of Russia.

1837 Joseph Anderson, an American statesman, died at Washington, aged 80. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and served in the New-Jersey line throughout the revolutionary war.

1837 Henry Vose died at Woodville, Mississippi, of small pox. He was distinguished at the West-Point school as a proficient in mathematics, and was subsequently connected with the press in Mississippi, to which he contributed extensively in geography, statistics and history.

1837 United States sloop of war Natchez captured a Mexican brig of war, after having made a formal demand upon the Mexican authorities to release six American vessels which had been illegally captured.

1838 John Reilay died at Troy, aged 104.

APRIL 18.

515 b. c. The Jewish passover, a festival in commemoration of the destruction of the first born of the Egyptians, while the houses of the Jews were spared, was celebrated in the new temple.

1552 John Leland, styled the father of antiquaries, died in London. He applied himself to his favorite pursuit with such ardor as to impair his reason. He was the most accomplished writer of the age.

1556 Lewis Alemanni, a Florentine statesman, died. He was at the head of the faction that sought to expel the Medici; but finding himself unable to keep his popularity, he fled to France, where he was employed as a diplomatist.

April 18.

1587 John Fox, the martyrologist, died, aged 70. His attention was early turned to the reformation, and he studied the early writers with so much devotion that his seclusion and frequent absence from church excited the persecution of his enemies, and occasioned him a great deal of misfortune. His *Book of Martyrs* went through many editions during his life; the ninth edition, 1684, was in 3 vols. folio.

1610 Robert Parsons, an English jesuit, died at Rome. His abilities procured him the patronage of the pope, and he was employed in educating missionaries to convert protestants in England. He possessed the elements of turbulence and intrigue to a great extent, but his operations were entirely unsuccessful.

1640 Peter Kirstenius, a German physician, died at Upsal. He applied himself with great assiduity to literature and science, acquired 26 languages, and published among other things an Arabic grammar.

1676, Sudbury, Mass. attacked by the Narragansetts. Several houses and barns were burnt, and a small party who had hastened from Concord to their relief were intercepted and cut off. Another party of 50, sent from Boston for the relief of Marlborough, which the Indians had totally destroyed the day before, went in pursuit of the enemy, were drawn into an ambush, and suddenly surrounded by a body of 500. The gallant leader and his brave band fought with desperate valor to the last man; but they fell a prey to the numbers, the artifice, and the bravery of their enemies. The Indians lost about 120.

1689 Sir Edmund Andros, governor of Massachusetts, seized and imprisoned by the people, and the old magistrates reinstated. This revolution was brought about after the colonists had borne the impositions of the new administration about three years, on the circulation of a rumor that a massacre was intended by the governor's guards.

1689 George Jeffreys, baron Wem, the infamous lord chancellor under James II., died. He was never formally admitted to the bar, yet continued to practise unrestrained until he attained the highest employments in the law. He was one of the advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of the reign of James II., till the revolution transferred him to the tower, where he died.

April 18.

1710 Alexander Lainez,, a French poet, died. His pieces possess great vivacity and elegance.

1768 Madame Bontems, a French poetess, died at Paris. She was respected for her wit and knowledge; she published a translation of Thompson's *Seasons*.

1781 British evacuated Camden, S. C., after burning the jail, mill, several houses, the greater part of their baggage and stores, and a large quantity of private stores. They left 31 American and 58 British soldiers, and 3 officers, all too badly wounded to be removed.

1791 Louis XVI. and the royal family arrested by the populace, while on their way to St. Cloud, and compelled to return to Paris.

1794 Charles Pratt, earl of Camden, died, aged 80. He was an eminent English statesman and judge, and particularly distinguished himself by his animation and eloquence in parliament.

1794 Jean Joseph de Laborde, a wealthy French merchant, guillotined. At the breaking out of the American revolution, he alone furnished the government with twelve million livres in gold at Brest, which enabled the expedition under Rochambeau to set sail. He sustained an admirable character, and bestowed immense sums for charitable and benevolent objects. He fell a sacrifice to the fury of the revolution, at the age of 70, for no offence but that of being rich.

1802 Erasmus Darwin, an English poet, died. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and first appeared before the world as a poet in 1781, by the publication of the *Botanical Garden*. He has left behind him the character of an able man, of great eccentricity. His publications tended to materialism, and although popular for a time, have nearly fallen into oblivion.

1831 John Abernethy, an eminent English surgeon, died. During his studies he was remarkable rather for the oddity of his conversation and manners, than for any indications of genius; and passed by the name of the *ostler*, on account of his attending the lectures in the dress of a groom. His medical and surgical works are numerous, and his eccentricity was proverbial.

APRIL 19.

481 B. C. An eclipse of the sun noticed by Herodotus.

1390 ROBERT II., of Scotland, died.

1529 The elector of Saxony, marquis of Brandenburg, landgrave of Hesse, dukes of Lunenburg, prince of Anhalt, together with 14 imperial cities, entered a solemn protest against the decree of the diet of Spires condemning their nonconformity to the Romish church by abolishing the mass, &c. declaring the decree unjust and impious. Hence they were distinguished by the name of *protestants.*

1560 PHILIP MELANCTHON, a celebrated German divine, died. He was a coadjutor with Luther in the reformation, and one of the wisest and greatest men of his age.

1608 THOMAS SACKVILLE, an English statesman and poet, died. He distinguished himself as a writer by the tragedy of *Gorboduc*, the first regular play on the English stage. As a statesman he has left a fair character.

1618 THOMAS BASTARD died; a poet and preacher of England, of considerable learning and ability.

1669 GEORGE BATE, an English physician, died. He had the talent and address to keep his situation as court physician to Charles I., Cromwell, and Charles II. He wrote an account of the civil wars in Latin.

1684 The synod of Edinburgh changed the year of confirmation for children from 8 to 16 years.

1689 CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, died. She resigned the sceptre, 1654, became a catholic, and resided at Rome. She was a woman of great abilities and learning, and corresponded with the learned men of the day in different languages.

1739 NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, an English mathematician, died. He lost his sight from small pox, at the age of one year; notwithstanding which he acquired a knowledge of Greek and Latin, pursued his studies with the assistance of friends, and was sent to Cambridge university, where he became acquainted with Newton, and was finally chosen professor of mathematics. His eminence in the science of certainties has rarely been equalled.

1747 THOMAS COXETER, an English antiquary, died. He was a faithful and industrious collector of old English literature, amassed materials for a biography of the English

poets, and assisted Ames in his *History of English Typography.*

1751 John Banks, an English author, died. He was originally a weaver's apprentice.

1751 La Caille arrived at the cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of observing the southern hemisphere. He remained there three years, during which period he determined the exact position of ten thousand stars, and fixed the situation of the isles of France and Bourbon.

1775 Battle of Lexington, which commenced the revolutionary war. About 800 British grenadiers and light infantry, proceeding to destroy the military stores at Concord, fell in with about 70 militia, upon whom they fired and killed 8. The British proceeded to Concord, where they partially effected their purpose, but were compelled to retreat before the gathering provincials, although reinforced by 900 men and 2 pieces of cannon. In this excursion the British lost 65 killed, 180 wounded, and 28 prisoners. The provincials lost 88 killed, wounded and missing.

1779 Col. Van Schaick marched from fort Schuyler and destroyed Onondaga, N. Y., killed 12 Indians, and took 34 prisoners, together with a large quantity of stores, arms, horses, &c. He returned without losing a man.

1782 Holland ack. independence of the United States.

1783 Cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in the American army, just eight years from the day on which the war commenced. The loss of lives to the Americans during this war was estimated at 70,000 men, vast numbers of whom died on board of prison ships; not less than 11,000 died in the Jersey prison ship alone.

1787 Dr. Herschell observed three lunar volcanoes.

1791 Richard Price, an eminent English divine, died; celebrated for his great abilities in arithmetical calculations, and for very numerous and valuable writings, theological, political and scientific.

1797 Battle of Diersheim, between the Austrians under the veteran Gen. Kray, and the French under Hoche, &c. The former were defeated, with the loss of 4000 prisoners, and all their cannon, baggage, ammunition, &c.

1797 The French under Moreau defeated the Austrians and entered Kehl. The Austrians fled, abandoning every thing to the enemy.

April 19.

1813 Benjamin Rush, a distinguished American physician and statesman, died. He was a member of congress in 1776, and a signer of the declaration of independence. Few men have been greater ornaments to the country, and very few have acquired greater reputation both at home and abroad.

1824 George Gordon, lord Byron, died. At the age of 19 he published a volume of his juvenile poems, which were the precursors of some of the rarest productions which the language affords. His career was marked by singularities and dissipation. Having embarked in the struggle of the Greeks for liberty, he was attacked by a fever and died at Missolonghi.

1833 James Gambier, a British admiral, died. He commanded the fleet which took possession of the Danish navy in 1807. He was characterized by great piety and benevolence.

1837 M. Ancillon, a Prussian minister, died at Berlin, aged 70; eminent as a statesman, philosopher and publicist.

1839 Aaron Ogden, an American statesman and patriot, died. He served as an officer during the whole of the revolutionary war; after which he practised law for many years with great reputation, and held important civil offices.

APRIL 20.

69 Marcus Salvius Otho, emperor of Rome, died. He ascended the throne after the murder of Galba and Piso, and three months after, being defeated by Vitellus, killed himself, rather than fall into the hands of the conqueror.

332 Battle of Mæsia, in which Constantine defeated the Goths under Alaric, and compelled them to recross the Danube.

1314 Clement V. (Bertrand de Goth,) pope of Rome, died. He was a Frenchman, bishop of Bordeaux, elected pope, 1305; was accused of licentiousness and extravagance.

1534 Elizabeth Barton, (*the Holy Maid of Kent*,) and several other persons, hanged at Tyburn, and their heads set up in various parts of London, for practising an imposture.

1566 John Mason, an English statesman, died. He rose from obscurity to places of honor under Henry VIII. and main-

tained his influence at court under Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth.

1626 St. Salvadore, capital of Brazil, surrendered by the Dutch to the Portuguese.

1657 Naval battle in the harbor of St. Cruz, Teneriffe, in which admiral Blake attacked and destroyed the Spanish fleet of 16 ships, under the protection of the batteries on shore. This was his last and greatest achievement.

1708 Damaris Masham, a learned English lady, died. She was an authoress, and deservedly respected, not only for her learning, but for every virtue.

1718 James Petiver, an English botanist, died. He collected a valuable museum, and wrote several works on botany.

1750 John Lewis Petit, a celebrated French surgeon, died. He was invited to visit the king of Poland, and afterwards went to Spain to attend on Ferdinand. He invented some valuable surgical instruments, and published several works on surgery.

1775 General Putnam joined the patriot band at Concord, having rode his horse about 100 miles in 18 hours.

1792 French declared war against Francis I. as king of Hungary and Bohemia.

1795 Treaty between the French convention and the Chouans.

1798 Engagement between the British ship Mars, 74 guns, Capt. A. Hood, and French ship L'Hercule, 74 guns and 700 men. The British captured the Frenchman, but with the loss of Capt. Hood killed.

1809 Battle of Abensburg; the Austrian armies defeated by Napoleon, who took about 10,000 prisoners and 40 cannon. This defeat broke the line of the Austrians, and exposed them to farther misfortunes.

1810 Great fire at Constantinople, 8000 houses burnt.

1812 George Clinton, vice president of the United States, died. He was a member of the colonial assembly at the breaking out of the revolution, when he received the appointment of brigadier general. He was re-elected governor of New-York five times.

1813 The advance of the British and Indians appeared before Fort Meigs.

April 20.

1821 Frederick Charles Achard, a Prussian naturalist and chemist, died. He is principally known as the inventor of a process of manufacturing sugar from beets, which has since been brought to great perfection.

1835 Samuel Slater, "father of the cotton manufacturing business in the United States," died. The first cotton manufactory in this country was built by him at Pawtucket, R. I.; it was standing and in operation at the time of his death.

1838 A meteoric shower observed at Knoxville, Tenn.; 154 meteors being counted by two observers between the hours of 10 at night and 4 in the morning.

APRIL 21.

753 B. C. Anniversary of the foundation of Rome, in the 3d year of the 6th olympiad, 431 years after the destruction of Troy, and 116 years from the building of Carthage. Romulus was in his 17th year when he received the regal title, and his subjects consisted of a legion of 3000 foot and 300 horse.

753 B. C. Remus, the brother of Romulus, slain by the workmen who were building Rome, for ridiculing the weakness of the walls. Thus marked with blood at the outset, the city became the sanctuary of refugees and criminals, and to increase the population, neighboring females were dragged within its boundaries.

323 B. C. Diogenes, *the cynic*, died at Corinth, aged 90. He was expelled from his native city, Synope, for coining false money. His smart sayings and repartees were taken for wisdom, and his misanthropy and residence in a tub for philosophy! He *snarled* at the follies of men—wherein he differed from two other *great philosophers*, one of whom laughed at, the other wept for, the foibles of the world.

248 The thousandth anniversary of the foundation of Rome celebrated, in the reign of the emperor Philip, when Pompey's famous theatre was burnt.

1073 Alexander II., pope, died. He possessed *one* Christian virtue, that was charity for the Jews, whom he protected from murder and rapine.

April 21.

1109 Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, died. He was no sooner invested with the robes, than he began a quarrel with the king, in which he was worsted. He was a haughty prelate, and the first who insisted upon the celibacy of his clergy in England. He was canonized under Henry VII.

1143 Peter Abelard, a learned Frenchman, died. His love and misfortunes have saved his memory from oblivion; and the man whom his own century admired as a profound divine, is now celebrated as the martyr of love. The letters of Abelard and Heloise are frequently republished, and there is a voluminous life of the lovers by Berington.

1284 Alfonzo X. (*the wise,*) king of Castile and Leon, died. He was a man of great learning, and was the first king who had the public documents written in Spanish, which he did with a view to polish and enrich the language. His son usurped the throne, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he got it back again, by calling in the troops of the Moors, and the excommunication of the pope.

1526 Battle of Paniput, in Hindostan, between Ibrahim Lodi, sultan of Delhi, and the Tartar prince Baber. Ibrahim was defeated and killed, which decided the conquest of Hindostan by the Tartars.

1545 The mines of Potosi opened. They were discovered by an Indian peasant, while hunting. A shrub which he had laid hold of to support himself, was torn up by the roots, and disclosed to the hunter a rich mass of silver. The population of the city increased so rapidly that in 1611, a little more than half a century afterwards, there were 160,000 inhabitants, but in 1826 they had decreased to 12,000. There are at present less than 100 mines worked, and those conducted with great ignorance and disadvantage.

1671 Anthony Godeau, a French divine, died. He was one of the first and brightest ornaments of the academy of belles-lettres, an active and attentive prelate, and exemplary in every part of his conduct. He wrote a valuable *Ecclesiastical History*, 3 vols. folio.

1718 Philip de la Hire, a French mathematician, died. He is characterized as a great and good man. His works were numerous and valuable.

1757 Battle of Reichenberg, in Bohemia; the Prussians un-

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der Schwerin defeated the Austrians under count Konigseg. Austrian loss 1000 killed, 400 prisoners; Prussian loss, 100 killed and wounded.

1765 David Mallet, a Scottish poet, died. His name is familiar as an author, although his place is not very high on the roll of fame; there is no species of composition in which he was eminent.

1770 Marriage of Louis XVI. and Maria Antoinette, archduchess of Austria; when 4000 persons perished in the crowd that assembled to witness the procession.

1773 Ali Bey, governor of Egypt, died. He was the son of a Greek, sold by a band of robbers to the Janisaries, who raised him to power: and was finally enabled to throw off his obedience to the Porte. He was humane and generous, and possessed an elevated mind.

1794 Gaudaloupe and its dependencies, Marigalante and Deseada, surrendered to the British.

1809 Battle of Landshut, in Bavaria, when Napoleon, following up his victory of the previous day, attacked the Austrian army and defeated it. The Austrians lost 30 pieces of cannon, 9000 prisoners, baggage, &c., and retreated to concentrate their forces at Eckmuhl.

1836 Battle of San Jacinto, in Texas, between the Mexicans, 1500, under Santa Anna, and the Texians, 783, under Gen. Houston. The Mexicans were defeated, with the loss of 630 killed, 208 wounded, and 730 prisoners, among whom were Santa Anna and Gen. Cos; also 600 muskets, 390 sabres, 260 pistols, several hundred horses, and $12,000 in specie, fell into the hands of the victors, who lost 2 killed, 23 wounded.

APRIL 22.

1369 Corner stone of the bastile, (a name used to denote a fortress or prison,) laid at Paris, by Hugues d'Aubriot, provost des marchands, and the founder of the Huguenots. It was not completed till 1383. It was demolished 1789.

1509 Henry VII. of England, died. The victory of Bosworth field and the death of Richard III. left him in peaceable possession of the throne. He was an able and wise king, but insatiably covetous.

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1519 Cortez arrived at San Juan Ulloa, in Mexico, where he received ambassadors from Montezuma, with rich presents, offering his services to the Spaniards, but declining to receive their visits at his court; and finally, after mutual messages and presents, refused to consent that foreign troops should appear nearer his capital, or remain longer in his dominions. "Truly this is a great monarch, and rich," said Cortez to his attendants; "with the permission of God we must see him."

1522 Battle of Villalar; count de Haro defeated Padillo, chief of the holy junto. Padillo was taken and executed next day, with John Bravo and Francis Maldonado, two of his chiefs.

1555 Sienna, in Tuscany, reduced by famine, surrendered to the Florentines, after a siege of 10 months.

1699 Jean Racine, a French tragic poet, died. His pieces were received with great applause, and he came to be generally preferred to his contemporary Corneille, who had been previously looked upon as inimitable.

1702 Franics Charpentier, a Frenchman of learning and abilities, died. He greatly contributed to the noble series of medals struck in the reign of Louis XIV.

1715 Total eclipse of the sun in England. It occurred at 9 in the morning, when the stars appeared, and the birds sunk within their nests.

1741 Matthew Elias, a painter, died; who, under the patronage of Corbeen, rose to great eminence in his profession.

1758 Anthony de Jussieu, an eminent French botanist, died. He travelled over several countries of Europe in the pursuit of his favorite science, which he greatly improved.

1764 Edward Cobelen, an eminent English divine and theological writer, died. Although he enjoyed several clerical offices, he restricted himself to a small income, on which he lived with simplicity and contentment.

1792 Isaac Rene Guy de Chappellier, a native of Rennes, in France, and a zealous advocate of liberty, died.

1794 Christian William de Lamoignon Malesherbes, an able French advocate and author, beheaded. After serving his country 25 years he retired; but was recalled by Louis XVI. to be minister of the interior. When the unfortunate king was dragged before the revolutionary tri-

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bunal, Malesherbes boldly appeared to defend him. He was himself condemned by the same tribunal, and ascended the scaffold with his daughter and a grandchild.

1796 Demerara and its dependencies in Guiana, surrendered to the British.

1801 Murad Bey, the celebrated Mameluke chief, died of the plague, while descending the Nile to join the English. He was succeeded by Tambourji, so named from having been a drummer.

1809 Battle of Eckmuhl, in which Bonaparte, having routed one division of the Austrian army two days in succession, executed a variety of movements, considered as among the most admirable displays of his science, by which he brought the whole of his force upon the army of the archduke Charles, which he had concentrated at Eckmuhl. The battle is said to have been one of the most splendid which the art of war could display. The Austrian army, of upwards of 100,000 men, were dispossessed of all their positions, by the combined attack of the French, whose divisions appeared on the field, each in its due place and order, as regularly as the movements of the various pieces in the game of chess. The battle commenced at two in the afternoon, and continued till nightfall. It resulted in the complete overthrow of the Austrians; all their wounded, a great part of their artillery, fifteen stands of colors, and 20,000 prisoners, remained in the power of the French to which their loss in the field may be added. Their retreat was also attended with corresponding loss.

1826 Missolonghi taken by the Turks. It had been besieged several months, and was reduced to a heap of ruins by continued bombardments. The heroic garrison forced a passage through the besiegers, leaving the sick, aged and wounded in a mill containing a quantity of powder. An old wounded soldier took his seat on the mine, and fired it as soon as the Turks entered.

1829 Lepanto surrendered by capitulation to the Greeks.

1839 Thomas Haynes Bayly, an English lyric poet, died. He is the author of about 30 plays, and many beautiful and popular songs.

APRIL 23.

997 Adalbert, the apostle of Prussia, murdered. He was archbishop of Prague, preached the gospel among the Bohemians, and afterwards among the Poles, where he was killed.

1016 Ethelred II., king of England, died. To deliver himself from the heavy tribute which he paid the Danes, called *Danegelt*, he caused them to be put to death; whereupon England was invaded by Sweyn, and Ethelred obliged to fly to Normandy, where he remained till Sweyn's death.

1408 The heroic earl of Warwick, Richard Beauchamp, on his way to the Holy Land, is challenged at Verona by Pandulph Malet, whose shoulder the English knight cleaved with his battleaxe.

1500 Brazil discovered by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese adventurer; who immediately sent home a ship with the intelligence, and the king took possession of it. But as the pope had given all the western infidels to the Spaniards, it is probable a great deal of trouble would have arisen out of the case, had not the two monarchs been kinsmen and friends.

1547 Battle of Mulhausen, in which the emperor Charles V. defeated the Saxons, who lost 1200 killed, and the elector was wounded and taken prisoner.

1557 Peter Danes, professor of Greek at Paris, died. He was a prelate of great eloquence and extensive learning.

1616 William Shakspeare, the English dramatist, died, aged 52. His history is shrouded in obscurity; but the success of his dramas, with the sobriety and moderation of his views, enabled him to retire early with a competence. The writings of this great poet of nature are found in the libraries of the greatest foes of the drama. This is also the anniversary of his birthday, 1564.

1616 Michael de Cervantes Saavedra, the Spanish novelist, died, aged 67. His life was attended with poverty and misfortuue. The immortal *Don Quixotte*, which wrought so great a change in the fashionable literature of the day, is still read and admired in almost every language.

1625 Maurice of Nassau, prince of Orange, died. He succeeded his father in the government of the Low Coun-

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tries, added to his dominions by conquest, and was considered the ablest general of his time.

1662 Charter of Connecticut granted, with ample privileges, by Charles II. John Winthrop was appointed governor until a new election should be made. The colony of New-Haven was included in the charter, but did not consent to be united with the other colonies under one government. The fact was, they considered their civil and religious code rather superior to any thing else of the kind in the world, and were exceedingly jealous of contamination.

1676 Engagement off Aosta, in Sicily, between the French fleet under admiral du Quesne, and the Dutch fleet under Ruyter, who was mortally wounded.

1729 Jean Barbeyrac, an eminent French jurist, died. He has distinguished himself by many learned works, which show a high degree of erudition and a liberal spirit.

1740 Thomas Tickell, an English poet, died. He was the friend of Addison, whose works he published, and translated the Illiad in opposition to Pope.

1750 Andrew Baxter, a Scottish metaphysician, died. His writings are highly lauded by Warburton. By one of them we learn that dreams are caused by the agency of separate immaterial beings!

1775 A captain Sears and Mr. Lamb assembled the citizens of New-York, shut up the custom-house, and prevented the sailing of vessels to Boston, Quebec, and Georgia. They sent an express to Philadelphia, where the same measures were adopted.

1781 Fort Watson, in South-Carolina, taken from the British, by the provincials under Col. Lee. The fort was built on an Indian mound 30 feet high; but the besiegers speedily erected a work which overlooked the fort, and fired into it with such effect that the garrison surrendered.

1794 James Duval d'Epremenie, a French advocate, executed. He was remarkable for the violence of his proceedings during the revolution, and was sent to the scaffold with his old opponent Chapelier.

1808 Murat, at the head of 40,000 French soldiers, taking advantage of a faction among the people, entered Madrid and took possession of it.

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1809 Battle of Ratisbon. The Austrians, having sustained defeat and losses four days successively, made some attempt to fortify this city, in order to protect the retreat of the army. The French, who had advanced to the storm, were cut down by the musquetry of the besieged. There was at length difficulty in finding volunteers to renew the attack, when the impetuous Lannes, by whom they were commanded, seized a ladder and rushed forward to fix it himself against the wall, "I will show," exclaimed he, "that your general is still a grenadier." The French rallied and carried the ramparts—the contest was renewed in the street, and the city fired. The Austrians were driven out of Ratisbon, leaving cannon, baggage and prisoners in the hands of the French. Thus in five days, in spite of the inferiority of numbers and the imperfect manner in which his troops were combined, Bonaparte, by the sole energy of his genius, triumphed over the main forces of his opponent, and opened the road to his capital. At no period of his momentous career, says Scott, did the genius of Napoleon appear more completely to prostrate all opposition; at no time did the talents of a single individual exercise such an influence on the fate of the universe.

1810 Fort Matagorda, having been reduced to a heap of ruins, was evacuated by the British, in consequence of which the French were enabled to bombard Cadiz; 500 officers and 900 men fell into the hands of the French.

1810 Dinah, a black woman, died in Bucks co., Pa., aged 116.

1823 Aaron Arrowsmith, hydrographer to the king of Great Britain, died. He was distinguished as a constructor of maps and charts, and published a new *General Atlas* to accompany the *Edinburgh Gazetteer.*

1823 Joseph Nollekins, an eminent sculptor died. He gained great reputation as an artist during his residence in Italy, and on his return to England was so extensively patronized that he acquired a large fortune.

1833 The foundation laid of the first protestant episcopal church ever built in France.

1838 The English steam-packets Great Western and Sirius arrived at New-York, forming a new era in navigation, and commencing a new and expiditious mode of intercourse between England and the United States. The

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Great Western, measuring 1340 tons, made the passage of 14½ days, against head winds and a rough sea.

1839 H. V. Ducoudray Holstein died at Albany; formerly a distinguished officer under Bonaparte. After the fall of the emperor he came to this country, and gained a subsistence by teaching the French and German languages.

APRIL 24.

1184 B. C. The conquest and destruction of the city of Troy by the Greeks, took place on the 24th of Thargelion.

339 B. C. Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians at the river Crimesus, near the Mount Giuliano, in Sicily.

1254 Louis IX. of France, embarked from Acre, in Palestine, on his return from the crusade, with his queen, children, and troops, in 14 vessels, and arrived in Vincennes in September, after an absence of six years, and a most disastrous campaign.

1345 Richard Aungervyle, bishop of Durham, died. He was the tutor of Edward III., a learned man, and the author of a work on the right use of books.

1556 Osep Napea, the first ambassador from Russia to England, made his appearance at the court of Elizabeth, and delivered his master's presents.

1603 James Beaton, bishop of Glasgow, died. He was raised to the see before the age of 25; when the reformation broke forth, he fled to France, with the records and sacred vessels of his cathedral, which were deposited with the Scotch college of Paris. He left a history of Scotland in manuscript.

1617 D'Ancre Concini, marechal of France, assassinated. He was a Florentine by birth, and acquired his offices by intrigue. The day following his burial, the body was taken from the grave, mutilated and dragged through the streets of Paris.

1667 Matthew Wren, bishop of Hereford, died. During the civil wars his property was confiscated and himself confined in the tower 18 years without being brought to trial.

1731 Daniel Defoe, a popular English author, died. He is best known as the author of *Robinson Crusoe*, which was

supposed at first to have been a true narrative, and afterwards as erroneously to have been founded upon the papers of Alexander Selkirk. It still enjoys an old age of honor and renown, which it is impossible for any eulogium to exalt. Like its hero, it has travelled into the most distant regions, and worn the costume of literature and the garland of fame in almost every civilized country of the globe. In our own language it has undergone innumerable editions, under every variety of form and size, from a large octavo down to a penny toy book.

1763 Charles Stephen Pessilier, a French dramatist and financier, died. He was early assiduously devoted to literature and the muses; but when entrusted with the finances of the kingdom, his application ruined his constitution, and he fell a victim to excessive mental fatigue.

1775 Josiah Quincy, Jr., an eminent American patriot, died. He was employed by the British officers, together with John Adams, to defend their cause in the case of the Boston massacre, and although warmly opposed to the measures of the British ministry, he conducted the defence with great propriety. He fell a victim to intense application, at the age of 31, and died at sea on his return from England.

1778 Action in the roads opposite the town of Carrickfergus, in Ireland, in which the British sloop of war Drake was captured by the United States ship Ranger, Paul Jones.

1780 Claude Joseph Dorat, a French poet, died. He entered the military service as a musketeer, but abandoned it to pursue his favorite study. His works comprise 20 vols.

1799 William Seward, an English antiquary, died. He was the son of a brewer, and being possessed of a competency devoted himself to literature. He published 7 volumes of anecdotes and notices of distinguished characters, compiled from scarce and curious books.

1799 John Charles Borda, a French mathematician, died. He made many improvements in hydraulics, and his experiments for the advancement of science were numerous and successful.

1799 Peter Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, a French dramatist, died. He was a watchmaker, and made some improvement in the escapement of a watch. His dramas are numerous, and some of them still popular.

APRIL 25.

1810 Sweden excluded British goods, conformably to the continental system established by Bonaparte.

1812 Baltimore privateer schooner Surprize, Capt. Cothell, of 10 guns, captured the British brig Kutousoff, of 12 guns, laden with coffee, &c. and brought her safe to port.

1342 Benedict XII. (James de Nouveau, *the baker*,) died. When elected, unanimously, by the cardinals, pope of Rome, he had so little confidence in himself that he told them they had chosen an ass. His conduct, however, was firm and dignified, and gained him universal respect.

1513 Edward Howard, an English admiral, celebrated for his bravery, killed in an action with a French ship.

1520 Ferdinand Magellan, the Portuguese navigator, killed in one of the Phillipine islands, fighting for the king of the country, who had become his ally. Of all his fleet, only one ship and 18 men returned to Spain, from whence the expedition sailed.

1536 Conflagration of Mount Ætna, which overwhelmed the church of St. Leon, and the physician Piazzi.

1576 Treaty between Holland and Zealand, being the two first provinces that united for their liberty. William of Nassau, prince of Orange, drew up the treaty, and may be considered as the founder of the United Provinces.

1595 Torquato Tasso, an illustrious Italian poet, died. He was excellent in every kind of composition, but the *Jerusalem Delivered* procured him the offer of the laurel crown. He expired on the day appointed for the coronation.

1636 James Hay, earl of Carlisle, died. He was the first Scotchman raised to the English peerage, and was employed by James I. in various embassies.

1660 Henry Hammond, an English divine, died. He published a commentary on the New Testament; and began a paraphrase and commentary on the Old Testament, which he did not live to finish.

1728 John Woodward, an English natural philosopher, died. He was bound apprentice to a linen draper, but was attracted from the business by the charms of science.

1734 John Conrad Dippel, a German chemist and physician, died. He was an eccentric character, who pretended to

have discovered the philosopher's stone, and yet was confined for debt. In pursuing his alchemical researches, he discovered Prussian blue, and the animal oil which bears his name.

1735 Samuel Wesley, an English poet, died. His works made up in quantity what they lacked in quality. He wrote the *Life of Christ*, a heroic poem, in folio, and a history of the Bible in verse, 3 vols.

1764 Judah Monis, an Italian Jew, died at Northborough, Mass., aged 82. He was converted and baptized, and was the first Hebrew instructor at Harvard college.

1770 John Anthony Nollet, a learned Frenchman, died. His writings are valuable, and his experiments contributed much to the advancement of science.

1775 The Baltimoreans received the news of the battle of Lexington, and immediately seized upon the provincial magazines, containing 1500 stand of arms, &c.

1781 Battle of Camden, between the provincials, about 1200, and the British under lord Rawdon. In the beginning of the action, the Americans had essentially the advantage; but the premature retreat of two companies occasioned a total defeat. Greene retreated in such order as to bring off all his wounded and cannon, and took 50 prisoners.

1781 British under Arnold and Phillips took Petersburg, Va., after a smart action with baron Steuben. They burnt 400 hogsheads of tobacco, a ship, and several small craft.

1792 The convention having determined on adopting the proposition of M. Guillotin, to substitute decapitation for hanging, the first criminal was executed by his machine on this day. M. Guillotin was actuated by benevolent motives in proposing the machine, which was called from him *guillotine*, and from which himself narrowly escaped.

1800 William Cowper, an excellent British poet, died. He commenced publishing at the age of 50, and three years after produced the *Task*, which excited universal admiration. He was subject to religious delirium, and died in a state of absolute despair.

1805 Thomas Pownall, an English antiquary, died. He was successively governor of New-Jersey, Massachusetts and South-Carolina, under the crown. His works are numerous, and display a great deal of information.

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1820 Patrick Colquohun, a distinguished Scottish magistrate, died. He was a writer on police and political economy, and his works possess great merit.

1835 Jonathan P. Cushing, president of Hampden Sydney College, died, aged 40. The institution, over which he had presided 14 years, was greatly indebted to his services, and he was highly esteemed for his virtues.

1838 2d centennial celebration of the settlement of New-Haven.

1838 The steam boat Moselle burst her boiler with a tremendous explosion. She had just left the wharf at Cincinnati for Louisville, with 225 passengers on board, of whom but 124 were saved.

1839 Samuel Smith, an officer of the revolution, died at Baltimore, aged 87. His name is connected with some of the most important events of that struggle for freedom, and is identified with the history of the city of Baltimore for a great number of years; that city being indebted to his enterprize for a large share of its commercial thrift.

APRIL 26.

1478 Lorenzo de Medici, duke of Florence, rescued by the populace from the hands of assassins. His brother Julian was less fortunate; he fell beneath their daggers. The duke was conducted back to his palace by the multitude with every demonstration of regard, while the archbishop, who became the tool of the pope for executing this foul and impious conspiracy, was suspended in his pontifical robes from the window of his own sanctuary.

1566 Diana de Poitiers, duchess of Valentinois, died. She captivated the heart of the king of France, Henry II., and for many years remained sole mistress, not only of his affections, but of the kingdom. Her unusual powers of mind, and firmness and dignity, constituted her the fittest sovereign of the two.

1595 Michael Neander, a learned German protestant, died. He was rector of the university of Ilfeldt 40 years, and published several learned works.

1607 Christopher Newport, with 3 vessels and 100 emigrants, forming the first permanent English colony, stood into Chesapeake bay, "which seemed to invite his entrance."

April 26.

1616 John Somers, an English statesman, died. He was a patriot of the noblest and most extensive views, and justly celebrated as a man of learning, eloquent and refined.

1726 Jeremy Collier, an English divine, died. In 1698 he made an attempt to reform the stage, which engaged him in a controversy, and exposed him to the satire of the wits of the day; but after a ten years' struggle he accomplished his object, and actually produced an amendment.

1734 John Baptist Morvan de Bellegarde, a French jesuit, died. He was expelled from the order at Nantes, for being a Cartesian.

1777 Danbury, Conn. burnt, and the military stores destroyed, by a detachment of 2000 British under Tryon. The place was guarded by 100 soldiers, who retired to await reinforcements. Eighteen houses, 800 barrels of flour, 800 barrels pork and beef, 2000 bushels grain, and 1700 tents, were destroyed. The enemy were pursued and annoyed by a few hundred of the citizens under Wooster and Arnold; the former was killed.

1783 Eyre Coote, a celebrated commander of the East India company's forces, died. He gained great renown by his frequent victories over Hyder Ally; in one of which, near Porto Novo, with 10,000 men he defeated Hyder's army of 150,000.

1794 The Vendeans under Charette defeated by the French.

1794 Battle of Prisches; Austrians defeated the French.

1794 Grand attack of the French upon the allies, from Treves to the sea.

1805 William Woodville died; a distinguished English physician and medical writer.

1815 Carsten Neibuhr, a Danish traveller, died, aged 82. He was employed by the Danish government in 1761, with four other learned men, to explore Arabia; was the only one of the company who returned, after an absence of six years, and was liberally rewarded. His publications were *Travels in Arabia* and *Description of Arabia.*

1816 George Hardinge, an eminent English lawyer, died. He rose rapidly in his profession, became counsel for the East India company, and attorney-general to the queen, and had a seat in parliament. His speeches and writings were numerous.

April 26.

1836 St. Jean d'Acre, in Palestine, surrendered to the Egyptian troops under Ibrahim Pacha. The governor of the fortress was provided with a safe residence in Egypt, and an annual pension of 75,000 piasters.

1837 The trial of Meunier for an attempt to assassinate the king of the French, terminated in his conviction. His sentence was commuted to perpetual banishment.

1838 Battle near Brugos, between Gen Espartero and the Carlists under Negri, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of 2000 prisoners, their baggage and artillery.

1840 Bacchus, a negro slave, died at Friedland, in Virginia, aged 110. He had been in the family of his last owner more than 40 years; was employed as a teamster during the war of the revolution; and was in attendance with his team at the glorious and final siege of Yorktown. He saw Gen. Braddock as he passed on to his defeat, and could give a succinct account of that sanguinary action. The evening previous to his death he was walking about the farm, in the full possession of all his faculties of mind and body.

APRIL 27.

1124 Alexander I. of Scotland, son of Malcom Canmore, died. He ascended the throne on the death of his brother Edgar, 1107, and from the energy and impetuosity of his character he was called the *fierce*. There were several rebellions and insurrections against his reign, which he put down with vigor. A conspiracy was formed against his life, and the traitors got admission into his bed-chamber at night. He cut his way through them, and after killing six made his escape.

1192 Conrad de Montferrat assassinated at Tyre.

1296 Battle of Dunbar, in which Edward I. of England defeated the Scots under the king, John Baliol, who lost 20,000 slain. Baliol was taken prisoner to England, and confined in the tower.

1404 Philip, (*the bold,*) duke of Burgundy, died. He was a just and brave prince, but so profuse in his expenses that his body was seized after death by his creditors, and it was with difficulty that his duchess could redeem it.

April 27.

1573 The army of the States General seized Flushing, and hanged the Spanish commander.

1610 Patent for Newfoundland granted to the earl of Northampton and 44 other persons, by the name of the treasurer and company of adventurers and planters of the cities of Bristol and London, for the colony or plantation of Newfoundland, from lat. 46 to 52 deg. together with the seas and islands lying within 10 leagues of the coast.

1667 Milton disposed of the copy right of the *Paradise Lost* for £5! It was with much difficulty that he could find any one to undertake the publication of it.

1702 John Barth died; who by his bravery and skill rose to a high rank in the French navy.

1742 Nicholas Amherst, an English political writer, died. He for a considerable time published the *Craftsman*, a paper conducted with unusual spirit and success, which guided the public taste and awed the administration.

1775 The Bostonians delivered up a large quantity of guns, &c. to the British general Gage.

1785 Prince Leopold, of Brunswick, son of the reigning duke, having gone to the relief of the inhabitants of an inundated village on the Oder, near Frankfort, was upset in his boat and drowned. Thus dying as he had lived, in the highest exercise of humanity.

1792 John James Ankerstroom, a Swedish officer, executed for the murder of Gustavus, king of Sweden.

1794 William Jones died, a man who rose by the superiority of his genius, from a low station to a high judicial office in Bengal. By his unwearied industry and skill in the Asiatic languages, he successfully explored the hidden sources of oriental science and literature, and to whose translations we are indebted for many beautiful effusions of the Persian muse. As a linguist he has seldom if ever been surpassed. He was master of almost every language of Europe and Asia.

1794 James Bruce, the celebrated Scottish traveller, died. Being consul at Algiers, he found leisure to study the oriental languages, and formed the project of exploring the interior of Africa. He discovered the sources of the Nile.

1799 Battle of Cassano, in Italy; the French under Moreau totally defeated by the Russians and Austrians under Suwarrow.

April 28.

1803 Toussaint L'Ouverture, a mulatto chieftain of St. Domingo, died. He possessed unbounded influence over the blacks of that island, and became the head of all power, civil and military, among them. He was treacherously betrayed by the French, and thrown into prison, where he died.

1804 Jonathan Boucher, an English archæologist, died. He was an episcopal preacher in America, till the revolution drove him back to England. He prepared a glossary of provincial and archæological words, intended for a supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

1806 The squadron under Miranda, intended to begin a revolution in South America, engaged two Spanish guardacostas. The Spaniards captured two schooners, having on board 22 officers and 30 men, all of whom were hanged or sent to the mines.

1813 The American army under Gen. Pike took York, the capital of Upper Canada. The British blew up the works, by which Gen. Pike was killed, as well as about 50 of the British, and 200 American soldiers killed or wounded.

1830 City of Guatamala nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

1836 John Hart, an American physician, died. He joined the army at the outbreak of the revolution, and continued in it until it was disbanded. He was afterwards a member of the Massachusetts senate, and much esteemed as a physician and a patriot.

1836 Battle near Fort Brook, Florida, between the United States volunteer troops and the Indians. The Indians were defeated, with the loss of 200 killed. Loss of the U. S. troops, 2 killed, 24 wounded.

1838 Baroness Schopenhauer died at Jena; a woman of talent and celebrity, and author of various works, which were collected in 24 vols.

1838 Great fire at Charleston, S. C., "which laid waste 145 acres of the most populous part of the city."

APRIL 28.

1060 b. c. The 28th Jiar is kept as a fast by the Hebrews for the death of Samuel, which took place two years before the destruction of Saul.

April 28.

492 B. C. Menenius Agrippa, a Roman patrician, died; celebrated for appeasing a sedition by a fable of the belly and the limbs.

357 Constantius, the third and surviving son of Constantine the great, visited Rome for thirty days, when he displayed the magnificence of a triumph.

1489 Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, murdered.

1535 Albert Pio, a Spanish ecclesiastic, buried with extraordinary pomp at Paris, in the church of the Cordeliers.

1552 The council of Trent was prorogued for two years; it did not assemble again until 1562.

1636 Julius Cæsar, an English statesman under Elizabeth, died. He was a man of great learning and integrity, charitable and benevolent.

1710 Thomas Betterton, an English tragedian, died. He was a bookbinder previous to going upon the stage; and acquired a high degree of reputation as an actor.

1738 Shakspeare's tragedy of *Julius Cæsar* performed at Drury Lane theatre, for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a monument to his memory at Westminster.

1751 Thomas Gibson, an eminent English painter, died.

1752 Francis Oudin, a French jesuit, died. He was professor of theology at Dijon, and an author.

1754 Washington attacked a French encampment at the confluence of the Allegany and Monongahela. The night was dark and rainy, and the enemy were completely secure. His troops having surrounded the camp, fired and rushed upon the French, who immediately surrendered.

1760 Battle of Sillery, in Canada, between the British garrison at Quebec, 3000, under Gen. Murray, and the French under Levi, consisting of 10 battalions of regulars, 6000 Canadian militia, and a body of Indians. The British general finding himself in danger of being outflanked, retreated to his fortifications, with the loss of 1000 men. The French loss was still greater, and they reaped no essential advantage from the victory.

1772 The counts Streunsee, and Brandt, the favorite of the king of Denmark, executed at Copenhagen. Their alleged crime was an intrigue with the queen of Denmark, princess Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England.

April 28.

1788 Maryland, the 7th state in succession, adopted the constitution of the United States; votes 63 to 12.

1786 Gustavus, king of Sweden, read the eulogy of Creutz, the poet and statesman, who died a short time previous. Creutz signed with Dr. Franklin a treaty of amity between the United States and Sweden, 1783.

1789 Mutiny on board the ship Bounty, on her voyage from Otaheite, whither she had sailed to procure fruit trees to stock the West India islands. The vessel had on board 1015 plants of the bread fruit tree. Lieut. Bligh and 19 of the crew were compelled to go into an open boat; "they reached the island of Timor in June, after a perilous voyage of 1200 leagues."

1789 Thomas Hutchins, geographer-general of the United States, died. He was a native of New-Jersey, and was in England at the commencement of the revolutionary war, where he refused some excellent offers, and was subsequently imprisoned and lost £12,000 on suspicion of holding correspondence with Franklin in Paris. He afterwards returned to America, served under Greene in S. Carolina, and published several historical and geographical works, with charts and maps.

1793 Battle of Duren; the French defeated by the Austrians under Clairfait, with the loss of 2000, and their military chest, 12 cannon, and 13 ammunition wagons.

1796 Action off Lizard point, between the British ship Indefatigable, sir Edward Pellew, and French frigate La Virginia, 44 guns; the latter captured.

1799 Battle of Adda, in Italy; the Russians under Suwarrow defeated the French under Serrurier, who, with his division, was taken prisoner.

1804 Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, in South America, taken by the British; the Dutch surrendered 2000 prisoners, 282 cannon, and several vessels.

1813 Spesutie island taken possession of by the British, situated near the head of Chesapeake.

1813 Privateer Yorktown, Capt. Riker, of New-York, captured the British brig Avery, with a valuable cargo, and brought her safe to port.

1813 Michael Lavrionovitch Golenitcheff Kutusoff-Smolenskoi, the famous Russian field-martial, died. He com

manded the Russian army destined to oppose the invasion of Bonaparte in 1812.

1814 Bonaparte embarked for Elba, from Frejus. He had landed at this place on his return from Egypt, when about to commence that astonishing career, which will be remembered in the history of Europe to the end of time: but which now, to all appearance, was about to terminate, and that at the very point from which it had started.

APRIL 29.

997 Adalbert, archbishop of Prague, murdered. His zeal led him among foreigners as a missionary; after visiting Bohemia, he went among the Poles, by whom he was killed.

1594 Thomas Cooper, an English prelate, died; highly commended for his great learning and eloquence.

1652 A great eclipse of the sun in England. The almanacs of the day did not let so favorable an opportunity escape for exercising their power over the ignorant, and accordingly their prognostics created such a terror among the inhabitants, "and so exceedingly alarmed the whole nation," says Evelyn, "that hardly any one would work, nor stir out of their houses. So ridiculously were they abused by ignorant and knavish star gazers."

1659 John Cleveland, an English poet, died. He was contemporary with Milton, and preferred before him by critics of the day, but has now sunk into oblivion.

1676 Michael Adrian Ruyter, the famous Dutch admiral, died. He began his military career at the age of 11, and continued in the service nearly 60 years.

1685 Luke d'Acheri, a French ecclesiastic, died. He displayed great learning as an antiquary and an author.

1688 Frederick William, elector of Brandenburgh, died. Posterity awards to him the character of a brave, generous and patriotic prince, who devoted his attention to the commerce and general welfare of his people.

1743 Charlas Irenæus Castel de Saint-Pierre, a French ecclesiastic, died; distinguished as a politician, a man of letters, and an author.

April 29.

1746 Curtis Barnet, a British commodore, died.

1758 Action off Fort St. Davids, East Indies, between the British under admiral Pococke, and the French fleet under count d'Ache. British loss, 29 killed, 89 wounded; French loss, 600 killed and wounded, and one of their vessels sunk.

1779 John Ash, an English dissenting minister, died. His *Complete English Dictionary*, until the appearance of Mr. Todd's octavo edition of Johnson's, was the best compendium of words that could be referred to.

1783 Bernard de Tanucci died; professor of jurisprudence in the university of Pisa, and prime minister of Naples, an office which he sustained with dignity, ability and integrity, for 50 years, when he resigned.

1810 Augustenburgh, crown prince of Sweden, and heir to the throne, seized with an apoplexy while reviewing some corps of cavalry, fell from his horse and expired immediately.

1813 United States frigate Essex, Capt. Porter, captured, near Albemarle island, in the Pacific, British ships Montezuma and Policy, of 10 guns each, and Georgiana, of 6 guns and 4 swivels.

1813 British admiral Cockburn burnt the store-houses at Frenchtown, Chesapeake bay, in which was a great quantity of goods belonging to Philadelphia and Baltimore merchants. He also burnt two vessels, and plundered the private houses.

1814 Action between the United States sloop of war Peacock, 20 guns, 160 men, and British king's brig of war Epervier, 18 guns, 128 men, off cape Carnaverel. The Epervier was captured in 42 minutes, with the loss of 8 killed and 15 wounded; the Peacock had 2 wounded. The Epervier had on board $118,000, exclusive of $10,000 which the crew plundered before she was boarded. The Epervier was sent in 1815 from Algiers, with American prisoners, liberated there, but never arrived.

1827 Rufus King, an American statesman, died. He was many years a senator in congress, and twice minister to England. All parties have borne testimony to the value of his services, and the eminence of his talents.

APRIL 30.

65 Marcus Annæus Lucanus, the Latin poet, died. He was the friend and favorite of Nero, but afterwards joined a conspiracy with Piso against the tyrant, and was compelled to destroy himself, which he did by suffocation in a bath.

313 Battle of Heraclea, in which the emperor Galerius Maximus was defeated by Lucinus.

534 Amalasontha, queen of the Ostrogoths, murdered by her husband Theodatus. She was universally regretted; as for learning and humanity she had few equals.

1156 The city of Moscow founded, by duke George I. Its present population is about 320,000.

1262 Alexander Newski, grand duke of Russia, died. He signalized himself by a great victory which he obtained on the banks of the Neva, over the northern powers.

1439 Richard de Beauchamp, the famous earl of Warwick, died at Rouen, in Normandy. He was the most distinguished warrior in the reign of Henry VI.

1483 The duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.) arrested the lords Rivers and Gray at Stoney Stratford, on their passage with the young king to the capital.

1519 A skirmish at Edinburgh, called "Cleanse the Causeway," between the earls of Arran and Angus.

1524 Pierre du Terrail, chevalier de Bayard, buried. He was a distinguished warrior under Francis I., mortally wounded at the battle of Marignan.

1542 The new creed, called the *King's Book*, approved by the houses of convocation, and made the standard of English orthodoxy.

1544 Thomas Audley, an English statesman, died; appointed chancellor in the place of sir Thomas More.

1572 Pius V. (Michael Ghisleri,) died. He was an Italian of the Dominican order. It was under his auspices that the battle of Lepanto was fought, in which the Turks were so signally defeated.

1598 The edict of Nantes signed and sealed by Henry IV. of France, re-establishing the protestant religion where it had been interrupted, and restoring its churches, houses, and revenues.

April 30.

1614 Captain John Smith arrived on the coast of New-England, it being his first voyage to North Virginia, as the country was then called. He explored the coast in open boats, from Penobscot to Cape Cod, and trafficked with the Indians. It was on his return from this voyage that he presented a map of the country to prince Charles, who declared that it should be called New-England.

1632 Battle of Ingolstadt, in Bavaria; the imperial troops of Germany, under count de Tilly, defeated by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus, and the general mortally wounded in defending the pass of the Lech.

1632 John Tzerclaes, count de Tilly, died; a Dutch officer, who distinguished himself in the wars with the Turks, and with Denmark.

1655 Eustache le Sueur died; one of the best French historical painters of his time.

1655 Christopher Bennet died; a distinguished London physician, and writer on medical subjects.

1690 Rene le Pays, a French poet, died; well known at court by his miscellanies.

1696 Robert Plot died; an eminent English philosopher and naturalist.

1707 George Farquahr, an ingenious comic writer, died. He was the son of an Irish clergyman, and held a commission in the army. His comedies are sprightly and diverting.

1712 Philip Limborch died; a Dutch professor of divinity, and author of a history of the inquisition.

1724 William Dawes, an English nobleman and prelate, died. He was learned, benevolent and pious, and author of several religious works.

1735 Daniel Duncan died; one of the most eminent physicians of his time. He was known in almost every part of Europe as a practitioner and an author.

1745 Battle of Fontenoy, in Belgium, between the British and Hanoverians under the duke of Cumberland, and the French under count de Saxe. The allies were defeated with great loss.

1762 The celebrated John Wilkes committed to the tower as the author of the *North Briton*, the 45th number of which was burnt by the common hangman.

April 30.

1769 Battle of Choczine between the Russians and Turks.

1781 Arnold, the traitor, made war upon 1200 hogsheads of tobacco at Manchester, Va., and on his return to Petersburg conflagrated a large range of rope-walks, a magazine of flour, all the vessels on the stocks, a number of ware-houses, &c., and several fine mills. His progress was like that of the cannibal!

1789 Washington inaugurated first president of the United States.

1795 Jean Jacques Barthelemi, "the Nestor of French literature," died, aged 80. His principal work is *Travels of Anacharsis in Greece.*

1796 George Anderson, an English self-taught mathematician, died. His parents were peasants, and he wrought as a day laborer till he attracted attention. He translated Archimides' treatise on measuring the sands, and wrote a general view of the variations which have taken place in the affairs of the East India company. His intense application proved fatal to him at the age of 36, after which his widow received a pension, as a reward due to the merits of her husband.

1802 Lotea, in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir, which inundated more than twenty leagues of the surrounding country, and "upwards of 1000 *persons* perished, *exclusive of cattle, &c.*"

1810 The prince regent of Portugal prohibited the exportation of wine.

1812 Eruption of the Souffriere mountain, in St. Vincent, one of the Caribee islands. It was preceded by repeated earthquakes for 11 months. No flames had been emitted since 1718.

1812 Samuel Abbot, a Boston merchant, died. He was one of the founders of Andover theological seminary, and contributed altogether about $125,000 to that institution.

1816 A spot on the sun visible with the naked eye at Philadelphia. It was seen for several days.

EVERY DAY BOOK.

MAY 1.

305 Dioclesian, the Roman emperor, abdicated the throne in the presence of the soldiery and a multitude of people, at Nicomedia, in the 21st year of his reign. When afterwards solicited by a friend to resume the purple, he calmly replied, that if he could show the *cabbages* which he had planted at Salona with his own hands, he should no longer be urged to relinquish the enjoyment of happiness for the pursuit of power.

475 Henghist, the Saxon, caused 300 English noblemen to be murdered.

1291 All the Italian merchants in the realm of France, called money lenders, seized by order of Philip the fair, for their ransoms.

1308 Albert I., emperor of Germany, assassinated by his nephew, John, duke of Swabia. The Swiss were led by his oppressions to assert their liberty.

1517 A riot among the London apprentices, against foreign artizans, which resulted in the death and mutilation of many of the latter, principally Frenchmen. It commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening, and continued till 3 in the morning. The exertions of the city authorities, who had notice of the meditated riot, were unable to prevent or quell it. The next morning, several hundred youths, from 13 years upwards, were arrested, and ten gallows, constructed to move from street to street, prepared for their execution. The ring leaders were drawn, hanged and quartered; when an order came from the king to suspend the execution, and the remainder were pardoned.

1619 The famous Calvinistic convocation, the synod of Dort, caused their decrees to be publicly read, and dissolved the council.

1637 A court was summoned at Hartford, Conn., to take measures to secure the colony against the depredations of the Pequot Indians. They determined that an offensive war

should be carried on against them, and voted to raise 90 men! The Pequots then numbered 5000 fighting men.

1701 John Dryden, an illustrious English poet, died. "What he has done in any one species or distinct kind of writing would have been sufficient to have acquired him a great name."

1703 Battle of Pultusk, in Poland, in which the Swedes under Charles XII. defeated 10,000 Poles.

1707 Union of England and Scotland consummated.

1708 Claude de Vert died; he devoted much attention to the ceremonies of the church of Rome, of which he wrote a history.

1727 Francis Paris, a French ecclesiastic, died. He retired from office, bestowing his property upon his brother, in order to devote himself to the austerities of a religious life. After his death crowds flocked to his grave to touch his holy monument, till the authorities caused the church yard to be shut.

1737 John Alphonsus Turretini died; professor of ecclesiastical history at Geneva, distinguished for his learning.

1755 John Baptist Oudri died; an admired French painter.

1760 William Duncan died; an ingenious Scottish critic, professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, and translator of *Cæsar's Commentaries.*

1771 Louis Petit de Bachaumon died; a native of Paris, known as the author of several literary works.

1774 William Hewson died; an eminent English anatomist, and medical author.

1775 Israel Lyons died; a celebrated English mathematician.

1776 Dr. Adam Weishaupt, professor of canon law at Ingolstadt, founded the secret society of the illuminati.

1785 Miles Cooper died; a learned English divine and poet.

1786 Gibbon concluded the fourth volume of his *History*, immortal as its subject.

1789 The states general of France met at Paris, convened by the king to calm the troubles of the state, which he had not power to quell, and which had now assumed a menacing appearance towards royalty itself.

1790 Indian war commenced between the British and Tippo Saib, sultan of Mysore.

May 1.

1807 Slave trade in the West Indies proscribed in the British parliament.

1808 A volcano broke out in the island of St. George, one of the Azores. A crater was formed in the centre of the island, amidst fertile pastures, 3500 feet in height, and this beautiful island, before rich in cattle, corn and wine, became a scene of ruin and devastation.

1809 Gottlieb Conrad Pfeffel, one of the best poets of Germany, died. He became blind at the age of 21, a misfortune which he bore more than 80 years, and rendered himself a useful citizen by conducting a school where many excellent scholars were educated.

1813 British and Indians opened their fire upon fort Meigs, from a 24, a 12 and a 6 pounder, and a howitzer. They fired 260 shot, and wounded 8 men, 1 mortally.

1813 John Baptist Bessiers, duke of Istria, killed. He distinguished himself under Napoleon, by whom he was greatly lamented. He was killed in the combat that preceded the battle of Lutzen.

1813 James Delille, one of the most celebrated of modern French poets, died.

1837 An official return stated that there were 70,000 English residents in France, and over 24,000 in Paris alone.

1838 Battle of Rio Pardo, in Rio Grande, between the troops of the emperor of Brazil, about 1800 in number, and the republican forces; the former were completely routed.

MAY 2.

373 Athanasius, patriarch of Alexandria, died. His paients were pagans; he became a Christian, and distinguished himself by his learning, and the zeal with which he opposed the Arian heresy.

1487 Lambert Simnel, an impostor, crowned at Dublin, by the title of Edward VI.

1494 Columbus discovered the island of Jamaica.

1519 Leonardo da Vinci, a celebrated Italian painter, died. He distinguished himself in early youth by the variety of studies which he accomplished. He afterwards became the head of the Florentine school of painting,

May 2.

1520 Sebastian Brandt died; counsellor of Strasburgh, a lawyer, and author of a curious poem.

1550 Joan Bocher, of Kent, England, burnt for heresy.

1568 Mary, queen of Scots, aided by the gallant George Douglass, escaped from the castle of Lochleven, where she was confined after the murder of Darnley.

1595 Anthony, titular king of Portugal, died at Paris, a fugitive from the victorious arms of the Spaniards.

1606 Fernand de Quiros discovered the New Hebrides islands.

1635 Horace Vere, an English general, died. He was created baron Tilbury by Charles I. for meritorious services.

1667 George Withers, an English pastoral poet, died. He was so zealous a partizan of democracy, and of Cromwell, that the authorities frequently placed him in a straight jacket. His poems were numerous and quaint.

1679 James Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrews, assassinated for his zeal in the cause of the episcopacy in Scotland.

1691 George Mackenzie, a Scottish lawyer died. He figured conspicuously in trials of witchcraft, which puzzled the best heads in those days, and it is probable that he dealt with that sin most thoroughly, for he received the appellation of "the blood thirsty advocate." He was a literary character, however, of no small note, and was among the first Scotchmen who wrote the English language in a style approaching to purity.

1711 Lawrence Hyde, earl of Rochester, died; deservedly respected as an able statesman.

1753 Leonor Jean Christine Soulas d'Allainval died; a native of Chartres, in France, and author of several comedies of merit.

1777 David Wooster, a revolutionary officer, died of a wound received in pursuing the British from Danbury, (April 27.) He graduated at Yale college, and at the commencement of hostilities was appointed to the chief command of the Connecticut troops.

1785 John Lewis Moreau de Beaumont, a French political author, died. His works are much and deservedly admired.

1795 The number of prisoners confined in the 12 prisons of Paris amounted to 2338.

1802 Bonaparte constituted first consul for a second term of ten years.]

May 2.

1808 Embargo laid on American shipping in France.

1808 The royal family of Spain sent prisoners to France. At the sight of this procedure, there was a general insurrection of the inhabitants of Madrid, who attacked the French soldiers with knives, and a bloody contest took place, which was only quelled by scouring the streets with grape shot. The Spaniards finally desisted on seeing their resistance fruitless. It is estimated that 4000 French and 6000 Spaniards lost their lives.

1808 John Collins died; author of *The Evening Brush*, an oral entertainment of story, song and sentiment, which he delivered many years with great success, in all the principal towns in Great Britain. In this sort of entertainment he has had many followers, among whom the most noted was Charles Matthews.

1809 Battle of Amaranta, in Portugal, in which the Portuguese were defeated by the French under Soult.

1813 Battle of Lutzen, between the French army under Bonaparte, and the allies, under the kings of Russia and Prussia. The attack was commenced by the allies under Blucher upon the French centre, with a fury irresistible. The battle was for a long time maintained by both armies with obstinate energy. It was the more desperate and deplorable, says sir Walter Scott, that on the one side fought the flower of the Russian youth, which had left their universities to support the cause of national honor and freedom; and, on the other, the young men of Paris, many of them of the best rank, who bravely endeavored to sustain their country's long pre-eminent claim to victory. Both combatted under the eyes of their respective sovereigns, maintained the honor of their country, and paid an ample tribute to the carnage of the day. The victory finally resulted to the arms of the French, by the superior generalship of their great leader, and the determined bravery of his troops. The allies sustained a loss of 20,000, and among them several experienced officers. The French loss was severe.

1817 Catharine Rush died at Philadelphia, aged 110 years, 11 months.

1821 Hester Lynch Piozzi, an English authoress, died. She is known as Mrs. Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson.

1825 Adam Seybert, an American statistical writer, died at

May 2.

Paris. He was a member of Congress from Philadelphia, and a man of science.

1836 Jeremiah Holme Whiffen, an English poet, died. He belonged to the society of Friends, published a variety of miscellaneous poems, a translation of the Spanish poet Garcilasso de la Vega, and of Tasso.

MAY 3.

1324 A poetic festival at Toulouse called *jeux floraux*, to which all the poets of the *Langue d'Oc* were invited, where the composer of the best poem was to receive a violet of fine gold. The celebrated troubadour, Arnaud Vidal won the prize.

1410 Alexander V., pope, died. He was originally a beggar, but found means to cultivate his mind, and rose by degrees in the church till he reached the pontifical chair. He is distinguished as a man of great firmness, liberal, and munificent.

1481 Mahomet II., sultan of Turkey, died. He took Constantinople from the Christians, thereby driving many learned men into the West, which was a great cause of the restoration of learning in Europe.

1493 The pope issued a *great bull*, by which the infidel world was divided between Ferdinand and Isabella on the one hand, and the Portuguese on the other. That is, the Spanish were granted the full right to all countries inhabited by infidels which they should discover west of an imaginary line drawn from pole to pole, at a distance of 100 leagues westward of the Azores, while the Portuguese were to have all east of that line. His pontifical majesty exercised as much authority over the kingdoms and lands of infidels, as another dignitary claimed some fifteen centuries previous.

1568 Dominique de Gourges, having destroyed the Spanish settlements in Florida, embarked for France. The Spaniards had seized the French settlements in the same places, and murdered the inhabitants. Gourges fitted out three vessels and 150 soldiers at his own expense to revenge their death, and repair the honor of his nation. The Spaniards were well fortified to the number of

400 in their forts; but de Gourges resolutely pressed forward, and after a desperate assault carried the forts. Those who escaped the massacre were hung upon the same trees on which the Frenchmen had previously been hung. The Spaniards had placed over their victims a label, signifying, "*I do not this as to Frenchmen, but as to Lutherans.*" De Gourges replaced it with a tablet of fir wood, on which was graven the following: "*I do not this as to Spaniards, nor as to mariners, but as to traitors, robbers and murderers.*"

1573 A border feud at Reedsquair, between the English and Scottish march-men, in which the former were completely beaten. This skirmish was the last of any note between the two nations.

1621 Sentence of fine and imprisonment passed upon lord Bacon in the house of peers for bribery.

1649 Isaac Dorislaus assassinated; a Dutchman who went from Leyden to England and read lectures on history at Cambridge. He was alternately royalist and republican during the civil wars; and was stabbed to the heart by some enthusiastic royalist while on an embassy to Holland.

1655 The English took the island of Jamaica from the Spanish.

1747 Naval battle between the English fleet under Anson and Warren, and the French fleet under M. de la Jonquiere, which was convoying six East India ships and a number of transports and merchantmen to Canada. After a regular and well fought battle, the French struck their colors. The loss of the French killed and wounded was 700; that of the British 500. The trophies of the victory were six men of war and all of their East India ships, and between four and five thousand prisoners. The treasure taken on board these vessels was afterwards conveyed to the bank of England in 20 wagons. The French loss by this defeat was estimated at one million and a half.

1733 Richard Cox, lord chancellor of Ireland, died. He published a history of that kingdom.

1763 George Psalmanazar, a literary impostor, died. He was a native of France, and obtained a thorough education. After various adventures he arrived at London under the character of a Japanese converted to Christianity, was patronized by the great, and undertook to translate the catechism into Japanese, and wrote a history of the

country. Some absurdities were detected, when he confessed himself an impostor, and afterwards subsisted by turning his pen to better employment.

1764 Francesco Algarotti, a Venitian philosopher, died. He was eminent as a connoisseur and critic in every branch of the belles-letters, and an author of repute.

1765 Sujah ul Dowlah defeated at Calpy by the British.

1776 Sir Peter Parker's squadron of 20 sail arrived at Cape Fear river, with lord Cornwallis.

1784 Anthony Banezet, a philanthropist of Philadelphia, died. He was a native of France, and early engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he abandoned to devote his attention to objects of benevolence and philanthropy, in which he continued during a long life.

1793 Battle of Famars, in which the allies drove the French from their camp with great loss.

1794 James William Thouret guillotined; he was president of the national assembly when Louis XVI. accepted the constitution of 1791.

1810 Lord Byron, in emulation of Leander, swam the Dardanelles, from Abydos to Sestos. The distance, including the length he was carried by the current, was upwards of four miles; though the actual breadth is barely one.

1813 Havre de Grace, Maryland, burnt by the British.

1814 Bonaparte arrived at the island of Elba, and Louis XVIII. made his entrance into Paris.

1814 Thomas Coke, a methodist bishop in the United States, died. He became one of the assistants of Mr. Wesley, and was active in the service of the church. He wrote a *Commentary on the Bible*, *History of the West Indies*, &c.

1818 Capt. Ross sailed from Shetland on his first voyage for the discovery of the northwest passage.

1839 Fernando Paer, an Italian dramatic composer, died at Paris. He was a native of Parma; his pieces have been performed in Germany, France and Italy, with success.

MAY 4.

1471 Battle of Tewkesbury, between the York partizans and the Lancastrians, in which the latter were defeated, and queen Margaret and her son Edward taken prisoners. The young prince was basely murdered on the spot, by the dukes of Gloucester and Clarence.

1605 Ulysses Aldrovand, a Bolognese philosopher, died. He was the most celebrated naturalist of the 16th century, and spent his life and exhausted his resources in the pursuit of science. He lost his sight, and ended his days in a hospital at the age of 80.

1643 Louis XIII. (*the just*,) king of France, died. He was guided in his conduct by the celebrated cardinal Richelieu, who, from motives of ambition, kept him at war during most of his reign.

1673 Richard Brathwaite, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, died. His works are numerous.

1677 Isaac Barrow, an eminent English mathematician and divine, died. His writings are numerous and valuable, and chiefly on mathematical subjects; his sermons are highly esteemed, and have been frequently edited.

1702 War declared against France and Spain, by England, Germany and Holland.

1729 Lewis Anthony de Noailles, a French cardinal, died. Though by birth duke of St. Cloud, he preferred the ecclesiastical state to political distinction.

1734 James Thornhill died; an English historical painter.

1737 Eustace Budgell, the friend of Addison, drowned in the Thames. He turned his attention to polite literature, contributed to the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, *Guardian*, and *Craftsman*, and published two volumes of biography.

1768 Charles Stephen Louis Camus died, a learned French mathematician.

1791 The Pope burnt in effigy at Paris.

1799 Seringapatam, a city of Hindostan, taken by storm by the British, under Gen. Harris. Tippoo Saib was slain, with 8000 of his men. The treasure found in the city amounted to £3,000,000; 2200 cannon, and an immense booty, fell into the hands of the conquerors, and the once powerful kingdom of Mysore was extinguished.

1804 The conservative senate sent a deputation to Bona-

parte, expressing their desire that he would accept the title of emperor.

1813 Heavy rain retarded the firing on fort Meigs; 220 cannon shot were fired; 2 killed, several wounded. The rifle was more used this day than on any other.

1831 Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt, employed upwards of 70,000 men in excavating, cleansing and lining canals in his territories.

MAY 5.

1432 Francesco Bussone di Carmagnola, count de Castlenuovo, executed. He was a celebrated Italian general, first in the service of the duke of Milan, afterwards led the Venetian army to repeated victories. His fortune at length turned, when, the senate suspecting him of treachery, he was tortured, and condemned to death.

1526 Frederick, (*the wise*,) elector of Savoy, died. He was one of the first and most zealous friends of Luther.

1529 Paulus Æmilius, a learned Italian, died. He was invited to France, where he employed a great number of years in writing a history of the French kings, but did not live to finish it.

1586 Henry Sidney, an English statesman, died. He was the favorite of Edward VI., and afterwards employed by Mary and Elizabeth.

1670 Francis Annibal d' Estrees, a French statesman, died, aged 98. He distinguished himself by several military exploits, and wrote some valuable historical works.

1682 William Penn published in England his frame of government for the colony of Pennsylvania.

1700 Stephen Morin, a French protestant divine, died at Amsterdam. He was professor of oriental languages; his dissertations on various subjects of criticism and antiquity were highly esteemed.

1705 Leopold I., emperor of Germany, died. He was long engaged in sanguinary war with the Turks and the French, who pillaged and destroyed his frontier towns.

1706 Lateral eruption of the peak of Teneriffe. A volcano opened on the south side, towards the port of Garachico,

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and in a few hours not an edifice of that populous city was left standing.

1710 Nicholas Joseph Poisson, a French priest, died. He was the friend of Descartes, and a philosopher; distinguished for his eloquence and as an author.

1751 John Pichon died; a French jesuit and an author.

1757 Battle of Prague, between the Prussians under Frederick the great and the Austrians. The Prussians were victorious, after a bloody contest, in which the distinguished general, count Schwerin, was killed. Austrian loss 24,000; Prussian loss 18,000.

1776 Congress declared the authority of England over the thirteen colonies abolished.

1785 Thomas Davies, (alias *Honest Tom Davies*,) an English author, died. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, became an actor, afterwards a bookseller, turned strolling player, married Miss Yarrow, an actress of great beauty, returned to bookselling, became bankrupt, was relieved by the assistance of Dr. Johnson, wrote the *Life of Garrick*, several other biographies and innumerable miscellanies, and was entrusted with the publication of Granger's *Biographical History of England.*

1789 Joseph Baretti, an Italian lexicographer, died. He emigrated to England, where he published an Italian and English dictionary, and assisted Dr. Johnson in compiling his dictionary.

1789 Assembly of the states general of France, at Versailles. This may be called the first day of the revolution, although the object of the meeting was to prevent such a catastrophe.

1795 The law went into operation in England imposing a tax on wearing hair powder.

1804 France formed into an empire.

1808 Peter John George Cabanis, a French physician, died. He was the friend of Mirabeau, sat in the council of 500, and in the senate of Napoleon acquired great reputation for talent, learning and benevolence. His works are published in 7 volumes.

1811 Battle of Fuentes d'Onor, in Portugal; the French repulsed with great loss, by the British under Wellington.

1813 Battle at fort Meigs; Gen. Clay arrived with 1000 Ken-

May 5.

tucky militia and volunteers, attacked the British, carried their batteries and spiked their cannon; but having pressed too far in pursuit, were met by a reinforcement of Indians, and in turn defeated, so that only 150 escaped. The British had fired 143 cannon shot into the fort before the arrival of Gen. Clay. American loss, 64 killed 124 wounded, exclusive of Clay's loss. British stated their loss at 103, killed, wounded and missing, and that they had taken 495 American prisoners.

1814 Napoleon landed at Elba at an early hour in disguise, with a sergeant's company of marines. He made a formal landing at 2 in the afternoon, and was welcomed by the people with acclamation.

1821 Napoleon Bonaparte died at St. Helena, in the 52d year of his age, and the 6th of his exile, to the great relief of the British nation. He commenced in 1795 that unparalleled career of military achievements, which continued to agitate Europe for twenty years, and terminated with the battle of Waterloo, 1815.

1822 Thomas Truxton, an American naval officer, died. He distinguished himself in the revolutionary war, and also in the war with France of 1799, after which he retired from the navy, and died in Philadelphia.

1827 Frederick Augustus I., king of Saxony, died, aged 77; a wise and benevolent monarch, who devoted the energy of his mind to promote the welfare of his subjects.

MAY 6.

356 b. c. Marcius Rutilus, the first dictator elected from the plebeians, entered Rome in triumph from his victory over the Etrurians.

1527 The imperialists under the duke of Bourbon took Rome by assault and plundered it. The duke was killed by a musket ball. He had been disgraced at the French court, and was now in the service of Charles V. of Germany.

1540 John Lewis Vives, a learned Spaniard, died. He resided some time at the court of Henry VIII. of England, where he was imprisoned for opposing the divorce of Catharine of Arragon.

1562 Paul de la Barthe, lord of Thermes, a French gene-

May 6.

ral, died, aged 80. He was distinguished in the wars of his country by several important victories.

1631 Robert Bruce Cotton, an eminent English antiquary, died. His writings are numerous and valuable, and he did great service to learning by leaving his valuable library to the use of posterity, in the British museum.

1643 Battle of Stratton, in which the parliamentary army under the earl of Stamford was attacked by the Cornish royalists, who, although far inferior in numbers, gained a complete victory, taking the camp of the enemy, all their artillery, baggage and provisions, and many prisoners.

1667 Samuel Bochart, a learned French protestant divine, died. He was distinguished as an oriental scholar, and died while delivering an oration at the academy of Caen.

1712 Garien de sieur de Sandras Courtlitz, a French author, died. His works were numerous, and some of them political, for which he was confined in the bastile 9 years.

1739 Kouli Khan, after pillaging the capital of Hindostan, and slaughtering 150,000 of its inhabitants, departed from the city, leaving his son Mohammed Schah on the throne.

1743 Andrew Michael Ramsay, a Scottish historian and philosopher, died. He spent much of his time in France, with Fenelon and Turenne, where he died.

1763 John Wilkes released from the tower by the memorable sentence of chief Justice Pratt. (See April 30.)

1666 Samuel Squire, bishop of St. David's, died; a poetical, historical and antiquarian writer of note.

1766 Lord Howe and Gen. Howe appointed commissioners for restoring peace to the British colonies.

1766 Thomas Arthur Lally, an Irish officer in the service of France, executed. He fought against the British in the East Indies with great bravery, but had become so unpopular, that on being defeated he was imprisoned and condemned for treason.

1780 Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, surrendered to the British, who bombarded Charleston at the same time.

1782 Stephen Mignol de Montigni died at Paris; eminent as a mechanic and a man of science, who introduced several useful manufactures into France.

1790 John James Gesner died; professor in the university at Zurich, and a noted Swiss author.

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1796 Adolphus F. F. L. Knigge, a German author, died. His works were various, and his novels once popular. He was a member of the illuminati, and implicated in some of the disputes relating to that order.

1801 Action off Barcelona, between British ship Speedy, 14 guns 54 men, lord Cochrane, and Spanish frigate El Gamo, 32 guns 319 men. British loss, killed and wounded 11, Spanish loss 55.

1802 Samuel McDonald died, aged 40. He served under the British with the Sutherland fencibles, and afterwards as fugleman in the royals. He was six feet ten inches in height, and his strength is represented to have been prodigious. He continued active till his 35th year, when he began to decline, and died of water in the chest.

1811 William Boscawen, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, died. His translation of Horace is preferred by some critics to that of Dr. Francis.

1814 Battle of Oswego. The town was attacked the second time by the British, 1600 soldiers and sailors, and two companies of Glengarians, under Gen. Drummond. The Americans, about 300, under Col. Mitchell, gallantly defended the place, till they were compelled to retreat before an overwhelming force, after securing their stores. Total American loss 70; British, 94.

1839 William Lenoir, an officer of the revolution, died. He bore a distinguished part in the war in South Carolina, and was closely identified with the early history of the state. He held various civil offices, was a justice of the peace about 60 years, and for many years a member of the state legislature. He was distinguished for integrity, firmness aud patriotism.

MAY 7.

399 B. C. Socrates, the greatest of the ancient philosophers, died. He was put to death by the Athenians on a charge of atheism, and corrupting the youth.

973 Otho (*the great,*) emperor of Germany, died. He was an active and valiant prince, who made himself respected by the powers of Europe.

May 7.

1253 Rubruquius, or Ruysbroeck, landed at Soldaia, on the Black sea, on his way to discover a Christian people, who were said to inhabit the centre of Tartary. On this embassy he explored that country, and though unsuccessful in the object of his mission, he brought back a fund of curious information, which after the lapse of centuries is still about the best picture we possess of Tartar life. But few have been among them in their native wilds since then, and those who have, like Marco Polo, John Bell and Timkowsky, confirm most of his details.

1402 Battle of Nisbet, between the English and Scottish forces, in which 10,000 of the latter were slain.

1588 Lord Burleigh, as chancellor of Cambridge, issued rules for reforming the apparel and other *disorders* of the scholars: "and that the excess of colored shirtbands and ruffs, exceeding one inch and a half, (saving for the sons of noblemen,) be avoided presently; and that no scholar do wear any long locks of hair upon his head, but that he be polled after the manner of the gravest scholars, under pain of 6*s.* 8*d.*"

1621 John Guillim died; rouge-croix pursuivant at arms, and author of a celebrated work called *The Display of Heraldry.*

1621 John Suckling, an English poet, died. He also signalized himself as a soldier under Gustavus Adolphus.

1676 Henry de Valois (Henricus Valesius) died; a French critic of great abilities and learning.

1768 Patrick Delany died; an eminent divine and theological writer of Ireland, better known now as the friend and correspondent of dean Swift.

1776 The American army under Gen. Thomas, on their retreat from before Quebec, took up their line of march at 1 in the morning, and reached Point de Chambault. At Jaques Cartier they had but one batteau to cross the army over with, and were fired upon during the whole time by two frigates.

1777 Charles de Brosses, president of the parliament of Burgundy, died. He is the author of several useful works.

1778 British took possession of Bordentown, N. J. They burnt 4 store-houses and about 40 vessels.

1795 Anthony Quentin Fourquier Tinville, a notorious French revolutionist, guillotined. As public accuser, he

caused the death of immense numbers, of all ages and either sex.

1800 Nicholas Piccini, an eminent musical composer, died at Naples.

1811 Richard Cumberland died; eminent as a British poet, essayist, novelist, and dramatic writer. The number of his works is very extraordinary, as was also his vanity.

1825 John Gabriel Chasteler, governor of Venice, died. He was a Spanish grandee of the first rank, entered the Austrian service, and distinguished himself in several engagements with the French. He possessed a chivalrous and cultivated mind, and spoke 12 languages.

1830 Treaty between the United States and Turkey signed at Constantinople, securing to the United States the free navigation of the Black sea, and the trade of the Turkish empire.

1838 Mary Sprouse died in Albemarle county, Va., aged 99. She was in the practice of carrying poultry, vegetables, &c. to market at Charlottesville, a distance of 8 miles, on foot, till within a few weeks of her death.

MAY 8.

1360 The treaty called the *great peace* signed at Bretigni, by which Edward III. renounced all his claims to the French crown and its territories.

1429 The siege of Orleans was abandoned. At dawn, the English army was discovered at a small distance from the walls, drawn up in battle array, and braving the enemy to fight in the open field. After waiting for some hours, the signal was given; the long line of forts, the fruit of 7 months' labor, was instantly in flames, and the soldiers, with mingled feelings of shame and regret, turned their backs to the enemy. This was one of the inexplicable feats of Joan d'Arc.

1493 Ferdinand and Isabella confirm, at Barcelona, the appointment of Columbus, on his return from the new world. "The office of admiral of the said ocean, *which is ours*, commences by a line, which we have ordered to be marked, passing from the Azores to the Cape de Verd islands, from the north to the south, from pole to pole; so

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that all which is beyond the aforesaid line to the west is ours, and belongs to us; and of all this we create our admiral, you and your children."

1532 Frances Alvarez Paez died; a Portuguese divine of the order of the cordeliers, and an author.

1535 Henry VIII. of England had his *head shaved*, and commanded all about his court to follow his example.

1538 Edward Fox, an English prelate and statesman, died. He was the principal pillar of the reformation in England.

1638 Cornelius Jansenius died; founder of the Jansenists, who gave the pope and the jesuits much trouble in Europe.

1655 Edward Winslow died; one of the first settlers of Plymouth colony, Mass., and afterwards its governor. He joined the fleet sent over by Cromwell to attack St. Domingo, the only place of strength which the Spaniards had in Hispaniola, and died at sea, aged 60. His marriage was the first that was celebrated in the colony.

1659 A remnant of the long parliament assembled during the anarchy, and has been termed the *rump*.

1662 Peter Heylin, an English historian, died. He was an able and indefatigable writer, principally known by his *Description of the Great World*, and *History of the Reformation*.

1676 Bridgewater, Mass., invaded by the Indian enemy, and 17 buildings laid in ashes.

1703 Vincent Alsop died; a presbyterian clergyman, who attacked Dr. Sherlock with great wit and some seriousness.

1725 Capt. John Lovewell, with a party of 36 men, encouraged by his former success against the Indians, (see Feb. 20,) undertook an expedition against Pigwacket, on Saco river, was ambuscaded, and himself and a great part of his men killed. They made a brave resistance, determined to die rather than yield, and by their well directed fire thinned the number of the savages so that their cries became fainter, and they finally left the field, carrying off their dead.

1729 William King, archbishop of Dublin, died; author of a celebrated treatise on the origin of evil.

1744 Giles Jacob died; an English law writer, biographer, and lexicographer.

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1758 Benedict XIV. (Prosper Lambertini,) pope, died. His character was that of a learned, liberal-minded and benevolent man. His works fill 16 vols. folio.

1779 Charles Hardy, an English admiral, died. He was two years governor of New-York, and was appointed commander in chief of the western squadron, 1779.

1782 Sebastian Joseph Carvallo de Pombal, a Portuguese statesman, died. He displayed great wisdom and abilities in the offices to which he was promoted; and under his munificence and patriotism the city of Lisbon rose from her ruins by the earthquake, in new splendor and increased magnificence.

1793 Battle of Vicogne, the French defeated by the Austrians under Clairfait, after an obstinate action and great carnage.

1794 Anthony Lawrence Lavoisier, a French chemist, guillotined. His philosophical researches were of great service to science, and of practical utility to his country; he was condemned on the most frivolous pretexts.

1799 Bonaparte made an unsuccessful attempt to carry St. Jean d'Acre by assault.

1806 Robert Morris, one of the signers, died. He was one of the most extensive merchants in America, and in 1781 was appointed to the control of the government finances, where the services he rendered the country were of the utmost importance. The army was frequently supplied by his own personal credit. It is painful to add, that the latter years of his life were passed in prison, where he was confined for debt.

1813 The Americans evacuated York, Upper Canada, after burning the blockhouses, barracks and king's stores.

1815 David Ramsay, an American physician and historian, died. By unwearied industry and economy of time he was enabled, amidst an extensive practice, to publish several important histories, and left others in manuscript.

1815 Saxony dismembered, and a great part of the kingdom given to Prussia.

1816 The United States ship Washington, 74 guns, put to sea, being the first American ship of the line afloat.

1822 John Stark, a major general in the revolutionary army, died, aged 93. By his skill and intrepidity the first step was achieved towards the capture of Burgoyne, by the defeat of Col. Baum in the battle of Bennington.

MAY 9.

1502 Columbus sailed from Cadiz, with four vessels and 140 men and boys, in search of a passage to the South sea, being his fourth voyage across the Atlantic. It was a disastrous expedition for the admiral, against whom the elements seem to have joined his countrymen, to complete the ruin of his fortunes.

1657 William Bradford, second governor of Plymouth colony, died. He removed to America with the first settlers of the colony, and was their governor 30 years. He wrote a history of the colony from 1602 to 1646, which was deposited in the library of the old south church in Boston, where it fell a sacrifice to the fury of the British, 1775.

1657 A secret treaty signed at Paris between Louis XIV. and Cromwell, for "the ruin and destruction of the proud and tyrannical monarchy of Spain."

1760 Nicholas Lewis Zinzendorf, a German count, died; founder of the sect of Moravians, or Hernhutters.

1667 Cassini observed, by the position of certain spots, the revolution of the planet Venus on its axis.

1768 Bonnel Thornton died; an English poet, essayist and miscellaneous writer, and translator of Plautus.

1781 Spaniards took Pensacola and all Florida.

1781 British Gens. Arnold and Philips took Wilmington. Va.

1791 Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers, died. He was judge of the admiralty court of Pennsylvania; his writings abound with wit, humor and satire.

794 Charles Henry d' Estaing, a French admiral, guillotined. He was commander of the French squadron in the American war; and at the revolution in France became member of the assembly of notables.

1799 Sally from the garrison of St. Jean d'Acre, when they succeeded in spiking 4 cannon within the French lines.

1803 Robert Chambers died at Paris; a learned English judge and orientalist.

1805 Frederick Schiller, an eminent German dramatist, died. He is also the author of a history of the revolt of the Netherlands from Spain.

1813 The siege of Fort Meigs raised. It had continued 13 days, and it was computed that 1760 cannon balls and

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shells had been fired at the fort, by which 17 were killed and 66 wounded.

1832 Israel Thorndike, a Boston merchant, died. He possessed a talent for business which enabled him to accumulate the largest fortune ever acquired in New England, amounting to nearly two millions. In 1818 he purchased the valuable library of professor Ebeling, of Hamburgh, 4000 vols., and presented it to Harvard university. This library is considered the most valuable and extensive in American history and antiquities, ever collected.

1832 Camillo Philip Louis Borghese, an Italian prince of immense wealth, died. He was an officer under Bonaparte, whose sister he married. After the abdication of the emperor, he broke up all connection with the Bonaparte family, and separated from his wife.

1836 Caleb P. Bennett, governor of the state of Delaware, died, aged 78. He was the last surviving officer of the Delaware regiment in the revolutionary army.

MAY 10.

664 The memorable pestilence in Ireland began.

1307 Battle of Loudown Hill; Bruce defeated Aylmer de Valence, earl of Pembroke.

1422 Henry V. reduced Meaux, after a siege of 7 months.

1503 Columbus discovered the Tortugas islands.

1547 Charles V. summoned Wittemberg, defended by Sibylla, wife of the elector of Saxony; refusing to surrender, he ordered a court-martial who condemned her husband, then a prisoner, to death.

1574 Queen Elizabeth issued her royal license under seal, for the performance of stage plays.

1611 Sir Thomas Dale arrived at the Jamestown colony, with 3 ships, 300 people, 12 cows, 20 goats, and all tnings needful. Lord Baltimore had previously left for England on account of his health, and Dale took command. Sir Thomas Gates arrived in August following, with 6 ships, 280 men, 20 women, 100 cattle, 200 hogs, and military stores, and assumed the government. These added to the 200 left by lord Baltimore, swelled the number to 800.

May 10.

1631 Magdeburg taken by the Austrians under Gen. Tilly, by assault, and given up to pillage, massacre and fire, only two churches and some ruins remaining.

1632 Louis de Marillac, marechal of France, beheaded. He conspired against Richelieu, to whom he was indebted for much of his good fortune, and to whose resentment he fell a victim.

1641 John Bannier died; a Swedish general under Gustavus Adolphus.

1646 Manuel d'Almeida, a Portuguese jesuit, died; a missionary to India 40 years, and author of a work on Ethiopia.

1649 Governor Endicott, and other influential men in Massachusetts, formed an association against wearing long hair!

1671 The English admiral Sprague destroyed 12 Algerine pirate ships at Bugea, a seaport of Algiers.

1696 John de la Bruyere, a noted French author, died. His *Characters*, in imitation of Theophrastus, is a work of established excellence, and descriptive of the manners of that age.

1733 Barton Booth died; a celebrated tragedian in the reign of queen Anne, author of some songs and minor pieces.

1773 An act of parliament passed, authorizing the East India company to export their own tea, duty 3*d.* per pound; in consequence of this act they determined to send it to New York, Philadelphia and Boston. In October of the same year the Americans refused to receive it.

1774 Louis XV. of France died, in the 60th year of his reign. He outlived the respect of his subjects.

1775 Colonels Allen and Arnold surprised Ticonderoga, which surrendered, without the loss of a man. Crownpoint was taken by them the same day.

1775 Caroline Matilda, the divorced queen of Denmark, died at Zell, aged 24; youngest sister of George III.

1779 Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., taken by the British, and many vessels, stores and houses destroyed.

1781 Lord Rawdon evacuated Camden, after destroying the public and private houses, and much of his own baggage.

1784 Anthony Court de Gebelin, a French writer, died; celebrated as the author of *The Primitive World compared with the Modern*, a work which the French acade-

my were so well satisfied with, that they twice decreed him the annual prize of 1200 livres for the best work.

1793 Clairfait attacked and carried the wood of Hasnon; the slaughter of the French was great.

1794 Battle of Tournay and defeat of the French by the British and Austrians under the duke of York.

1794 Elizabeth of France, sister of Louis XVI., guillotined.

1796 Battle of Lodi, in which Bonaparte gained an important victory over the Austrians, under the veteran general Beaulieu. The long narrow bridge which led to the city was defended by 30 pieces of cannon. The French generals put themselves at the head of 3000 grenadiers, and in the face of a murderous fire crossed the bridge over the dead bodies of their comrades, who were mowed down by hundreds, and took possession of the Austrian batteries. The loss was about 3000 men on each side. This was one of the most striking military achievements of Bonaparte. It was on this occasion that he received the title of *the little corporal.*

1809 The Swedish diet renounced all allegiance to Gustavus IV., and deprived him and his heirs of the crown.

1811 French evacuated Almeida, after destroying everything, and the next day they abandoned Portugal entirely.

1831 John Trumbull, an American poet, died. He was for many years judge of a court in Connecticut, and is known as the author the popular poem, *McFingal.*

1831 Battle of Terlepe; 20,000 Albanians under the pasha of Scodra defeated by the Turks under the grand vizier.

1837 All the banks in the city of New-York without exception, and by common consent, stop specie payments. The banks throughout the Union adopted the same course.

MAY 11.

1153 David I., of Scotland, died. He was earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, and married the daughter of the king of England, for whom he claimed the throne on the death of her father. He was a mild and popular king.

1310 James de Molai, grand master, and 54 knights of the temple, publicly burned at Paris, under the decree of an

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archiepiscopal council. They were condemned on confessions of Isalmism and paganism, extorted by the rack, and afterwards retracted.

1537 A terrible and destructive eruption of Mount Ætna.

1553 Three vessels sail from England, under sir Hugh Willoughby, to explore the northern seas. By this voyage an inlet was discovered to the White sea and the bay of Archangel, and an almost exclusive commerce established with Russia in that quarter.

1554 Francisco de Orellana sailed from St. Lucar, in Spain, with 4 ships and 400 men, for the purpose of exploring the river Amazon. He forced his way up about 120 leagues, and meeting with disasters by which he lost his ships and the greater part of his men, he turned about, and died on his way back. "Orellana was very *warmly* received by armed swift-footed females, which originates the fanciful name *Amazonia*."

1676 The Indians assaulted the town of Plymouth, Mass., and burned 11 houses and 5 barns; and two days after they burned 7 houses and 2 barns, and the remaining houses in Namasket.

1686 Otho Guericke, a Prussian philosopher, died. He was the most celebrated mathematician of his time, and invented the air pump.

1723 Jean Gualbert de Campistron, a French poet, died. He is thought to be little inferior to Racine in the merit of his dramatic compositions.

1749 Catharine Cockburn, an English poetess, died. She produced the tragedy of *Agnes de Castro* in her 17th year, which was followed by several others. She possessed also a great and philosophic mind, and wrote an able defence of Locke.

1778 William Pitt, earl of Chatham, a most illustrious English statesman, died. He was the friend of liberty and justice, and eloquent in their cause.

1781 Orangeburgh surrendered to the American Gen. Sumpter; prisoners taken, 82.

1782 Richard Wilson died; an English landscape painter of great merit.

1799 Philip Nicholas Pia, a French chemist, died. He was sheriff of Paris, 1770, and employed his leisure in projects of benevolence, till the revolution overwhelmed him.

May 11.

1807 Action in the Dardanelles, between the Russian and Turkish fleets; 3 of the latter stranded.

1810 Hastalrick, in Catalonia, evacuated for want of provisions; the garrison cut their way through the French troops.

1813 Spencer Perceval, prime minister of Great Britain, shot in the lobby of the house of commons.

1814 Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers, died. He was a distinguished lawyer, of learning and integrity, member of the first congress, and judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts.

1839 Thomas Cooper, president of South Carolina college, died, aged 80. He wrote on law, medical jurisprudence and political economy, and translated Justinian and Broussais.

MAY 12.

48 B. C. Battle of Pharsalia, between Cæsar and Pompey, in which the latter was defeated, and escaped on foot. This battle forms an important era in the history of the world.

824 Paschal I., pope, died; distinguished for his benevolence and toleration.

1264 Battle of Lewes and defeat of Henry III. by Leicester.

1294 Edward I. of England met at Norham the states of Scotland, when they acknowledged his sovereignty, and engaged to deliver up to him their castles.

1539 Ferdinand de Soto sailed from the Havanna with ten ships for the conquest of Florida.

1618 The Calvinists of Bohemia enter the castle of Prague, cast the leading members of the council from the windows, and take possession of the capital.

1621 The first marriage in the colony at Plymouth took place, between Edward Winslow and Susanna White.

1641 Thomas Wentworth, an English statesman under Charles I., beheaded on a false charge of treason. The king was compelled by the clamors of the populace to order his execution.

May 12.

1690 John Rushworth, an English writer, died in the king's bench prison, where he had been confined 6 years; author of *Historical Collections*, in 7 vols. folio.

1763 John Jackson died; an English divine and historian, author of *Chronological Antiquities.*

1771 Christopher Smart, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, died; known by a popular translation of Horace.

1780 Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British; 2500 prisoners and 400 cannon fell into the hands of the enemy.

1781 Fort Motte surrendered by the British to the American generals Marion and Lee.

1785 Mr. McGuire having ascended from Dublin in a balloon, was carried with great velocity towards the sea, into which he descended, and was taken up nearly lifeless.

1791 Francis Grose died; author of the *Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, a complete collection of British technicals, vulgarisms, and billingsgate used by gamblers, ostlers, servants, fishwomen, &c., which, though not very popular, or creditable to him, is yet quite a curiosity. He produced some other works of great merit, which mark him a profound antiquary.

1795 Ezra Stiles, president of Yale college, died. He was eminent as a divine, and an indefatigable scholar. His publications were few, but he left 40 vols. in manuscript.

1796 The French under Bonaparte defeated the Austrians with great slaughter, who were compelled to abandon their guns and baggage, and take refuge under the cannon of Mantua.

1797 Bonaparte took possession of Venice, boasting an independence of fourteen centuries.

1809 Vienna capitulated to the French, and Napoleon established his head quarters in the imperial palace of Schoenbrun. The emperor had already quitted it, with all his family except his daughter the archduchess Maria Louisa, afterwards wife of Napoleon, who was confined to her chamber by sickness—on learning which Bonaparte ordered that there should be no firing in that direction.

1809 Lord Wellington took Oporto by assault, and the French under Soult were compelled to retreat to Amarante.

1809 Alcantara, in Spain, taken by a division of the French under Victor, together with the British garrison.

MAY 13.

432 B. C. Meton, the Athenian astronomer, began his famous *lunar cycle* of 19 years (then marked by successive letters in gold, which are now called the golden numbers) with the new moon nearest to the summer solstice falling upon the 16th of Scirophion.

48 B. C. Pompey, in passing through the Archipelago, stopt at Mitylene to receive his wife, the exemplary Cornelia, and there conversed with Cratippus, the philosopher, *on the nature of providence.*

1213 King John received Pandulph, the pope's legate, in whose presence he subscribed an instrument by which the sentences of interdict, excommunication and deposition were revoked, conditionally that he reversed all his former acts of oppression.

1568 Battle of Langside hill, Mary queen of Scots defeated by the regent Murray, and fled to England.

1607 Jamestown, Virginia, settled. Three small ships, with 105 persons intended to form a settlement, under Sir Christopher Newport, took possession of a peninsula in Powhatan river, and gave it the name of Jamestown. Though they had to strive against appaling difficulties, and were several times on the verge of losing or abandoning the enterprise, they were ultimately established, mainly through the great exertions and talents of Capt. John Smith, one of the most remarkable persons connected with the early history of the country, and indeed one of the most remarkable of an age prolific of memorable men. Jamestown was for a long time the capital of the state, but has sunk into ruin, and is almost desolate. Two or three old houses, the ruins of an old steeple, a churchyard, and faint marks of the rude fortifications, are the only memorials of its former importance.

1614 MARGUARD FREHER died. His books on law, criticism and history are numerous and respectable.

1619 JOHN D'OLDEN BARNEVELDT, a Dutch statesmen, beheaded. Zeal for his country led him to oppose the arbitrary measures of the stadtholder, for which he was accused of treason and condemned.

1625 Charles I. issued a proclamation for "settling the plantation of Virginia." The colony was reduced under the immediate direction of the crown, and the commission to

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the new governor and council was accompanied with arbitrary instructions. "The commerce of the colony was restrained, and the persons of the colonists enslaved."

1649 William Chappel, bishop of Cork, died. His works have been translated into English. To him is ascribed, among others, the authorship of the *Whole Duty of Man.*

1704 Louis Bourdaloue died; esteemed the best preacher that France ever produced.

1783 Society of Cincinnati established; originated by Gen. Knox, and composed exclusively of officers who had served in the regular army during the revolutionary war.

1790 Action in the port of Revel, between the Swedish fleet of 23 ships and 18 frigates, and the Russian fleet of 11 sail and 5 frigates, protected by several batteries and fortifications. A furious storm raged at the time, which destroyed two Swedish ships.

1799 Bartholomew Mercier, abbot of St. Leger, died; a learned French author and a worthy man, whom the revolution reduced to poverty and wretchedness.

1814 Madam Murat surrendered the fleet and arsenal of Naples, and Ferdinand returned to his capital.

1814 British cannonaded and bombarded the town of Charlotte, at the mouth of Genesee river. It was successfully defended by Gen. Peter B. Porter, with 150 volunteers and 350 militia.

1816 Treaty between the United States and the Sac Indians of Rock river.

1825 Charles Whitworth, an English earl died; employed by the government as ambassador to different courts of Europe—a man of much private worth and unquestioned talent.

1832 George Leopold Cuvier, the French naturalist, died. His grand work the *Animal Kingdom*, forms an imperishable monument of his genius.

1835 Elizabeth Cook, widow of Capt. James Cook, the circumnavigator, died near London, aged 94. She survived her husband 55 years, and was highly esteemed for her virtues.

1839 Joseph Fesch, archbishop of Lyons, died. He was the uncle of Bonaparte, and after the fall of the emperor resided at Rome in the enjoyment of immense wealth, and one of the first picture galleries in that city.

MAY 14.

1097 The siege of Nice, the Turkish capital of Soliman, sultan of Roam, opened by the French crusaders, whose camps formed an imperfect circle of more than 6 miles.

1501 Amerigo Vespucci sailed with three ships furnished him by Emanuel of Portugal. This was his third voyage, which he extended as far as Patagonia.

1602 Bartholomew Gosnold, after a passage of 7 weeks direct west from England, discovered land on the American coast, and fell in with a shallop with sails and oars, manned by Indians, with whom they had friendly intercourse. They are represented as naked "save neere their wastes seale skins tyed fast like to Irish dimmi trouses;" and the chief wore a few things of European fabric, described the coast with a piece of chalk, and "spake divers Christian words." Their vessel is supposed to have belonged to some wrecked fishermen of Biscay.

1610 Henry IV. of France assassinated by Ravillac. Above 50 historians and 500 panegyrists, poets and orators, have spoken in his praise; but the *Henriade* of Voltaire is the most likely to immortalize him.

1652 British Com. Young fell in with a Dutch convoy, and demanded that according to an act of king John (A. D. 1200,) they should strike their flag to the British flag. This being refused, a severe action ensued, which ended in the Dutch flag being struck, after which they were permitted to proceed!

1667 John Henry Ursinus died; a Lutheran divine, eminent for his learning in sacred and profane history.

1692 Sir William Phips arrived at Boston with the new charter by William and Mary, where he was received with great pomp, and conducted by the military, magistrates, ministers, and principal men of the country to the town-house, where the charter was published. This charter included the whole of old Massachusetts, Plymouth colony, the provinces of Maine and Nova Scotia, the islands of Elizabeth, Nantucket, and Martha's Vineyard, as the province of Massachusetts, of which Phips was appointed governor.

1761 Thomas Simpson, an eminent English mathematician, died. He was a weaver in the lowest circumstances, who raised himself to distinction by close application to science.

May 14.

1780 Peter Montan le Berton died; an eminent French musician, and manager of the operas at Paris.

1781 Lieut. Col. Christopher Greene (the conqueror of count Donop) and Maj. Flag, surprized and murdered at Croton river, by a party of refugees.

1785 Canal opened between the Baltic and North seas.

1796 Vaccination for cowpox first applied by Dr. Jenner.

1798 David Ruhnkenius died; professor of belles-lettres and history, and librarian in the university at Leyden, and a learned and able critic.

1805 Robert Bisset died; a Scottish historian, biographer, and novelist.

1810 Lerida, in Spain, surrendered to the French general Suchet, who found large quantities of stores. Same day, Catalonians defeated the French, whose loss is stated at 45,000, and that of the Catalonians 25,000.

1814 British fleet on lake Champlain commenced a heavy cannonade on the American batteries under Col. Davis, at the mouth of Otter creek. The British were compelled to retreat.

1814 French defeated at Madrid by lord Wellington.

1814 Spanish squadron belonging to Monte Video defeated by the Buenos Ayrean squadron under Com. Brown.

1820 Henry Grattan, an Irish statesman, died. He warmly espoused the interests of his country, and many important measures were effected by his eloquence.

MAY 15.

164 b. c. The Jews, upon the 15th Sivan, celebrate a feast for the victory of Judas Maccabeus over the people of Bethsan, or Scythopolis.

67 Vespasian invested Jotopata, in Galilee, defended by Josephus, the historian, a very interesting siege as it respects the latter.

392 Valentinian, emperor of Rome, strangled at Vienne, in Milan, by order of Arbogastes, his rebellious general.

1213 King John, oppressed with guilt and despair, resigned the kingdoms of England and Ireland to the pope, to be

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held of him and of the Roman church in fee, by the annual rent of 1000 marks.

1464 Battle of Hexam, on the banks of the Dilswater, and defeat of the Lancastrians under the duke of Somerset, by Edward IV. The fate of the royal family after this defeat was extremely singular and distressing.

1494 Columbus discovered a great number of small islands in the West Indies, which he called the *Queen's Garden.* These were in his opinion the 5000 islands which Marco Polo and Mandeville described as the boundary of India.

1548 The emperor Charles V. laid before the diet of Augsburg a *rule of faith*, which he compelled them to acquiesce in, notwithstanding that it was disapproved by both protestants and papists.

1567 Marriage of Mary queen of Scots and the earl of Bothwell.

1602 Bartholomew Gosnold, in search of a suitable place to settle a plantation, discovered a head land in 42 deg., where he came to anchor; and taking a great number of cod at this place, they called it cape Cod, which name it still retains.

1618 The celebrated Kepler discovered his canon for the periodical motion of the planets.

1645 Battle of Alderne, in which the earl of Montrose defeated the Scots under Urrey with great slaughter.

1664 The Dutch governor surrendered the island of Cayenne to the French, by treaty.

1679 The Ashmolean museum, at Oxford, England, founded for the purpose of receiving the antiquary's "twelve cartloads of rarities."

1674 Besancon, an ancient city of France, taken by Louis XIV.

1716 John Bagford, an English antiquary, died. He was originally a shoemaker, became a bookseller, and an amateur of old English books and curious prints, with which he enriched several famous libraries.

1719 Francis Malaval died; a Frenchman, who, although he lost his sight when 9 months old, acquired celebrity as a mystical writer on quietism.

1737 Alexander Cunningham, a Scottish historian, died. He wrote a valuable *History of Great Britain* in Latin,

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which remained in manuscript till 1787, when it was translated by Thompson, and published in 2 vols. quarto.

1740 Ephraim Chambers, an English encyclopedist, died. He was apprenticed to a globemaker, and during his minority projected his *Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences*, which appeared in 1728 in 2 vols. folio. It was extended by Dr. Rees to 45 vols. quarto.

1747 British fleet under Anson captured 1 French ship of 74 guns, 5 of 64, 4 of 60, 1 of 50, and 20 merchantmen.

1766 John Astruc, a French physician, died; author of several useful and curious works.

1772 Antony Francis Riccoboni died; an Italian actor, author of *Art du Theatre*, a work of great merit.

1775 Congress resolved to issue paper money.

1773 Alban Butler died; director of the English college of St. Omer's, and author of the *Lives of the Fathers, Saints and Martyrs*, with valuable notes.

1776 American fort at the Cedars, 43 miles above Montreal, surrendered by Maj. Butterfield, with 390 men, to Capt. Foster with 650 British and Indians. (See May 20, 27.)

1781 Fort Granby surrendered by the British to Col. Lee.

1800 James Mallet du Pan died in England, where he took refuge from the revolutionary mania of France. He was a literary and political writer, distinguished by the extent of his knowledge and vigor of style, as well as probity and independence of character.

1800 Bonaparte crossed the Mont St. Bernard. Each man, says sir Walter Scott, carried from sixty to eighty pounds, up icy precipices, where a man totally without encumbrance could ascend but slowly. Probably no troops but the French could have endured the fatigue of such a march; and no other general than Bonaparte would have ventured to require it at their hands.

1802 The Portuguese frigate Cine captured by the Algerines, after a smart action. The crew having ran below, the officers were all cut to pieces.

1814 The British plundered Poultneyville, on Lake Ontario. They were driven off by Gen. Swift.

1821 John Wall Callcott died; an English musical composer, and author of a *Musical Grammar*.

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1821 John Bonnycastle died; an English mathematician, whose works are in use in this country. He contributed the mathematical articles for *Rees' Encyclopedia.*

1833 Edmund Kean, a celebrated English tragedian, died. It is ascertained that the total sum which he received for acting from 1814, was £177,000, averaging nearly $40-000 per annum for 19 years; yet he died poor.

1836 The village of Roanoke, on the Chatahoochee, Ga., attacked and stormed by 300 Indians, and burnt to ashes.

1838 John Murphy died in Fauquier county, Va., aged 106.

MAY 16.

1277 John XXI., pope, killed by the fall of a building. He was a Portuguese, and wrote on philosophy, medicine, &c.

1525 Thomas Munzer, a Sazon divine, executed. In conjunction with Stork, he pulled down all the images in the churches which Luther had left standing, and finally, at the head of 40,000 men, commenced leveller of all ranks and distinctions, as usurpations on the rights of mankind. He was at length defeated in battle, when 7000 of his followers were slain, and himself captured.

1568 Mary queen of Scots crossed the frith of Solway, the *irremeable stream*, and landed in England.

1681 Female dancers first introduced on the Parisian stage, in a court opera, called *Le Triumphe de l'Amour.*

1710 Thomas Smith died; a learned English writer on the manners and religion of the Turks, &c.

1725 Paul de Rapin de Thoyras, an eminent French historical writer, died. He served in the English army, and devoted 17 years to a *History of England*, which was published in 10 vols. quarto.

1770 Louis XVI. of France espoused Maria Antoinette, archduchess of Austria. A violent tempest on that day was regarded as an omen of future misfortunes.

1776 The French navigator, De Pages, passed the 81st deg. of north latitude, in an attempt to reach the pole.

1776 John Hoadley, an English poet and dramatic writer, died. He was the son of bishop Hoadly, took orders and was loaded with preferments.

May 16.

1782 Daniel Charles Solander, a celebrated Swedish naturalist, died. He was the pupil of Linnæus; visited England, and went with Cook on his voyage round the world.

1801 Battle of Heliopolis; the French under Belliard defeated by the Turks under the grand vizier.

1806 Blockade of the Elbe and of Brest, a coast of 1000 miles, with no place invested by land and before many of the ports no blockading ships.

1809 The rear guard of the French army attacked at Salamonde in Portugal, and compelled to retreat before superior forces, with the loss of their artillery and baggage; having lost about 8000 men, 2000 of whom were slaughtered by the Portuguese. The army was a fortnight without clothing, shoes, provisions, &c., excepting those procured by marauding, and they must all have been destroyed but for the great military talents of Soult.

1811 Battle of Albuera, in Spain; the allies defeated by the French under Soult; about 20,000 men fell in this battle.

1811 Action between the United States frigate President, Rogers, and British ship Little-Belt, which was captured.

1813 Battle of Mignano, Italy, and defeat of the French.

1828 William Congreve, a British officer died; inventor of the Congreve rocket, a hydro-pneumatic canal lock, and a new method of manufacturing gun powder, &c.

1830 The bill to remove the civil disabilities of the Jews rejected in the British parliament by a vote of 288 to 165.

1830 Great eruption of Mount Ætna; seven new craters were formed, and eight villages were destroyed, to which the lava had never before extended.

1835 Felicia Dorothea Hemans, a celebrated English poetess, died. Her poems were extremely popular during her lifetime, and have been published in 2 vols.

MAY 17.

1163 Heloise, abbess of the Paraclete, died; celebrated as the mistress of Abelard, and for her learning. She was entombed with her husband. At the dissolution of the monasteries in 1792, the principal inhabitants of Nogent-sur-Seine went in grand procession to the Paraclete, to

transfer the remains of the lovers to a vault in their church. In 1800 they were transported to Paris, and one of the most picturesque and interesting ornaments in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, is the sepulchral chapel covering their remains, constructed from the ruins of the Paraclete.

1498 Vasquez de Gama discovered the continent of India. On his return he again doubled cape Good Hope, which had long been regarded as the *ne plus ultra* of navigation.

1536 George Boleyn, an English statesman, beheaded. He was a man of learning and ability, whose elevation followed that of his sister Anne as queen; and when she fell, he too was degraded and unjustly condemned.

1575 Matthew Parker, second protestant archbishop of Canterbury, died. He was deeply versed in Saxon literature and published a work on the antiquity of the English church.

1610 Gervase Babington died; bishop of Worcester and an eminent theological writer.

1617 Jacob Augustus Thuanus (*alias De Thou*) died; an illustrious French statesman and historian.

1690 A party of French and Indians under the Sieur Hertel, returning from a marauding excursion among the English settlements, attacked and destroyed the fort at Casco, Me.

1723 Joseph Bingham, an English ecclesiastic, died; author of *Antiquities of the Christian Church*, a learned and laborious work, in 10 vols.

1727 Catharine Alexievna, empress of Russia, died. She was the daughter of a peasant of Livonia, married a Swedish dragoon, who was killed on the same day in battle. The Russian general Bauer made her his mistress, after which she lived a short time with prince Mentshicoff. In her 17th year she became the mistress of Peter the Great, who afterwards married her and presented her with the diadem and the sceptre. After his death she was proclaimed sovereign empress of all the Russias, and showed herself worthy of her high fortune.

1729 Samuel Clarke, a famous English divine, died; celebrated also for his writings on mathematics, &c.

1732 William Lowth died; a celebrated English theological writer and commentator.

1740 Peter Julian Rouille, a French jesuit, died; professor of theology and philosophy to his order, and co-editor of the *Roman History*, 21 vols. quarto.

May 17.

1742 Battle of Czaslau, or Chatusitz, in Bohemia; the Prussians defeated the Austrians, who lost 7000; Prussian loss 3000.

1749 Samuel Boyse, an Irish poet, died. His talents were amply rewarded, but he unfortunately had a disposition to practice the meanest deceptions to procure benefactions, which brought him to wretchedness and contempt.

1767 Roger Wolcott, governor of Connecticut, died. He never attended school a single day of his life; yet gradually rose by his own efforts to the hightest military and civil honors.

1776 Captain Mugford in a vessel of 4 guns captured British ship Hope, 4 guns, with 1500 barrels powder and military stores, and brought her into the port of Boston.

1794 Battle of Surcoign; British defeated by the French after a sanguinary conflict.

1797 Revolution in Venice, and a democratic government formed under the direction of the French general Angereau.

1801 A French convoy of 560 men with 1 cannon and 550 camels, in Egypt, captured by the British.

1801 William Heberden died; an English physician and medical writer.

1809 Bonaparte issued from Vienna a decree declaring the temporal sovereignty of the pope to be wholly at an end, and incorporating Rome with the French empire. The holy father instantly fulminated a bull of excommunication against the daring emperor, but it did not avail; his holiness was taken in his palace and conveyed away at midnight, under pretence that a life so sacred in the eyes of all Christians, might be endangered!

1817 Samuel Jessup died; an opulent English grazier, of pill-taking notoriety. An apothecary's bill, which was given in evidence on a trial a short time previous to his death, affords a table of statistics which will not be exceeded by the memorabilia of the life of any man. In 21 years he took 226,934 pills. He began with a moderate appetite, which increased as he proceeded, so that in the last five years he took them at the rate of 78 a day, and in the year 1814 swallowed not less than 51,590. Notwithstanding this, and an addition of 40,000 bottles of mixtures, he attained the advanced age of 65 years.

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1829 John Jay, a distinguished American statesman, died, aged 84. His public services commenced in 1774, and continued till 1801, when he retired to private life; distinguished as a man of great discernment, extensive information, and fine talents as a writer.

1829 Battle between the Russians under Gen. Diebitsch and the Turks, the latter of whom, 5000 in number, were defeated and driven into Silistria, with heavy losses on both sides.

1829 Battle of Pravadia, between the Russian army under Gen. Roth, and the Turks under the grand vizier. The Turks are said to have lost 2000 and the Russians 1000. The latter maintained their ground, but no important advantage was gained by either party.

1831 Nathaniel Rochester, an officer in the revolution, died at Rochester, N. Y., from whom the town took its name.

1838 Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, one of the most distinguished statesmen and diplomatists of modern times, died at Paris, aged 84. His name was intimately associated with French politics from the commencement of the revolution in 1789.

MAY 18.

1291 The city of Acre in Palestine, taken by the Turks; after a siege of 30 days the double wall was forced by the Moslems, the principal tower yielded to their engines, the Mamelukes made a general assault, the city was stormed, and death or slavery was the lot of 60,000 Christians, and the Holy Land was again in the hands of the Turks.

1410 Robert, emperor of Germany, died, just as a powerful combination had been formed to deprive him of the crown.

1539 Ferdinand de Soto, governor of Cuba sailed for the conquest of Florida with nine vessels, 900 men besides sailors, 213 horses and a herd of swine. He landed on the west coast of the peninsula, with 300 men, and pitched his camp; but about daybreak the next morning they were attacked by the natives, and obliged to retire.

1565 The Turks under Mustapha pasha, to the number of 30,000 choice troops landed on the island of Malta, with a view

May 18.

to extirpate the knights. But the desperate resistance they encountered compelled them to abandon the island with the loss of 25,000 men. Loss of the knights 7000.

1652 Naval action near Dover, England; admiral Van Tromp refusing to pay honor to the British flag by lowering his own, brought on a furious battle between him and admiral Blake. One of the Dutch ships taken, and one sunk.

1664 "His sacred majesty," Charles II., advertised that he would attend to healing his people of the king's evil, by *touching*, during the month of May.

1663 Samuel des Marets, a French protestant divine, died; celebrated for his controversies, in which he was diligently engaged 18 years, and displayed astonishing knowledge and erudition.

1675 Stanislaus Lubienietski, a celebrated Polish Socinian, died in exile at Hamburg. His theological works are numerous, but he is better known by a work on comets, entitled *Theatrum Cometicum*, which was written to show that comets portend both good and evil, in opposition to the prevailing notion that they were harbingers of misfortune only! It contains an elaborate account of all the comets recorded in history, (415) down to the year 1665.

1676 Indian battle at Turner's Falls on Connecticut river above Greenfield. The Indians having planted nothing, were unwilling to lose the fishing season also, and had encamped here in great security; when three of the towns below hearing of their position mustered about 150 men, mounted on horses, and sat out for their camp. Arriving towards morning, they tied their horses, and proceeding about a quarter of a mile farther, found them sleeping in their huts, without any sentinels or guard. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that they fled, many into the river where they perished, and others were killed under the banks where they had concealed themselves. The Indians at first supposed they had received a visit from their *friends* the Mohawks, but the daylight disclosing the error, and the fewness of their assailants, they rallied and turned upon their pursuers. The English retreated in turn, unable to resist the superiority of numbers, and not managing their retreat well, thirty-eight were cut off and lost. The Indians acknowledged a loss of 300.

1692 Elias Ashmole, a noted English antiquary, died. His valuable collection of coins, to the number of 9000, be-

sides books and other curiosities, were destroyed by fire; but his most valuable gold coins and manuscripts escaped. He was an indefatigable laborer in the cause of science.

1701 Frederick Spanheim died; a noted divinity professor at Leyden, and a voluminous writer.

1733 Edmund Chishull, an English traveller, died; author of a book of travels in Turkey.

1742 Richard Joy, (*the English Samson*) died; a man of wonderful strength.

1769 Virginia entered into the non-importation agreement.

1787 First attempt made to engrave on glass by M. de Puymaurin, at Toulouse.

1794 Battle of Bouillon; French under Jourdan defeated by the Austrians under Beaulieu with the loss of 1200 killed.

1794 Battle of Tournay; British defeated by the French.

1794 Battle of Lannoy, in France, between the French under Pichegru, and the British under the duke of York; the latter defeated with the loss of 60 pieces of cannon.

1800 Peter Alexis Wasiliowitsch, count Suwaroff-Rimnitskoy, died; a Russian general, known in the wars of Europe as Gen. Suwarrow; distinguished for his bravery and abilities, and equally so for his inhumanities.

1805 Battle of Derne, in Barbary, which was attacked by the Tripolitan army, and defended by the American general Eaton, who repulsed the assailants with great slaughter.

1807 John Douglas, bishop of Salisbury, died. He was one of the first literary characters of the age, and the last surviving member but one of the *beef steak club*, celebrated by Goldsmith in his poem of *Retaliation.*

1821 Timothy Bigelow, an eminent lawyer of Massachusetts, died. He was 11 years speaker of the assembly, and during a practice of 32 years, argued 15,000 causes.

1822 Iturbide declared emperor of Mexico by the army under the title of Augustin I.

1832 Cassimir Perrier, prime minister of France, died. He left the army in 1800 to become a banker, in which capacity he acquired an immense fortune, with the advantages of which he combined great mental capacity, talent for business and habits of public speaking. He was one of the few victims of cholera in the higher ranks of life.

MAY 19.

804 Flaccus Alcuinus, an English ecclesiastic, died in France. He may be considered as one of the learned few whose genius dissipated the gloom of the 8th century. His writings, most of which are extant, were published 1617.

1217 Battle of Lincoln; the French defeated, and England effectually secured from the dominion of Lewis the Dauphin, who was then holding his court within the walls of London.

1218 Otho IV. (*the proud*) emperor of Germany, died. He laid claim to some of the territories of the pope, by whom he was excommunicated and deposed.

1494 Columbus, proceeding towards Cuba, named the headland Cabo de Cruz on this day. He now ascertained from the natives that Cuba was an island, but after coasting it 335 leagues from the eastern point, renounced the idea; and but for the scarcity of provisions, would have attempted to return to Europe by way of the Red Sea, under the impression that he was on the coast of India.

1536 Anne Boleyn, queen of England, executed. She was crowned at Westminster 1533 with unparalleled splendor, and in a few weeks after became the mother of the famous Elizabeth.

1610 Thomas Sanchez, a Spanish jesuit, died, and was buried with extraordinary magnificence. His works are ingenious.

1613 King James issued *farthing tokens* by proclamation.

1622 Osman I., Sultan of Turkey, strangled by his soldiery. He undertook an expedition against Poland, in which he lost 80,000 men and 100,000 horses; these misfortunes were attributed to the Janizaries, who thereupon hurled him from the throne.

1643 Battle of Rocroy, between the French and Spaniards, in which the French under the Duke d'Enguin gained a signal victory.

1656 John Hales died; an English author, so much admired for his wit and learning, that he is called the *ever memorable.*

1670 Ferdinando Ugheli, a Florentine monk, died; distinguished for his learning and his virtues.

May 19.

1676 John Greenhill died; an eminent English painter.

1692 Battle of La Hogue; the combined English and Dutch fleets defeated the French of 50 sail, who lost 20 of their largest men of war and were prevented from making a descent on England.

1715 Charles Montague, earl Halifax, died; an eminent English statesman, orator and poet.

1776 Captain Mugford having secured his prize (see May 17) and put to sea again, was attacked by 13 British boats, whom he beat off; but was himself killed, being the only person injured.

1780 Dark day in New England, occasioned by a thin cloud or vapor. The people dined by candlelight, and the darkness of the night is represented as *Egyptian.*

1788 Samuel Badcock, an English divine and writer, died; admired as a pulpit orator and a man of literary talent.

1788 Congress ordered two cannon to be named, one John Hancock, the other Adams; being one moiety of four cannon which constituted the whole train of artillery possessed by the colonies at the commencement of the war. The other two were taken by the British.

1795 James Boswell died; the biographer of Dr. Johnson.

1795 Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers, died. He was a delegate from New Hampshire in the first congress, and his was the first name called on the vote of the declaration of independence.

1808 Action in the night between British ship Virginia, and Dutch frigate Guelderland; the latter captured.

1810 Explosion of a powder magazine at New Haswell in Hungary, which destroyed 300 houses, killed 80 persons, and 300 were dug out of the ruins alive.

1831 Francis Maseres, an English mathematician, died, aged 93. He was not only an author, but devoted a part of his income to reprinting such works as he thought useful either in illustration of mathematical history or of that of his country.

1838 Thomas T. Biddulph, an eminent English clergyman, died. He was the author of various publications, one of which, *Sixteen Short Sermons,* has been translated into 15 languages.

MAY 20.

526 Earthquake at Antioch, by which 250,000 persons are said to have perished.

1499 Alonzo de Ojeda sailed from Cadiz on a western voyage of discovery, accompanied by Amerigo Vespucci. It is uncertain in what station Amerigo sailed, but he appears to have had a chief share in directing the voyage, and on his return published an amusing account of the country they visited; which having a rapid circulation, he was supposed to be the discoverer, and it came gradually to be called by his name.

1506 Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of the new world, died at Valladolid in Spain, aged about 70. He had devoted his whole life to the study and accomplishment of his grand enterprize, and its complete success embittered the remainder of his days by exciting the perfidy and ingratitude of a base and treacherous nation.

1588 The Spanish Armada, intended for the annihilation of the English nation, sailed from Lisbon.

1610 Nicholas Serarius, a French jesuit, died. His works, 16 vols. folio, display great labor and extensive erudition.

1618 King James publicly declared his pleasure, "that after the end of divine service, the people should not be letted from any lawful recreation on Sundays, such as dancing, archery, vaulting, May-games, Whitsun-ales, morris-dances, and the setting up of May-poles, and other sports therewith used."

1690 John Eliot, the apostle of the Indians, died.

1713 Thomas Sprat, an English prelate and poet, died; he was distinguished as a writer, and rewarded with preferments.

1726 Nicholas Brady died; an Irish divine of good ability and learning, translated Virgil and wrote a new version of the Psalms in conjunction with Tate.

1728 James le Quien de la Neufville, a French historian, died; author of an excellent history of Portugal, &c.

1732 Thomas Boston, a Scottish divine, died; author of the well-known book, *Human Nature in its Fourfold State.*

1736 The body of one Samuel Baldwin, of England, in compliance with his will, immersed in the sea at Lymington. His motive for this extraordinary mode of interment was to prevent his wife from dancing over his grave, which she had threatened to do in case she survived him.

May 20.

1756 Naval action at Fort Philip, Minorca, between the French fleet, 12 ships 5 frigates, and the British, 13 ships 5 frigates. Admiral Byng was afterwards shot in England on an unjust charge of cowardice in this affair.

1774 British parliament passed an act for transporting Americans to England for trial.

1776 Major Sherburne, with 140 Americans, marching to relieve the post at the Cedars, in Canada, was attacked by 500 Indians, and after an obstinate battle the party surrendered. The Indians having lost a chief and 21 warriors, massacred as many prisoners.

1778 Gen. Grant with 7000 British, made an attempt to surprize La Fayette, then posted at Barren-hill, Pa., with 2500 men. The latter escaped by a masterly retreat.

1783 William Robertson, the Scottish historian, died.

1789 The French clergy renounced their privileges.

1793 Charles Bonnet, a noted Swiss naturalist, died, Geneva.

1796 Bonaparte passed the river Po; Marceau and Championnet drove the Austrians from Hunsruch; they were also defeated on the Sieg, with the loss of 2400.

1799 Bonaparte raised the siege of St. Jean d'Acre; it had lasted 60 days.

1799 Joseph Towers died; a printer, bookseller, and afterwards a preacher with the title of ll. d. He wrote *British Biography*, 7 vols. and other works of merit.

1813 Battle of Bautzen, between Russians and Prussians under Barclay de Tolly, and French under Bonaparte.

1813 American frigate Congress, Capt. Smith captured British brig Jean, 10 guns, took out 14 tons copper and sunk her.

1815 Murat, king of Naples, left the city in disguise, while his queen sought the security which had been promised her on board a British man of war.

1820 Charles Louis Sand executed, the murderer of Kotzebue.

MAY 21.

216 b. c. Battle of Cannæ, in Italy, in which the Roman consuls were vanquished by Hannibal, with the loss of 40,000 men, including Paulus Æmylius, and 5630 knights. The Carthaginian seemed not to know the use of victory.

987 Louis V., (*the lazy*) king of France, poisoned by his wife, Blanche.

1342 John Cantacuzenus, the historian of his own times, and a defender of the faith, inaugurated emperor of Constantinople.

1420 Treaty of Troyes, by which Henry V. of England was to marry Kate, daughter of Charles VII. of France, and the two kingdoms to be united under Henry on the death of Charles.

1502 The island of St. Helena discovered.

1542 Ferdinand de Soto, a Spanish adventurer, died at the confluence of the Guacoya and Mississippi. He was a companion of Pizarro in his Peruvian expedition, and amassed much wealth; after which he became governor of Cuba. He fitted out an expedition to search Florida for more gold, and lost his life.

1643 Battle of Wakefield; the forces of Charles I. defeated by the parliamentary troops.

1650 James Graham, marquis of Montrose, executed. He fought with great bravery in the royal cause; but being at length captured he was hung on a gallows 30 feet high at Edinburgh, and his quartered remains exposed over the city gates.

1682 Michael Angelo Ricci, an Italian cardinal, died; celebrated as a mathematician.

1691 Cornelius Tromp, a Dutch admiral, died. He distinguished himself in the naval service of the republic, and in 1670 succeeded Ruyter as admiral of the fleets of the United Provinces.

1718 Gaspard Abeille, a French poet and wit, died. His writings are not much esteemed.

1723 James Maboul, an eloquent French preacher, died; author of *Orationes Funebres.*

1724 Robert Harley, earl of Oxford, died; an English statesman and literary character.

1745 British squadron captured French ship Vigilant, 64 guns and 560 men, with a cargo valued at £60,000.

1762 British ships Active and Favorite captured the Spanish ship Hermione from Lima, with a cargo of $2,308,700. The four highest British officers shared $288,000 each.

May 21.

1781 British fort Dreadnought surrendered to the Americans under Gen. Lee.

1782 American Gen. Wayne defeated a considerable body of British under Col. Brown, near Savannah.

1789 John Hawkins, an English writer, died; author of a *History of Music* in 5 vols. quarto.

1790 Thomas Warton, an English poet, died; author of a *History of Poetry*, 3 vols.

1794 French under Dumas scaled Mount Cenis.

1794 Bastia in Corsica surrendered to lord Hood.

1796 Battles of Tombio and Codogno; the French defeated the Austrians; the gallant French Gen. La Harpe killed.

1799 Archduke Charles crossed the Rhine into Switzerland.

1804 The first interment in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise; which was laid out and prepared by order of Bonaparte.

1807 Dantzic surrendered to the French, after a siege of 51 days. Its garrison at first consisted of 16,000; 4000 deserted; only 9000 were taken; 800 cannon and immense stores fell into the hands of the French.

1809 Battle of Essling in Austria. It began by a furious attack upon the village of Asperne, which was taken and retaken several times. Essling sustained three attacks also. Night interrupted the action; the Austrians exulting in their partial success, Napoleon surprised that he should not have been wholly successful. On either side the carnage had been terrible, and the pathways of the village were litterally choked with the dead.

1813 British attacked Sacketts-Harbor.

1813 Battle of Bautzen, which had continued two days; the Prussians were driven from their position, and Napoleon advanced to Breslaw, leaving 12,000 Frenchmen in the searching claws of their *executors*—the crows.

1826 George Reichenbach, a distinguished mechanical artist, died at Munich, where he had a noted manufactory of astronomical instruments, unsurpassed in the world.

1830 Leopold of Saxe Coburg declined the throne of Greece, except on terms which the allied sovereigns would not accede to.

1832 George W. Rogers, an American commodore, died on board ship Warren, off Buenos-Ayres.

MAY 22.

334 B. C. Battle of the Granicus, in Bythinia, in which Alexander of Macedon defeated the Persians.

337 CONSTANTINE (*the great*) emperor of Rome, died. He was an able general and a sagacious politician; celebrated as the builder of Constantinople on the site of Byzantium, and as the first emperor who embraced Christianity.

1424 James I. of Scotland crowned 18 years after his accession, since which he had been in captivity.

1471 HENRY VI., of England, died in the tower of London, supposed to have been murdered.

1498 Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut, the first Indian port visited by a European vessel.

1542 Paul III. summoned the council of Trent; but was compelled to prorogue it, his own ecclesiastics only attending.

1604 The first settlement made on the coast of Guiana, by Capt. Charles and Sir Oliver Leigh.

1667 ALEXANDER VII. (Fabio Chigi) pope, died; characterized as little in great things, and great in little ones. He was liberal towards men of letters, and embellished Rome with some splendid edifices.

1680 A vast luminous meteor appeared at Leipsic.

1688 JOHN ANDREW QUENSTEDT died; a German divine, author of a Latin account of learned men down to 1600.

1690 Naval action at Cherbourg; British admiral Ashby destroyed 3 French ships of the line and several frigates, being part of Tourville's squadron.

1692 Action off La Hogue, commenced the night previous, between the combined English and Dutch fleets, admiral Russell, and the French fleet, which lost 16 sail.

1707 Battle of Stolhoffen, on the Rhine; French under Villars forced the lines of the allies.

1722 SEBASTIAN VAILLANT, a French botanist, died. He was originally organist to a convent.

1725 ROBERT MOLESWORTH, an able English statesman, died. He rendered himself obnoxious to the clergy by insinuating that "religion is a pious craft, a useful state engine, but far inferior to the principles which in the school of Athens and Rome, incited their attentive youth to the love of their country, and to the practice of the moral virtues."

May 22.

1734 Kouli Khan defeated the Turkish army in Persia.

1745 Battle Jagernsdorf; Prussians defeated the imperialists.

1773 John Entick, an English clergyman and schoolmaster, died; author of the *Spelling Dictionary*, and other works.

1780 Sir John Johnston, with a party of British and tories, burnt a mill and 33 houses at Johnston-Hall, killed about a dozen persons, destroyed all the sheep and cattle, and having dug up his silver plate decamped.

1781 John Baptist Beccaria, a learned Italian monk, died.

1782 Formosa, a large island in the Chinese sea, almost wholly inundated, by volcanic agency, during a storm.

1794 Battle of Esperes; French defeated by the British, who took 500 prisoners and 700 cannon.

1795 Mungo Park sailed from England on his first expedition to Africa, for the purpose of tracing the course of the Niger, and procuring information relative to the city of Timbuctoo, of which little more than the name was known.

1798 Bonaparte and the French fleet sailed from Toulon; at the same time lord Nelson's fleet was in a storm in the gulf of Lyons, not many leagues distant.

1809 Second battle of Essling; French recrossed the Danube.

1810 Charlotte Genevieve Louisa Augusta Andrea Timothee du Beaumont d'Eon, a French diplomatist, died, aged 82; memorable as a politician, but more so for having been discovered to be a female while on an embassy to England, in the year 1777.

1812 Action off the coast of France, between 2 British ships and 2 French 44 gun frigates and a brig of 18 guns; the latter were destroyed.

1813 Battle of Reichenback; 1500 French cavalry charged and overthrew the allied cavalry; but many divisions coming to their aid, the French were reinforced by 14,000 horse and cuirassiers and the allies compelled to retreat.

1813 Michael Duroc, a distinguished French general, killed by a cannon ball, which struck him as he stood conversing with Mortier and Kirgener, the latter of whom was also killed instantly.

1813 United States frigate Congress, Capt. Smith, captured the British brig Diana, 10 guns.

1814 Joseph White, an eminent English divine, and oriental

May 22.

scholar, died. He was a weaver in humble life till his self-acquired attainments attracted patronage.

1819 The steam ship Savannah, started from Savannah, Ga., for Liverpool, being the first passage of the Atlantic attempted by steam. She arrived in Liverpool on the 22d June, having consumed her fuel in ten days. She visited Stockholm and St. Petersburgh before her return, which was in December following.

1819 Hugh Williamson, an American physician, scholar and statesman, died, aged 83. He assisted in framing the federal constitution, and made himself useful to his country in various ways.

MAY 23.

1270 B. C. Larcher places the chronology of the fall of Troy upon this day.

63 B. C. Jerusalem taken by Pompey on the 23d of the Hebrew month Sivan, in the consulate of Cicero, a day that was then observed as a fast, in remembrance of the defection and idolatry of Jeroboam, *who made Israel to sin.*

37 B. C. Jerusalem fell into the hands of Herod, in the consulate of Agrippa; it being one of those septenniary periods called sabbatic years.

683 Leo II., pope, died; an able and resolute pontiff; established the kiss of peace at the mass, and the use of holy water.

1125 Henry V. of Germany died; leaving an odious character.

1455 Battle of St. Albans, between the Lancastrians under Henry VI. and the Yorkists. The former were defeated with the loss of 3 earls, 49 barons and about 5000 men killed, and the king himself was wounded in the neck and taken prisoner. Loss of the other party 500.

1498 Geronimo Savanarola, an Italian monk, burnt. His influence was so great at Florence, that for several years he guided the state as its sovereign; but when he attacked the corruptions of the church of Rome and the infamous conduct of pope Alexander VI., neither his purity nor his popularity could save him from destruction.

1533 Cranmer pronounced sentence of divorce between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon.

May 23.

1609 The company of South Virginia not realizing the expected profit from its colony, obtained from king James a new charter, with more ample privileges. Their territory extended 400 miles on the Atlantic coast, and "from the Atlantic westward to the south sea."

1610 The English wrecked on the island of Bermudas, (see July 24) having built two small vessels and paid the seams with lime and tortoise oil, arrived in them at the settlement of Jamestown; they found the inhabitants reduced from 500 to 60, by famine; and seeing no other means of preserving them than by abandoning the country, they took them all on board, with the intention of returning to England. At this juncture lord Delaware arrived with three ships, 150 men, and plenty of provisions, and settled the colony.

1692 Third action off La Hogue, between the British and French fleets; 6 ships of the latter burnt.

1706 Battle of Ramilles in Belgium, between the French under Villeroy, and the Allies under the duke of Marlborough, in which the latter were signally victorious. The armies contained about 60,000 men each; the loss of the French was 15,000, that of the allies 4000.*

1720 The French Mississippi scheme, projected by John Law, dissolved, like those bright floating circles which amuse and vex the hopes of children of a lesser growth.

1764 Francis Algarotti died; an Italian, eminent as a connoisseur and critic in every branch of the belles-lettres, and an author of repute.

1783 James Otis, an American patriot and statesman, killed by lightning. He was one of the most zealous and active promoters of the revolution.

1785 William Woollet died; a most eminent English historical and landscape engraver.

1786 Mauritius Augustus Benyowsky, an extraordinary Hungarian adventurer, killed on the island of Madagascar in an action with the French.

* This was one of the most celebrated engagements of the duke of Marlborough, and the consequence of the battle was the immediate evacuation of Flanders by the French. The sun was totally obscured that day by an eclipse.

It was in this engagement that ensign, afterwards Colonel Gardner, then in the nineteenth year of his age, received a musket ball in his mouth which, without destroying any of his teeth, or touching the fore part of his tongue, went through his neck, and came out about an inch and a half on the left side of the vertebræ. He felt no pain but dropped soon after, and lay all night among his dying companions, and lived to be a better man.

May 23.

1783 South Carolina adopted the federal constitution, being the 8th state in succession; votes 149 to 73.

1793 Battle of Famars; the French defeated by the allies, consisting of Austrians, Prussians, British, Hanoverians, Hessians and Dutch.

1794 Cecile Regnault attempted to assassinate Robespierre and Collot d'Herbois.

1798 The rebellion of the United Irishmen commenced.

1808 Riots among the English weavers on account of wages.

1812 Louis Dutens, a French miscellaneous writer, died.

1815 G. Henry Ernest Muehlenburgh, an American Lutheran divine, died. He was a man of extensive science, particularly eminent as a botanist.

1816 Massacre of the Christians by the Turks at Bona in Algiers.

1836 Edward Livingston, an eminent American jurist, died. He was a native of New-York, and after holding various offices, removed to New Orleans, where on the invasion of Louisiana by the British, he offered his services to Gen. Jackson, and acted as aid. He was afterwards secretary of state at Washington and minister to France, in which offices he manifested distinguished ability.

MAY 24

1085 Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) pope, died. He was the son of a carpenter, and when raised to the papal throne embroiled himself in disputes and dissensions till he was compelled to retire.

1276 A capitation tax of three pennies laid on every Jew in England above the age of 12 years, and all above the age of 7 to wear a yellow badge.

1357 Edward the *black prince*, conducted his captive, John king of France, through the city of London, in triumph.

1430 Joan of Arc, after performing prodigies of valor, deserted and alone, taken prisoner by the English, after her horse was slain, in a sally from Compeigne.

1543 Nicholas Copernicus, the great astronomer, died. After a constant devotion of 43 years to the study, he produced his immortal work, *De Orbium Cœlestium Revolu-*

May 24.

tionibus. The work was excommunicated by the pope, and although the planets continued their revolutions, it was not till 278 years after, namely, in 1821, that the papal court annulled the sentence!

1572 Drake sailed from England on his voyage of reprisal to the West-Indies, against the Spanish.

1612 Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, died; an English statesman, the ablest minister of his time.

1651 Louis XIV. of France purchased of the West-India company, for the benefit of the knights of Malta, the islands of St. Christopher, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin and San. Cruz, for the sum of 120,000 livres turnois.

1663 South-Carolina erected into a separate province. First permanent settlement began in 1669; original charter included North-Carolina and Georgia.

1686 An eruption of Mount Ætna, which extended its ravages four leagues around, and buried several persons alive.

1692 Fourth day's action off La-Hogue; the remainder of the French ships, seven in number, and a great many transports and amunition ships burnt.

1715 William Read died; originally a cobler, became a mountebank, and practised medicine by the light of nature! Queen Anne and George I. honored him with the care of their eyes! He could neither write nor read, but such was the success of his practice, that he rode in his own chariot, and "dispensed good punch from golden bowls."

1777 Colonel Meigs made a successful attack on the British stores at Sag-Harbor, destroyed 12 British brigs and schooners, and great quantities of stores, and brought away 90 British prisoners, without sustaining any loss.

1786 Charles William Scheele, an eminent Swedish chemist, died. His discoveries were numerous, though his experiments were made under great disadvantages.

1792 George Brydges, lord Rodney, a celebrated British admiral, died, aged 74.

1794 Battle of the Sambre, in the Netherlands, in which Gen. Kaunitz defeated the French, who lost 3000 taken prisoners, and 50 cannon.

1798 Several battles were fought at different places between the English troops and United Irishmen, in which the latter were generally defeated.

May 24.

1811 The Seringapatam, prize to the United States frigate Essex, Capt. Gamble, captured by the British sloop of war Cherub, at the Sandwich islands.

1814 Pope Pius VII., whose powers had been abridged by Napoleon, made his grand public entry into Rome, to resume the throne.

1822 Battle of Pichinca, fought near the volcano of that name. The Colombians under Sucre succeeded in gaining the vicinity of Quito by marching over the frozen mountains of Cotopaxi, by which, and several other daring movements, the Spaniards were compelled to hazard a battle, and sustained a total defeat. The patriots thus became possessed of the entire province, with all the Spanish magazines and stores, and the road to Peru was left open to Bolivar.

1833 John Randolph, of Roanoke, an American statesman, died, aged 60. He was a descendant in the 7th generation, from Pocahontas, the Indian woman who saved the life of Capt. Smith, and was distinguished for genius, eloquence and eccentricity.

1839 William Legget, an American poet, and miscellaneous writer, died. He was a man of talent, and employed by government as charge des affairs to Central America.

MAY 25.

535 B. C. The foundations of the second temple at Jerusalem, laid by the *children of the captivity*, by permission of Cyrus, on the twenty-fifth of Sivan.

67 B. C. Titus Vespasian took the city of Joppa, in Galilee, by assault, on the 25th of the month Dæsius.

709 Aldhem, an English divine, died; said to have been the first Englishman who cultivated poetry.

1261 Alexander IV., pope, died. He bestowed the crown of Sicily on Edmund, son of the king of England, and attempted to unite the Greek and Latin churches.

1315 Edward Bruce invaded Ireland with 6000 men. "He fought many battles and gained them all," and was for a brief period king of the country.

1427 Alexander, lord of the isles, performed penance of sub-

mission to king James in his shirt and drawers, before the congregation of Holyrood church.

1510 Georges d'Amboise, a French cardinal and statesman, died; a great benefactor to France.

1625 William Barlowe died; celebrated as the discoverer of the nature and properties of the loadstone.

1681 Don Pedro de la Barca, a noble Spanish dramatist, died; who together with Lope de Vega, gave law to and polished the Spanish theatre. His works comprise 10 vols. quarto.

1743 James Antony Arlaud, a celebrated Swiss painter, died.

1760 Insurrection of the negroes in Jamaica. The loss to the island, in human flesh and blood, was $500,000.

1775 Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrived at Boston.

1776 Congress resolved to engage the services of the Indians.

1778 About 500 British and Hessians from Rhode-Island destroyed at Kickmut river, 70 boats and other property; burnt the church and several dwellings at Warren, and a church and 22 houses at Bristol.

1780 Two regiments of Washington's troops mutinied; but were persuaded to return to their duty.

1798 Asmus Jacob Carstens, a distinguished German artist, died. He was the son of a miller, and raised himself to eminence by his great talent and genius as a painter.

1798 A party of United Irishmen defeated near Dublin with great slaughter; many of those taken were executed.

1802 George Fordyce died; an eminent Scottish physician and writer on medicine and chemistry.

1803 Bonaparte constituted all Englishmen between 18 and 60 years of age, found in the French territory, prisoners of war, and ordered the capture of British vessels.

1805 William Paley died; an learned English divine and writer on ethics. His *Evidences of Christianity* is one of the ablest defences of the Christian religion that has ever appeared.

1812 Edmund Malone, an Irish attorney, died. He is celebrated as the editor of Shakspeare, and published several biographies.

1830 The French expedition against Algiers sailed from Toulon, consisting of 34,160 men, under the command of

May 25.

General Bourmont, and succeeded in reducing that barbarous kingdom to a French province.

1840 Singular phenomenon in Lake Erie, at Toledo; the water rising to the height of four feet above its ordinary level in the space of a few hours, without any apparent cause. The water and the weather were calm and still, and no unusual commotion was observable, as the bay gradually rose nearly a foot higher than ever before known.

MAY 26.

604 Augustine (*alias Austin*) first archbishop of Canterbury, died. He was originally a monk, and was sent into Britain with 40 others to convert the English Saxons to Christianity.

735 Bede (*the venerable*) a learned English monk, died. He passed his life in severe study, and wrote an ecclesiastical history from Julius Cæsar to his own age.

946 Edmund I., king of England, murdered.

1416 Jerome of Prague made the fearless declaration that he was a supporter of the doctrines of Wickliffe and Huss, for which he suffered martyrdom.

1512 Bayazid II., sultan of Turkey, poisoned by his son Selim.

1519 Battle of Cempoal in Mexico, between the adventurers under Cortez 280 in number, and the army sent from Cuba to arrest him, 1500 strong, under Narvaez. The hardy veterans under Cortez surprized the camp of the enemy, who was taking shelter from the rain, and came off victorious.

1536 Francesco Berni, a Tuscan poet died. He is the principal writer of Italian jocose poetry, which has ever since retained the name of poesia Bernesca.

1568 An *estoddfod* of the Welsh bards and minstrels held at Cayroes by commission of queen Elizabeth, when the great prize of the silver harp was adjudged to Simon ap Williams ap Sion.

1595 Philip Neri, founder of the oratorians, died. He was noted for his benevolence, and established a *hospice* for the accommodation of pilgrims, which has become one of the finest in Rome.

May 26.

1608 Sir Thomas Sackville, that great servant of Apollo and the state, interred with pomp at Westminster. "There never was a better treasurer," observes Sir Richard Baker, "both for the king's profit and the good of the subject."

1623 Francis Anthony, an English chemist, died; who took advantage of his knowledge to impose upon the credulous and unwary, by selling his panacea of potable gold.

1637 Fort Mistic, garrisoned by a large body of Indians under their grand sachem Sassacus, taken by assault, and about 70 wigwams burnt.

1689 Battle at the pass of Killicrankie, remarkable for the defeat of king William's troops by the Highlanders under lord Dundee.

1685 John Marsham died; a learned English chronologist.

1703 Samuel Pepys, a learned Englishman, died; celebrated for his collection of valuable documents, &c.

1746 Thomas Southern, an English dramatist, died.

1766 John Laurence Berti, a learned monk of Tuscany, died; author of about 20 quarto volumes of divinity.

1781 Congress resolved to establish the Bank of North America, being the first regularly established bank in the country.

1782 William Emerson, an eminent English mathematician, died. His knowledge was very extensive, and his works accurate.

1784 Musical festival in Westminster abbey, in commemoration of the birthday of Handel. This was the greatest concert ever known; the number of performers was 525; 275 vocal, 250 instrumental. The sum produced was over $12,000.

1794 The French convention decreed that no quarters be given to British and Hanoverian soldiers.

1798 Battle of Tarah and defeat of the United Irishmen.

1799 James Burnett, lord Monboddo, died. He was one of the lords of session in Scotland, and a philosophical writer of considerable learning, but of peculiar notions.

1809 Francis Joseph Haydn, the celebrated musical composer, died. His works are numerous and highly valued.

1811 James Pulteney, a wealthy English baron, died; whose income was $250,000 per annum.

May 26.

1813 Cannonade between forts George and Niagara, and bombardment from all the batteries.

1824 Capel Lofft, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, died in Italy. He was the patron of Bloomfield.

1831 Battle of Ostrolenka, between 55,000 Russians and 20,000 Poles in which the latter were defeated.

1836 William Young Ottley, keeper of the prints in the British museum, died. He was for half a century actively devoted to his favorite pursuit of the fine arts, and is honorably known as an artist, a collector, and an author.

1838 William Butler died at Philadelphia, aged 108.

MAY 27.

346 B. C. Philip of Macedon took possession of Phocis upon the 27th Scirophorion, and the towers were soon after dismantled, which terminated the ten years' war.

1538 Anthony Fitzherbert, an able English judge, died; author of several works on the law.

1541 Margaret, countess of Salisbury, beheaded in the tower, at the age of 70. She was the mother of the celebrated cardinal Pole, and the last of the royal line of Plantagenet.

1564 John Calvin, the great reformer, died. He was a man of eminent talents, solid judgment and extensive learning. His great rigor, however procured him many enemies; indeed it ill became a reformer to defend, as he did, the burning of heretics.

1600 Matins of Moscow, so called from the time of the day when prince Demetrius and all his Polish adherents were massacred at 6 in the morning.

1602 The colony accompanying Gosnold fixed upon a place of settlement, on the western part of Elizabeth island in Narraganset bay. On a rocky islet in the centre of a fresh water pond two miles in circuit they commenced erecting a fort and store house. (See June 18.)

1610 Francis Ravillac, the fanatic who assassinated *Henri Quatre*, (see May 14,) was executed by being drawn and quartered by four horses.

1647 Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor of New York, then New Amsterdam, entered upon his office.

May 27.

1648 Vincent Voiture, an elegant French writer, died. He wrote verses with elegance in French, Spanish and Italian, and was a polisher of his native language in a barbarous age.

1679 English act of habeas corpus, passed; the act suspending it was repealed, probably forever, 1818.

1694 The French under the marshal de Noailles defeated the Spaniards near the river Ter, and took Gerona.

1702 Dominic Bouhours, a French jesuit, died; celebrated as a learned writer and critic.

1703 St. Petersburgh founded by Peter the Great. Its present population is about one-third that of London.

1723 George I. assented to the bill for the banishment of bishop Atterbury, whose great virtues are now remembered.

1725 Charles de la Rue, a French jesuit, died; distinguished as an orator and poet, and a professor of belles-lettres.

1775 Battle at Noddles island, near Boston; the British defeated by the Americans under Putnam and Warren, who had but 3 men wounded. British loss 200, together with an armed schooner and some stores.

1776 Arnold with about 900 Americans captured the British post at the Cedars without any resistance, and retook 500 American prisoners.

1777 Button Gwinnett, one of the signers, died of a wound received in a duel.

1781 Lord Cornwallis, with a vastly superior force, compelled the marquis La Fayette to evacuate Richmond.

1794 Battle of Kaiserslautern, in which the Prussian general Mollendorf surprised the French camp, killed 1000, and took 2000 prisoners, and 20 cannon.

1798 Battle of Oulart Hill; the United Irishmen under father Murphy defeated the English, and massacred all but five. Same day, a large body of Irishmen defeated at Kilthomas hill, 150 killed, and 100 cabins and 2 chapels burnt.

1799 Addision's library sold by auction in London on this and the three following days, 70 years after his death, when it brought about $2,000.

1811 Richard Penn, one of the proprietors, and governor of Pennsylvania before the revolution, died in England.

1811 Henry Dundas, lord Melville, a distinguished British statesman, died.

May 27.

1813 The American army landed in Canada under cover of the fire from Chauncey's fleet, and carried fort George by assault. The vanguard landed first, consisting of Forsyth's riflemen, and the Albany and Baltimore volunteers, under Col. Scott.

1817 A Tunisian Corsair of 12 guns, with 2 prizes, under Oz Maney, were captured near Dover, England, by two British revenue cutters.

1832 St. Jean d'Acre in Palestine taken from the Turks by the pasha of Egypt.

MAY 28.

812 St. William, of Aquitaine, died. He distinguished himself by his valor against the Saracens, under Charlemagne.

1089 Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, died. He was an Italian, and has the character of a great statesman, as well as a learned prelate.

1220 Pope Honorius issued a decree that no person in England should keep in his hands more than two of the royal castles: intended to check the encroaching barons.

1357 Alphonzo IV., of Portugal, died. He was an able prince, benevolent, and warred with the Moors.

1500 DeCabral's fleet encountered a violent storm; 4 of his vessels ran foul of each other and sunk. Bartholomew Diaz, the Portuguese navigator who first doubled the Cape of Good Hope, was lost here.

1576 The first newspaper printed in England was the *Liverpool Times* of this date; it is said to be published at the present day.

1672 Battle of Southwold bay, in which the Dutch admiral De Ruyter, with 91 ships of the line and 44 frigates and fire-ships, engaged the combined fleets of France and England, consisting of 130 sail, under the command of the duke of York, afterwards James II., and the admiral count d'Estrees. The conflict was terrible. The allies had a trifling advantage, and the Dutch retired to the coast of Holland.

1672 Edward Montague, earl of Sandwich, drowned, in the

confusion of the battle of Southwold bay. He was distinguished as a statesman, general, admiral, and writer.

1672 War declared in Boston against the Dutch; the first declaration of war in the colonies.

1673 Action between the English and French fleets, under prince Rupert, and the Dutch under De Ruyter, at Schonvelt; both sides claimed the victory.

1701 Anne Hilarion de Costentin de Tourville, a French admiral, died. He distinguished himself against the Algerines and the Spaniards, but the battle of La Hogue was fatal to his glory.

1708 Com. Wager attacked and destroyed the Spanish fleet near Carthagena.

1736 Madamoiselle Salle, a famous *danseuse* at Paris, who piqued herself upon her reputation, instituted an order there, of which she was president, by the name of the *Indifferents*. Both sexes were indiscriminately admitted, after a nice scrutiny into their qualifications. They had rites, which no one was to disclose. The badge of the order was a ribbon, striped black, white and yellow, and the device something like an icicle. They took an oath to fight against love, and if any of the members were particular in their regards, they were excluded the order with ignominy.

1745 Jonathan Richardson died; a celebrated English painter of heads, and an author.

1754 Battle at fort Duquesne; the French and Indians defeated by the Americans under Washington.

1781 American frigate Alliance, 32 guns, Capt. Barry, captured British sloops of war Atalanta, 16 guns, and Trespasser, 14 guns.

1793 Anthony Frederick Busching, a distinguished Prussian geographer, died.

1794 Lord Howe's first action with the French fleet under Joyeuse. British ship Russell captured the Revolutionaire, 110 guns.

1795 William, prince of Orange, issued a manifesto against the French and Batavian republics, protesting against their right to abolish the stadtholdership.

1797 Toulon, which had been seized by the French royalists, surrendered to the conventional troops.

May 28.

1798 James Dunbar, professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, died; author of an essay on the history of mankind in the rude and uncultivated ages.

1798 Father Murphy, at the head of the United Irishmen, took Enniscorthy, killed 90 of the king's troops, and sat the town on fire.

1803 British ship Victory captured the French frigate Ambuscade, formerly belonging to the British.

1803 Richard Hole, an English poet and divine, died. He published Ossian in a poetic dress, and other works.

1808 The bones of the American prisoners who had perished on board the Jersey and other British prison ships at New York during the revolutionary war, solemnly inhumed in a vault erected at the Wallabout.

1808 Richard Hurd, bishop of Worcester, died, aged 89. He was a learned man, author of several literary productions, and was offered the primacy, which he declined.

1839 Michael Buff, a soldier of the revolution, died in Oglethorpe Co., Ga. He was under Gen. Forbes, 1758, and fought at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

MAY 29.

71 B. C. The range of embankments thrown up by Titus against the wall of Jerusalem, the work of 17 days, was undermined and consumed, or buried in a pit of fire, with all the Roman engines. This was effected by the skill and conduct of John, the high priest.

1379 Henry II. of Castile, died. He ascended the throne by the murder of Peter the cruel, which he perpetrated with his own hand. He was one of the bravest princes of his time, and won the good will of his subjects.

1405 Battle of Shipton Moor; prince Henry dispersed the 8000 insurgents under Scroop, by seizing the persons of their leaders.

1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mohammed II., which terminated the Greek empire, after an existence of ten centuries. Constantine XIII. (Paleologus,) was killed, and the beautiful Irene, whose fate is dramatised by Johnson, was one of the captives.

May 29.

1545 David Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrews, assassinated. He was a great persecutor of heretics, and united with great talents equally great vices.

1593 John Penry, an English controversial writer, executed for heresy against the episcopacy.

1660 Charles II. made his entry into London, after a long series of misfortunes and exile, and re-established the royalty, which had been suspended about 12 years.

1691 Cornelius Tromp died; a Dutch admiral, in the service of the republic, succeeded Ruyter 1670 as admiral of the fleets of the United Provinces.

1700 Michael Anthony Baudrand, a French ecclesiastic, died; author of a *Geographical Dictionary*, 2 vols. folio.

1758 Action between the French ship Raisonable, 64 guns, prince di Mombazon, and British ship Dennis, 70 guns. The Frenchman was captured, with the loss of 61 killed, 100 wounded.

1780 Battle of Waxhaws, S. C.; Col. Tarleton, with 700 cavalry and infantry, came up with 300 continentals under Col. Buford, who surrendered after a short action. A few continuing to fire after the main body had surrendered, an indiscriminate slaughter ensued. Tarleton states that 113 Americans were killed, 153 too badly wounded to proceed, and 53 taken prisoners.

1785 Andrew Coltee Ducarel, a French antiquary, died. His researches were confined to England.

1790 Israel Putnam, a revolutionary officer, died. He was one of the most daring, brave and intrepid officers of the army, and his adventures almost border on romance.

1793 The general assembly of Corsica, consisting of 1009 delegates, unanimously expelled the Bonaparte family.

1811 Battle of Taragonna, in Spain, which was assaulted by the French under Suchet. The garrison consisted of 2500 men, of whom only 903 prisoners were taken; the remainder were put to the sword.

1813 Attack on Sacketts Harbor, by the British under Yeo and Provost; they were repulsed with the loss of 260; American loss 156.

1814 British repulsed by Maj. Finney of the Accomac militia, at Pongoteague creek.

1814 Josephine, ex-empress of France, died.

May 29.

1820 Christian William von Dohm, a Prussian statesman and scholar, died.

1829 Humphrey Davy, the noted English chemist, died. He made several important discoveries in the science, and invented the miner's safety lamp.

1832 George Burder, an English divine, died, aged 80; author of the *Village Sermons*, now so popular.

1837 John Afzelius, an eminent Swedish chemist, died at Upsal, aged 84.

1839 David Kirkpatrick, an officer of the revolution, died. He entered the army at the commencement of the war. was in the battles of Monmouth, Germantown, Brandywine, Trenton, Cowpens, &c., and was the last surviving officer of the Delaware line.

MAY 30.

542 Arthur, a British prince, died. He was a victorious warrior against the surrounding nations, and is celebrated as the founder of the knights of the round table at Winchester.

1216 Louis of France, at the invitation of the rebel English barons, crossed the channel with 680 sail, and landed at Sandwich.

1252 The epoch of the Alphonsine tables, constructed by Hazan, a Jew, by order of Alphonso the wise, commencing with the day of his accession to the throne of Leon and Castile.

1416 Jerome of Prague, burnt for the heresy of protestantism, at Constance, and suffered with great fortitude.

1431 Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, burnt at Rouen, for sorcery and intercourse with infernal spirits, by the English. Chapelaine celebrated her in 12 times 1200 verses; Southey has made her the subject of an epic, and Schiller of a tragedy.

1484 Charles VIII. (*the affable,*) inaugurated at Rheims, in his 15th year. He was met at the gates by a young damsel, habited as Flora, who delivered him the keys of the city.

1498 Columbus sailed from the port of St. Lucar de Barra-

May 30.

meda, with a squadron of six vessels, on his third voyage of discovery, with additional powers. The Indians were to wear a mark of brass or lead coin about their necks, which were to be *exchanged* for others on the payment of their tribute money.

1521 The Spaniards under Cortez invested Mexico with 917 Spaniards and 75,000 Indians, which were soon increased to 200,000.

1539 Ferdinand de Soto landed on the West coast of Florida, in search of gold. He is supposed to have wandered over many of the southern states; but being disappointed in his great object, he returned without effecting a settlement.

1574 Charles IX. of France, died, aged 25. It was during his reign that the fatal massacre of St. Bartholomews took place, which renders his name odious.

1577 Martin Frobisher, the English navigator, sailed on his second voyage for the discovery of a north-west passage to India. He coasted Greenland and Labrador, and returned with 200 tons of glittering stones and sand, which he had mistaken for gold ore.

1640 Peter Paul Rubens, the celebrated Flemish painter, died. He was also a statesman, and a man of learning.

1654 Christina of Sweden abdicated the throne, on which occasion she caused a medal to be struck, with the motto, "Parnassus is worth more than a throne."

1658 Prince of Conde, at the head of 2000 cavalry, threw himself into Cambray, then besieged by marshal Turenne.

1663 Denis de Sallo, the inventor of literary journals, published the first number of the French *Journal des Scavans.*

1676 Hatfield, Mass., burnt by the Indians. The town was attacked by about 600 of the enemy, while the men were all out in the fields at work except one who was very old. They burnt 12 houses and barns without the fortification, and drove away the cattle and sheep. The news of this affair having reached the neighboring town of Hadley, 25 resolute young men hastened to the scene of desolation, and charged the savages with such undaunted courage, that five or six of them fell at the first shot; and making their way through the thickest of the Indians, they threw themselves into the garrison, with the loss of five of their number, who fell as they were entering the town.

May 30.

The enemy, amazed at the resoultion of this little band, and having lost 25 of their number, fled from the place immediately, with their booty.

1744 Alexander Pope died; the celebrated English poet and epistolary writer.

1756 Elizabeth Elstob, an English literary lady, died. She was skilled in eight languages, and published a Saxon grammar.

1764 Simon Sack died at Trionia, aged 141.

1770 Fire works in honor of the marriage of Louis XVI. of France, when about 1100 persons were crushed to death in the crowd.

1775 Americans burnt the mansion house on Noddles island, and carried off the cattle.

1778 Marie Francis Arouet de Voltaire, the celebrated French philosopher, died. He was an extraordinary man, of whom it has been said, he was a free thinker in London, a Cartesian in Versailles, a christian in Nancy, and an infidel in Berlin. In society, he was alternately an Aristippus and a Diogenes. For versatility of talent, his equal has, perhaps, never appeared.

1796 Battle of Borghetto; Bonaparte defeated the Austrians.

1804 Jefferson issued a proclamation erecting the district of Mobile.

1806 Bonaparte issued a decree calling an assembly of Jewish deputies, for the purpose of forming a Sanhedrim.

1813 American privateer Yankee, 16 guns, captured British brig Thames, 14 guns; cargo sold for $180,000.

1814 Treaty of Paris, between Louis XVIII. and the allied sovereigns. The latter left Paris the same day, on a visit to England.

1832 James Mackintosh, an English statesman, died; known by his *History of England.* He was employed principally in the affairs of India, during which he found time for literary pursuits.

1833 John Malcolm, a general in the India service, died. He distinguished himself as a soldier, statesman and scholar. He contributed much information respecting the history and present condition of Persia.

1837 Christopher Browne, a soldier of the revolution, died at Philadelphia, aged 107.

MAY 31.

1434 Ladislaus IV., king of Poland, died, aged 80; universally respected for all those virtues which should grace a throne.

1589 Walter Mildmay, an English statesman, died; founder of Emanuel college.

1672 Union between the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Plymouth.

1680 Christopher Davenport died; a learned Englishman, who became a Franciscan, and published several theological works.

1707 Simon Patrick, an English bishop, died, aged 80. He rose from the lowest condition by his own worth.

1723 William Baxter, an English critic and grammarian, died, aged 73. Few *litterateurs* have commenced their career more unpromisingly; for at the age of 18 he could neither read a word, nor could he speak any thing but Welch; yet he became a noted linguist, translated several Latin authors, and compiled a *Dictionary of British Antiquities.*

1731 Philip Wharton died; an English nobleman, remarkable for his eccentricities.

1740 Frederick William, king of Prussia, died. He was a wise and politic monarch, who sought the prosperity of his subjects and the kingdom.

1775 The Americans landed on Pettick's island, near Boston, and carried off 500 sheep and 30 cattle.

1778 Col. Ethan Allen arrived from England, and was received with discharges of cannon.

1779 Stoney Point evacuated by the Americans, and taken possession of by Gen. Clinton.

1793 An armed force beset the palace of the Thuilleries, and demanded the arrest of the Brissotine party.

1830 Frederick A. Wilson, inventor of gaslight, died at Paris.

1832 Maximilian Lamarque died at Paris; a distinguished French officer, and defender of liberal principles.

1835 William Smith, an English statesman, died. He was 46 years a member of the British parliament.

EVERY DAY BOOK.

JUNE 1.

67 B. C. Jotopata, in Judea, captured by the Romans under Vespasian, on the first of Panemus, in the 13th year of Nero. The city was demolished, entombing 40,000 Jews, the number of slain.

1205 HENRY DANDOLO, duke of Venice, died. He was a brave admiral, who took Constantinople, 1203, and had the moderation to refuse the imperial dignity.

1450 Jack Cade's rebellion broke out in England.

1533 Ann Boleyn crowned queen of England.

1593 CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE, an English dramatist and poet, murdered in an affray. He was accounted an excellent poet in his time.

1638 Earthquake in New England; it occurred in the afternoon, and was so violent as to shake down moveable articles in houses, and formed a memorable epoch in the annals of the country.

1660 MARY DYER executed. She was a quakeress, who had been banished from Massachusetts, and on her return was sentenced to death for "rebellious sedition and obtruding herself after banishment on pain of death."

1666 Great naval action between the Dutch under Ruyter and Tromp, and English prince Rupert, which continued four days with great fury, and the victory was claimed by both parties.*

1740 SAMUEL WERENFELS, a Swiss professor and author, died; respected for his learning and many virtues.

1743 ROBERT LE LORRAINE, a celebrated French sculptor, died.

1764 The French carried off all the inhabitants of Turk's island, in the West Indies, with 9 English vessels.

1769 EDWARD HOLYOKE, president of Harvard college, died; an excellent mathematician and natural philosopher.

* De Witt introduced his invention of chain shot in this engagement, which he pointed with effect at the rigging of the British vessels. It is said that sir William Berkeley, who was killed before his ship was taken, was exposed in Holland in a sugar chest, with his flag standing up by him, and sir George Ascue carried up and down the Hague to be looked at by the people.

1774 Boston port bill went into operation. Business closed at noon, and the harbor was shut against all vessels. The citizens, on a short notice of 20 days, were deprived of the means of gaining a subsistence. Contributions were raised in other cities for their relief, and the inhabitants of Marblehead offered the merchants the use of their wharves. Universal indignation spread through the colonies against this high handed measure of Mr. and Mrs. Bull.

1780 American privateer Pickering, 16 guns, Capt. Harridon, captured British ship Golden Eagle, 22 guns.

1783 Charles Byrne, the Irish giant, died. His height was 8 feet 2 inches.

1793 The armed Parisians again assembled with cannon around the convention, and demanded the arrest of the Brissotine party. The decree of accusation was passed.

1794 Action between the French fleet, 26 ships of the line, under Joyeuse, and the British fleet, 25 ships, under lord Howe. The French were defeated with great loss.

1795 Peter Joseph Desault, a noted French surgeon, died.

1796 Tennessee admitted into the Union.

1807 Niesse, a Prussian fortress in Silesia, taken by the French under Jerome Bonaparte, with 3000 prisoners and about 300 cannon.

1811 William Eaton, an American general, died; celebrated for his heroic achievements in the expedition against Tripoli, 1798.

1813 Action between the United States frigate Chesapeake, 36 guns, Capt. Lawrence, 2 days out from Boston, with a raw crew, and British frigate Shannon, 38 guns, and a picked crew. The Chesapeake was captured, with the loss of Capt. Lawrence and 146 killed and wounded; British loss 84.

1815 Alexander Berthier, a distinguished French officer, killed. He served in America during the revolutionary war, and afterwards signalized his talents and bravery under Bonaparte, who placed unlimited confidence in him.

1832 Thomas Sumter, a distinguished officer of the revolution, died, aged 97.

1833 Rene Savary, duke of Rovigo, died; one of the ministers of France under Bonaparte.

June 1.

1833 Oliver Wolcott died; a statesman under Washington, and 10 years successively governor of Connecticut.

1833 Cholera broke out at Lexington, Ky.; number of deaths to Aug. 1st, 502.

1835 Otho, king of Greece, his minority having ended, ascended the throne at Athens, with appropriate ceremonies.

JUNE 2.

193 Didius Julianus, emperor of Rome, executed, after a reign of 60 days, which he purchased of the soldiers.

1581 James Douglas, earl of Morton, beheaded at Edinburgh.

1609 Seven ships, attended by 2 small vessels, with 500 people, sailed for Virginia, under sir Thomas Gates, sir Geo. Somers, and Christopher Newport. (See May 23.)

1627 Charles I. granted to James Hay, earl of Carlisle, by letters patent, all the Caribbean islands.

1653 Action between the English fleet under Monk, and the Dutch under Van Tromp. The action continued 2 days, and resulted in the defeat of the Dutch, who lost 20 ships taken or destroyed.

1671 Edward Leigh, a learned Englishman, and member of the long parliament, died.

1676 Indian battle near Mount Hope. About 300 of the English, mounted on horses, with a number of friendly Indians, in pursuit of Philip and his regiment of Wampanoags, came upon their camp, which had been newly pitched in a swamp. The friendly Indians upon a given signal ran down upon them from one side, while the mounted soldiers attacked them from the opposite side, so that many of those who fled were taken prisoners. The fruits of this expedition were 3000 of the enemy killed and taken, and among the prisoners a Narraganset squaw called the old queen. None of the English, and but few of the allies were hurt in this assault. Philip escaped this pursuit, although it was an irreparable blow to his plan of a general extermination of the English settlements, and nearly completed his ruin.

1754 Earthquake at Cairo, in Egypt, which nearly destroyed the city, and buried 40,000 of its inhabitants in the ruins.

June 2.

1779 Verplank's Point, with a garrison of 70, and 4 cannon, surrendered to the British Gen. H. Clinton.

1780 Great riots in London. Lord Gordon, at the head of 50,000 protestants, went to parliament to present a petition against popery.

1781 French under Bouille took Tobago.

1782 Battle of Arnee, in India, and defeat of Hyder Ally, by the British under sir Eyre Coote.

1783 Washington furloughed the soldiers of the war.

1793 Brissot and several other members of the convention arrested in Paris.

1795 M. Dambourney died at Rouen; distinguished as a merchant and a man of science.

1802 British house of commons voted Dr. Jenner £10,000 for his discovery of the vaccine inoculation.

1803 Thomas Pett, an English miser, died. He went to London at the age of ten, with a solitary shilling in his pocket. He lodged 30 years in one gloomy apartment, which was never lighted up with coal, candle, or the countenance of a visitant. It is said he never ate a morsel at his own expense, and left about $35,000 to relatives whom he had never seen.

1805 British surrendered Diamond Rock, Martinique, to the French.

1811 Christophe, and Maria Louisa, his sable consort, crowned at Cape Francois, sovereigns of Hayti.

1812 John William de Winter, a noted Dutch admiral, died at Paris.

JUNE 3.

1098 Capture of Antioch, the capital of Syria, by the first crusaders. The sword of Godfrey, says an eye witness, divided a Turk from the shoulder to the haunch; and one half of the infidel fell to the ground, while the other half was carried by his horse to the city gates.

1594 John Aylmer, a learned and benevolent English prelate, died.

June 3.

1611 Lady Arabella Seymour escaped from confinement in the tower of London by stratagem.

1647 King Charles I. of England arrested by Joyce with 500 cavalry, at Holdenby.

1649 Faria E. Sousa, a Castilian historian and lyric poet, died. He devoted himself with great ardor to literature, and wrote, by his own account, 12 sheets daily. He labored 25 years on a commentary on the *Lusiade*, which was prohibited by the inquisition.

1657 William Harvey, an English physician, died; celebrated as the discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

1665 Naval action between the British fleet, 114 sail, besides fire ships, under the duke of York and prince Rupert, and the Dutch under admiral Opdam. The latter were defeated, with the less of 19 ships sunk or taken. The admiral's ship was blown up, with himself and all the crew. The English lost but one ship.

1732 Edmund Calamy died; an eminent English divine among the non-conformists.

1740 Jethro Tull died; celebrated as the first Englishman who bestowed particular attention on agriculture, and endeavored to reduce it to a science.

1759 Admiral Rodney bombarded Havre de Grace, France, 52 hours without intermission.

1769 Transit of Venus over the sun's disc. Capt. Cook sailed from England to Otaheite with scientific men, to take an observation there. As it had never been seen but twice before by any inhabitant of our planet, and could never be seen again by any person then living, it caused considerable excitement among the scientific in Europe. It was also observed by our countryman David Rittenhouse, at Philadelphia.

1770 The city of Port-au-prince, St. Domingo, destroyed by an earthquake.

1780 Thomas Hutchinson, a governor of Massachusetts, died. He published a valuable history of the colony from 1628 to 1749, and a third volume has been compiled from his manuscripts, extending it to 1774.

1789 Paul Egede died, aged 81; author of an *Account of Greenland*, and a zealous missionary there.

1790 Action between the Swedish and Russian fleets, in which the former were defeated with great loss.

1802 Madame Mara, the celebrated vocalist, took leave of the English stage.

1808 Philip Schuyler, an officer of the revolution, died at Albany, aged 73. He possessed a mind of great vigor and enterprize, and was characterized by integrity and amiableness.

1832 Jean Pierre Abel Remusat died; a distinguished French orientalist, and professor of the Chinese and Tartar languages in the college of France.

1836 Barry Edward O'Meara died; formerly surgeon to Napoleon, and author of *Napoleon in Exile*, and other works.

JUNE 4.

1453 Alvarez de Luna, a Spanish statesman, executed. He acquired such an ascendaney over the king that he was himself the monarch more than 30 years.

1561 St. Pauls, London, burnt, having stood nearly four centuries. Its dimensions were 960 feet in length, 130 in breadth, and surmounted by a spire 520 feet high.

1585 Mark Anthony Muretus, died; a French critic and poet.

1663 William Juxon, archbishop of Canterbury, died. He was the friend of Laud, by whose influence he was promoted, and by whose fall he was a great sufferer. He was exemplary in his conduct and irreproachable in the discharge of his duties; and on the restoration was raised to the see of Canterbury.

1665 John Lawson, an English admiral, killed.

1737 Francis le Moine, an excellent French painter, ran himself through with a sword in a fit of lunacy.

1738 Birthday of George III. of England. He began his reign at the age of 22, and occupied the throne 60 years.

1744 Anson arrived in England, after a voyage of three years round the world.

1745 Battle of Hohenfriedburg, between the army of Frederick II. of Prussia, and that of prince Charles of Lorrain,

in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 4000 killed and 7000 prisoners.

1745 Alexis Normant, advocate of the parliament of Paris, died; justly celebrated for his love of justice.

1746 Battle of San Lazaro; the French defeated in an assault upon the Austrian camp, with the loss of 15,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners, 60 colors and 10 cannon.

1792 First legislature of Kentucky met.

1794 Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, taken by the British. They found 131 cannon &c. 13 ships and 9 brigs laden, and other vessels.

1796 Battle of Altenkirchen; the French under Kleber defeated the Austrians and took much booty.

1798 Battle of Tubberneering; the United Irishmen defeated the English under Col. Walpole who was shot through the head.

1799 Battle of Zurich between the French under Massena, and the Austrians under the archduke Charles.

1800 Cisalpine republic re-established by Bonaparte.

1800 The English squadron under Pellew attacked Quiberon in France, destroyed the forts and brought off several vessels.

1800 Francis Buller, an eminent English judge, died.

1801 Genoa united to France; Eugene Beauharnois appointed viceroy of Italy, by Bonaparte, who at the same time appointed the order of the *iron crown.*

1803 Francis Xavier Talbot died; a French ecclesiastic, and author some poems.

1805 The American prisoners at Tripoli liberated.

1808 A new constitution formed for Spain by Bonaparte.

1813 The French under Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan evacuated Valladolid, Spain.

1816 Treaty between the United States and Weas and Kickapoo Indians.

1817 Clotilda Tambroni, an Italian poetess, died.

1823 Louis Nicholas Davoust, duke of Auerstadt and prince of Eckmuhl died; one of Napoleon's bravest generals.

1835 Owen Pughe died in Wales; author of a *Welsh and English Dictionary*, and styled the Johnson of Wales.

JUNE 5.

1465 Enrique IV., a weak king of Castile, deposed and solemnly degraded in the public square at Avila, and his brother Alonzo proclaimed king in his stead.

1508 Lamoral Egmont, count Holland, beheaded by order of the Spanish duke of Alva, at Brussels. He was a renowned general in the Spanish armies, but they were jealous of his partialities for his own country's liberty.

1603 The English merchants trading to the Levant surrendered their patent to the king. They paid £4000 annually for this commercial monopoly.

1667 John Henry Hottinger, a learned Swiss orientalist, drowned in the Limmat. Notwithstanding the assiduity with which he applied himself to his numerous avocations he found time to write several works.

1690 Thomas Baker, an English mathematician and general scholar, died at Bishops Nymmet, where he lived a retired and literary life.

1716 Roger Cotes, an English mathematician and astronomer died, aged 33. He was rapidly acquiring distinction in science, and his loss was much regretted.

1724 Henry Sacheverell, a notorious English prelate, died. He made himself obnoxious to parliament by the intemperance of his sermons. The mob took up his cause, and the ministry was overturned. He does not seem to have deserved much of the adulation bestowed upon him.

1757 Charles Viner died; an eminent English law writer.

1781 Fort Cornwallis, at Augusta, Ga., surrendered with 300 men to the Americans under Pickens and Lee. The latter had 40 killed during the siege which lasted 17 days.

1783 First public ascension of a balloon. It was made at Annonay, in France, by John and Stephen Montgolfier. An immense bag of linen lined with paper, and containing 23,000 cubic feet, was provided for the occasion. It was inflated by burning chopped straw and wool under the aperture of the machine, which immediately began to swell; and on being set at liberty ascended 6000 feet into the air. As yet no individual had ascended.

1792 David Henry, an English printer, died. He was for more than half a century an active manager of the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, and published several other valuable works.

June 5.

1794 Battle near Schecketschine, beyond the Vistula, in which the Russians defeated the Poles under Kosciusko.

1794 A small island emerged from the sea near the island of Tenedos. It was about a half a mile in circumference.

1798 United Irishmen repulsed with great loss in an attack on New Ross. The British, on the score of retaliation put to death 221 prisoners, men, women and children.

1799 Bonaparte reached Jaffa on his retreat from St. Jean d' Acre, where he remained three days; during which time the French burnt the neighboring villages, carried away all the grain and cattle ; they also destroyed all the fortifications at Jaffa, and threw the artillery into the sea.

1800 A signal defeat of five columns of Austrians by two French, on the Iller.

1806 Napoleon proclaimed his brother, Louis Bonaparte king of Holland.

1807 Battle of Spandau, in which the Russians attacked the French under Bernadotte, and were repulsed with the loss of 1200 killed.

1811 Venezuela in South America declared itself independent.

1813 Battle of Stoney Creek, Canada, in which the Americans were attacked by the British in the night. American loss 30 killed and about 180 taken. British loss about 250.

1816 John Paisiello, an Italian composer, died at Naples. His reputation extended over the whole continent, and his presence was courted by the sovereigns of Europe. His works are numerous and in high repute.

1826 Carl Maria Von Weber, the celebrated German musical composer, died at Paris. He is one of the best of the modern authors.

1828 Harry Stoe Van Dyck, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, of Dutch descent, died near London. In conjunction with Bowring he translated specimens of the Dutch poets, under the title of *Batavian Anthology*, which procured each of them a handsome medal from the king of Holland.

JUNE 6.

356 B. C. Birthday of ALEXANDER, *the Great*, on the sixth day of *Lous* (*Hecatombæon*) during the Olympic games, in the first year of the 106th Olympiad, at Pella. This joyful *deliverance* was notified to Philip at the falling of Potidæa: and two other messengers reached his camp on the same day, announcing that his race horse had gained the prize at the games, and that Parmenio his captain had defeated the Illyrians. It was on the night of this very day that the celebrated temple of Diana was burnt to the ground by Eratostratus, an Ephesian youth who fondly panted for an infamous reputation.

1210 King John landed in Ireland and received the homage of twenty native princes.

1487 Battle of Stoke; the earl of Lincoln defeated and slain by the king, Henry VII.

1527 Pope Clement VII. surrendered the castle of St. Angelo, and gave up himself a prisoner to the imperialists, under Philbert de Chalons, prince of Orange, who succeeded the duke of Bourbon.

1533 LUDOVICO ARIOSTO, the Italian poet, died. His *Orlando Furioso* procured him the laurel crown at Rome, which was placed upon his brow by the emperor Charles V.

1650 ANTHONY ASCHAM, a friend of Cromwell, and member of the long parliament, assassinated. He was at the time envoy to Spain, and the deed was perpetrated by six exiled royalists there.

1693 Dr. Pitcairne published at Leyden his dissertation on the circulation of the blood through the veins.

1710 LOUISE FRANCOISE VALLIERE, wife of the duke of Orleans and mistress of Louis XIV., died. She spent the last 35 years of her life in a cloister in acts of piety and devotion.

1745 A body of Silesian peasants, at Landshut, 2000 in number, sought permission of the king, Frederick II., to massacre the Roman catholics. He refused to allow the barbarous demand.

1749 Conspiracy of the Turkish slaves at Malta to exterminate the order of knights.

1761 British under lord Rolla took Dominica.

June 6.

1762 George Anson, the circumnavigator, died, aged 62. His life was spent upon the ocean, and he rendered important services to his country, for which he was rewarded.

1780 Riots in London continued, occasioned by the property act. The rioters liberated the prisoners confined in the prisons, and totally destroyed Newgate by fire.

1794 Point a Petre, Guadaloupe, stormed by the French.

1799 Patrick Henry, an eminent Virginian patriot, orator and statesman, died, aged 63. He was chosen the first governor of Virginia, on the abdication of lord Dunmore.

1800 Sir Edward Pellew's squadron landed and destroyed the forts at Morbihan, in France, blew up the magazines, destroyed the guns, took 100 prisoners, 2 brigs of 18 guns, 2 sloops and 2 gun vessels.

1807 Battle of Deppen, in which the French cut to pieces a body of Russians.

1807 Battle of Eylau, between the French and Russians; 30,000 of the latter were killed.

1808 Spanish Junta declared war against Bonaparte. Same day he issued a decree at Bayonne, declaring his brother Joseph king of Spain and the Indies.

1832 Riots commenced in Paris between the Carlists and republicans united, and the National guards. The rioters were finally overpowered, after several days resistance and great slaughter.

1832 Jeremy Bentham, a celebrated English jurist, died, aged 85. He was a man of great learning and eccentricity, and devoted his long life to laborious study.

JUNE 7.

218 Marcus Opilius Severus Macrinus, emperor of Rome, beheaded by his soldiers. He was an African, and rose from the obscurest situation to the throne on the death of Caracalla.

632 Mahomet (*or Mohammed*) founder of the Islam religion, died, aged 62. His followers are now computed at one hundred millions.

1099 The army of Christians comprising the first crusade, encamped before Jerusalem. The first army led on by Pe-

ter the Hermit numbered at the outset 300,000; another of 600,000 followed, burning with zeal to rescue the holy land from the Moslem dominion. Battle, desertion and disease had thinned their ranks so that now there remained scarce 22,000 fit for the field, of all that vast host that had marshaled in Europe.

1329 Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, died. He succeeded by repeated and arduous efforts in freeing his country from the English yoke, and when he had accomplished his purpose, he devoted himself to advance the prosperity of his subjects.

1520 Famous interview between Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France, upon "the field of the cloth of gold," on English ground. It continued 18 days.

1566 The Royal Exchange founded in London by Sir Thomas Gresham, on the model of and as a substitute for the Mart at Antwerp, then the centre of commerce.

1660 An order of council that the Stationers' company do seize and deliver to the secretary of state, all copies of Buchanan's *History of Scotland*, and *de Jure regni apud Scotos*, "which are very pernicious to monarchy, and injurious to his majesty's blessed progenitors."

1673 Action between the Dutch admiral de Ruyter, and the French and English fleets, commanded by D'Etrees.

1692 Great earthquake in Jamaica; nine-tenths of Port-Royal buried under water, and terrible devastations were made over the whole island. About 1000 acres were sunk northward of the city, and 2000 persons perished; and 3000 white inhabitants perished of pestilential diseases ascribed to the putrid effluvia issuing from the apertures.

1711 Henry Dodwell, a learned English writer, died, aged 70. His writings, which are very numerous, and which prove him to have been a man of indefatigable diligence and extensive learning, are on controversial, theological and classical subjects.

1731 William Aikman, an eminent Scottish painter, died. He was the intimate friend of the most distinguished characters of the day in England, whose portraits he painted, and thus unwittingly added much to their celebrity.

1751 John Machin, a noted English astronomer, died. He is the author of a method of determining the quadrature of the circle.

June 7.

1761 Belleisle, on the coast of Brittany, surrendered to the British. Its reduction cost an immense sum, besides the loss of 2000 choice troops, who perished in the expedition. British had 313 killed and 494 wounded.

1769 Anthony Alexander Henry Poinsinet died; a French dramatic writer.

1775 The general court of Massachusetts met at Salem and chose delegates to the first congress.

1779 William Warburton, bishop of Gloucester, died; an English prelate of great abilities.

1780 London riots continue. King's bench, Fleet prison, New Bridewell, and the toll gates on Black Friar's bridge, &c. burnt. The military fired on the rioters, killed 210 and wounded 258.

1780 Unsuccessful attempt of the Spaniards with 10 fire ships to burn 3 British ships in the new mole, Gibraltar bay.

1780 About 5000 British under Knyphausen, Tryon and Stirling, left Staten Island and entered Elizabethtown, N. J.; continuing their march five miles farther to Connecticut farms, they shot the minister's wife in the midst of her children, burnt the house and church, and had much other pastime of the like character.

1786 A small manuscript volume of prayers composed and written by queen Elizabeth, sold at auction for 100 guineas.

1794 Battle of Chelm; the Poles defeated by the Russians.

1795 Luxemburgh, in Belgium, under marshal Baron de Bender, surrendered to the French under Gen. Hatry.

1798 Battle of Antrim; lord O'Niel killed with a pike.

1826 Joseph von Traunhofer died; a celebrated German optician.

1831 Sarah Siddons, a celebrated English tragic actress, died. She was the daughter of Roger Kemble, manager of a strolling company, married Siddons in her 18th year, and in 1782 appeared at Drury Lane in the character of Isabella. Her course from that time was a perpetual triumph, and in 1812 she retired to private life with an ample fortune.

1836 Nathan Drake, an English physician, died; also a highly respectable and voluminous author.

1836 John Prince, an American clergyman, died at Salem,

Mass., aged 85; distinguished for his talents and literary acquirements, and for his improvements in the air pump.

1840 Frederick William III., king of Prussia, died, aged 70. He is characterised as an honest, just and economical ruler. Destined to take an active part in the great events which followed the French revolution, his reign was distinguished by great vicissitudes of ill fortune and success. He left a fortune of nearly twenty millions dollars.

JUNE 8.

68 Claudius Domitius Nero, emperor of Rome, destroyed himself, at the age of 32, and the 14th of his dominion. He had committed every enormity, and finding himself at last the inevitable victim of a conspiracy he was doomed to see his own grave prepared, and died with his eyes standing out of his head, to the terror of all that beheld him.

1316 Louis X. (*Hutin*) king of Navarre, died, aged 26. During his short reign the Jews were protected and encouraged in France.

1376 Edward, prince of Wales (called the *black prince*, from the color of his armor) died, aged 46. He distinguished himself as a warrior under his father Edward III., in the war with France, in several famous battles, and was the idol of the nation.

1405 Archbishop Scroop beheaded at York, England, for insurrection.

1590 Thomas Randolph, an English diplomatist under Elizabeth, died. He wrote an account of his embassy in Russia 1568, which may be found in *Hakluyt's Voyages.*

1683 John Durell, an eminent English divine, died. His writings are chiefly controversial.

1692 Henry Arnauld, a French ecclesiastic, died. He was nearly half a century bishop of Angers, and devoted himself incessantly to the duties of his office.

1695 Christian Huygens, a celebrated Dutch mathematician, died. He made several astronomical discoveries, and improved the air pump. His works comprise 6 vols. 4to.

1727 Augustus Herman Francke, died; professor of oriental languages and of divinity at Halle, and distinguished for his learning and piety.

June 8.

1747 Thamas Kouli Khan, the Persian conqueror, assassinated. He rose from the humble rank of a shepherd boy, to be the captain of a band of robbers, which in time became sufficiently formidable to place him on the throne of Persia. He extended his conquests into India, and overran some of its richest provinces.

1755 Action off Newfoundland, between the British ship Dunkirk, 60 guns, and 420 men and boys, and the French ship Alcide, 64 guns, 700 men. The Alcide struck in about 30 minutes; the slaughter on board of her was very great, the first broadside killing 47 men and officers. The governor of Louisburgh and 4 officers of note were taken, and £30,000.

1764 William Pulteney, an English statesman, died. He was many years the friend of Walpole, finally opposed his measures and was disgraced. He continued his opposition with so much zeal and spirit, that Walpole was in turn disgraced, and himself rose in his place.

1768 Abbe John Winckelman, a celebrated German antiquary, assassinated at Trieste. He was the son of a shoemaker, and sometime engaged in the same business himself. His labors were indefatigable, and his works possess great merit.

1776 Unsuccessful attempt of 800 Americans to surprise the British at the village of *Trois Rivieres*, Canada; 200 were taken prisoners. Same day the Americans under Col. De Haas, burnt St. Anns, on the St. Lawrence.

1781 A reinforcement of 1500 French troops landed at Boston, and marched to join Rochambeau at White-Plains.

1782 Hyder Ally surrounded and cut off the advanced body of the British army under Sir Eyre Coote.

1793 British order in council to capture vessels bound to France with corn meal or flour, the cargoes to be paid for.

1794 Godfred Augustus Burger, a German poet died, aged 46.

1795 Louis XVII. (*the dauphin*) died. The unhappy prince was put in charge of a wretch, on the execution of his father, by the name of Simon, a cobler, with the instruction that he was to be got rid of. Accordingly, by the most severe treatment, by beating, cold, vigils, fasts, and ill-usage of every kind, he sank to the grave.

June 8.

1806 George Wythe, a signer from Virginia, died, aged 81. He was a learned and upright man.

1807 Battle of Gustadt, in which the French under Bonaparte defeated 10,000 Russian cavalry and 15,000 infantry, taking 1000 prisoners.

1809 Thomas Paine, a political writer of great force during the revolution, died, aged 72. His writings were deemed of so much service that the legislature of Pennsylvania voted him £500, and New York made him a grant of land. His life and conduct subsequently was extremely imprudent and reprehensible.

1809 Battle of Viga; the French, 8000, under Ney, attacked 12000 Spanish under Carera, and were repulsed.

1810 Mequienza, in Arragon, surrendered to the French under Suchet. This terminated the fourth compaign in the north of Spain.

1811 Extraordinary agitation of the sea and earthquake at Cape Town.

1813 Americans under Gen. Lewis broke up their encampment by order of Gen Dearborn, and returned to Fort George. The British succeeded in dispersing the boats with the baggage belonging to his command, and captured 12 of them.

1832 The first case of cholera asphixia in America occurred on this day at Quebec.

1838 John Lusk, a soldier of the revolution, died, aged 104 years. He was born on Staten Island, of Dutch parentage, and was a soldier in the regular service nearly 60 years. He died in Warren County, Tennessee, and was the last survivor of the old French war in Canada.

JUNE 9.

587 B. C. On the 9th *Thammug*, an especial fast of the Jews was observed for the taking of Jerusalem under Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, on that day.

911 Leo VI. (*the philosopher*) emperor of the east, died. He was a politic monarch, the patron of men of letters, and an excellent author himself.

June 9.

1099 The siege of Jerusalem opened by the first crusaders. Godfrey of Bouillon erected his standard on the first swell of Mount Calvary; to the left as far as St. Stephen's gate the line of attack was continued by Tancred and the two Roberts, and count Raymond established his head quarters from the citadel to the fort of Mount Sion.

1681 William Lilly, a famous English astrologer, died. He made quite a snug fortune out of the cavaliers and round-heads by predicting for both parties. The parliament under Cromwell gave him £100 a year for flattering their prospects, and he was complimented with a gold chain and medal by the king of Sweden. He also made a handsome business by his almanacs and other publications.

1696 Antoine Varilas, a French historian, died. His works were popular for a time, until they were discovered to be very inaccurate, and carelessly compiled.

1724 Benedict Pictet, a Swiss professor of theology at Geneva, died. He possessed great abilities and learning, and published several valuable works.

1770 British settlers expelled from the Falkland islands by a large Spanish force. They were restored the following year, when the dispute was ended.

1775 Force of the American army assembled at Cambridge, 1581 officers, 6063 privates; total 7644.

1776 John Ives, an eminent English antiquary, died, aged 25. He had accomplished much at his early age, but had published only three papers from his collection.

1779 William Kenrick, an English dramatist and miscellaneous writer, died. He was originally a mechanic, and became an author of great popularity and merit.

1790 Robert Robinson, a self-taught English preacher, died. He was an apprentice to a wig and curl maker, when Whitfield attracted his attention, and he became a methodist preacher. He soon after became a baptist, and preached that doctrine a number of years, and was extremely popular. He finally became a unitarian, and died at Birmingham while on a visit to Priestley, before he had time to shift his opinions to any thing else.

1798 Battle of Arklow, in Ireland, between the United Irishmen and British. More than 20,000 of the insurgents, under father Murphy, advanced against the town, which was defended by only 1600 men. The contest was con-

June 9.

tinued with great obstinacy till nightfall, when the rebels retired. Father Murphy was killed by a cannon ball.

1798 An eruption of the peak of Teneriffe. It continued 4 months and six days, had 4 mouths, and projected rocks 3000 feet.

1811 Second unsuccessful attack on fort San Christoval, Badajos, by the British under lord Wellington.

1814 United States brig Rattlesnake, Lieut. Renshaw, captured and destroyed British brig John, laden with English goods.

1825 Abraham Rees, the Cyclopedist, died. He was born in Wales, and educated for a dissenting minister, and officiated as such more than 40 years. He published sermons, and contributed to the *Monthly Review*, but is best known as the editor of the *Cyclopedia*, 47 vols. quarto.

1829 Battle of Oriva, in Turkey; the Russians, under Gen. Geismar, assaulted and took the town.

1836 Battle of Micanopy; about 200 Indians defeated by a detachment of United States troops under Heilman.

JUNE 10.

1190 Frederick I. (*Barbarossa*) emperor of Germany, died in Syria, in consequence of bathing imprudently in the Cydnus. He was frequently engaged in quarrels with the popes, but was at last persuaded to turn his arms against the Saracens. He marched a numerous army into Asia and was victorious over all that opposed him.

1429 Battle of Jargeau; the place was carried by storm by the French, who were lead on by Joan of Arc. On reaching the top of the wall she received a blow on the head, which precipitated her into the ditch. Being unable to rise, she continued to exhort her friends, assuring them that the Lord had delivered the English into their hands.

1530 The college of Bologna *determined* that the marriage law in the book of Leviticus, being a part of the law of nations, as well as of the law of Moses and of God, is binding on the whole Christian church, as well as infi-

dels; and *therefore*, gave their decision against the legality of Henry's marriage with Catharine of Arragon.

1584 Two barks fitted out by Raleigh, under the command of Barlow and Amidas, arrived in the West Indies, upon a voyage of discovery. They returned to England about the middle of September, having taken possession of a new country, which so pleased the queen, Elizabeth, that she named it Virginia.

1604 Isabella Andreini, a famous Italian actress, died. She distinguished herself equally as a poetess, and possessed, with great personal beauty, wit and genius in a superior degree.

1610 The first Dutch emigrants to America landed at Manhattan, now New York.

1654 Alexander Algardi, a Bolognese sculptor, died. He was employed to restore the garden of Sallust; many of his original pieces have been engraved.

1667 The Dutch fleet commanded by De Ruyter sailed up the river Medway, in England, as far as Chatham, and destroyed several men of war.

1692 Bridget Bishop hanged at Salem, Mass. for witchcraft.

1692 An army of French and Indians made a furious attack on the garrison at Wells, in Maine, commanded by Capt. Wells, who, after a brave and resolute defence, drove them off with great loss.

1724 A party of volunteers at Oyster River, in New Hampshire, discovered an Indian ambush, which they attacked, killed one, and wounded two others, who made their escape, though pursued and tracked by their blood to a considerable distance. The slain Indian was a person of distinction, and wore a kind of coronet of scarlet-dyed fur, with an appendage of four small bells, by the sound of which the others might follow him through the thickets. His hair was remarkably soft and fine, and he had about him a devotional book and a muster-roll of 180 Indians. His scalp produced a bounty.

1726 Anthony Alsop, an English prelate and poet, died.

1735 Thomas Hearne, an English antiquary, died. He edited nearly forty works, some of them classics, but principally relative to ancient English history and antiquities.

1761 Indian battle; the Cherokees defeated by the British

under Col. Grant, and their town Etchoe utterly destroyed, together with their magazines and cornfields.

1768 Riot in Boston, headed by Capt. Malcom, on account of the seizure of the sloop Liberty, belonging to Mr. Hancock, by the commissioners of the king's customs.

1772 The Gaspee, an armed British schooner, having exacted some degrading terms of the American vessels entering the port of Providence, a body of the inhabitants boarded her, put the officers and crew ashore, and burnt the vessel with all her stores.

1792 Russians attacked a detachment of Poles, under Gen. Judycki, between Mire and Swierza; but were defeated, with the loss of 500 dead on the field.

1798 Bonaparte attacked Valetta, in Malta, and in a sortie the Maltese lost the standard of their order.

1800 Battle of Montebello, in Italy, in which the Austrians were defeated, and compelled to retire to Voghera.

1801 The pasha of Tripoli declared war against the United States of America.

1806 The British house of lords resolved to abolish the slave trade.

1807 Battle of Heilsburgh, in Prussia. The French, under Bonaparte, defeated the Russians, who fell back into their entrenchments. About 4000 Russians were taken prisoners. Roussel had his head carried off by a cannon ball, and Murat had two horses shot under him. The Russians retreated the next night.

1809 Pope Pius VII. excommunicated Bonaparte.

1811 Lord Wellington raised the siege of Badajos. The French governor, Phillipon, made a brave and noble defence.

1831 Francis Abbot, the "Hermit of Niagara Falls," drowned while bathing in the river. He was a native of England, of quaker parentage. He arrived at the falls in June, 1829, on foot, in a very singular costume, and after a week's residence became so fascinated with the place that he determined on fixing his abode on Goat Island. He sought seclusion, and wished to erect a hut, but the proprietor not thinking proper to grant his request, he took a small room in the only house, where he was occasionally furnished with bread and milk by the family, but

more generally providing, and always cooking his own food. In the second winter of his residence, the house changed tenants, at which he quitted the island and built himself a small cottage on the main shore, about thirty rods below the fall. He was a person of highly cultivated mind and manners, a master of languages, and deeply read in the arts and sciences, and performed on various musical instruments with great taste; his drawings were also very spirited. He had travelled over Europe, and parts of the East, and possessed great colloquial powers when inclined to be sociable. On entering his hut, his guitar, violin, flutes, music books and port folio were scattered round in profusion; but not a single written paper of any kind was found to throw the least light on this extraordinary character.

1831 Gen. DIEBITSCH, commander of the Russian forces in Poland, died, by the official accounts of cholera; it is supposed by poison.

1837 The plague at Smyrna committed great ravages; about 300 died daily for some time.

1839 JOHN RIDGE, a Cherokee, murdered. He was educated at the Cornwall school, in Connecticut, where he married a respectable white woman. He was a practising attorney among the Cherokees, and a man of talents.

JUNE 11.

1184 B. C. The destruction of Troy is placed commonly by English chronologists in the night of this day; an event which Homer has invested with unrivalled importance, and a gorgeous immortality. (See April 24.)

534 B. C. SERVIUS TULLIUS, sixth king of Rome, assassinated. He is celebrated for his laws on the subjects of rank and property. He was murdered by his son-in-law, the second Tarquin.

90 B. C. The consul Rutilius Lupus, was destroyed with his forces, by an ambuscade, near the river Livis, during the social war.

816 LEO III., pope, died. A conspiracy was formed against him in 799, and it was only through the power of Char-

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lemagne that he was enabled to keep the pontifical chair. He was an able pontiff.

1258 The great council of reform, called the mad parliament, assembled at Oxford. Every member was sworn to allow no consideration, "neither of gift nor promise, profit nor loss, love nor hatred, nor fear," to influence him in the discharge of his duty.

1289 Battle of Campaldino, in Italy, in which the Florentines defeated the people of Arezzo. The poet Dante, then in his 24th year, was present, and served in the foremost troop of cavalry. He says, "the Uberti, Lamberti and Abati, with all the ex-citizens of Florence who adhered to the Ghibelline interest, were with Aretini; while those inhabitants of Arezzo, who, owing to their attachment to the Guelph party, had been banished from their own city, were ranged on the side of the Florentines."

1294 Roger Bacon, an eminently learned Monk of the Franciscan order, died, aged 80. He was a miracle of the age in which he lived, and the greatest genius, perhaps, for mechanical knowledge, that ever appeared in the world since Archimedes.

1381 Wat Tyler assembled his followers at Blackheath, amounting to 100,000 men.

1526 Holy league against the emperor Charles V.

1543 Nicholas Copernicus, the astronomer, died on this day, according to Lalande, who says, in his history of astronomy for 1798, "The death of the great Copernicus was, till lately, a problem. I resolved it in my tour. Copernicus died on the 11th of June, 1543, although Gassendi and Weidler date this circumstance on the 24th May, and Planche the 11th July." (See May 24.)

1567 Flight of Mary, queen of Scots, and her husband, Bothwell, from Borthwick castle to Dunbar.

1576 Anthony Cooke, preceptor of Edward VI., died. He also educated his own daughters, who were "learned above their sex in Greek and Latin."

1578 Queen Elizabeth granted letters patent to Humphrey Gilbert for the discovery and settlement of "barbarous lands in America, undiscovered by any Christian prince or people." This was the first charter granted by the crown of England to a colony.

1665 Kenelm Digby, an eminent English philosopher, died.

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He was also in the employ of the government as a soldier and a statesman. He was brave, learned and eloquent, but somewhat of a visionary.

1693 An expedition fitted out in England against Canada and Martinique, arrived in Boston. During the voyage, 1300 out of 2100 sailors, and 1800 out of 2400 soldiers, had died of a malignant disease. On the arrival of the fleet the disease spread into the town, and proved more malignant than any other epidemic which had ever been known in the country.

1695 Andrew Felibien, counsellor and historiographer to the king of France, died. He was also celebrated for his taste and judgment in the fine arts, and his *Dialogues upon the Lives of the Painters* has done him great honor.

1698 Balthazar Bekker, a Dutch divine, died. His writings got him into trouble with the church, which was alarmed at some very harmless notions he entertained about spirits and devils.

1712 Lewis Joseph, duke de Vendome, died. He was a descendant of Henry IV. of France, and distinguished himself under Philip V. of Spain, whom he succeeded in raising to the throne, in opposition to the claims of Charles III., archduke of Austria.

1727 George I., king of England, died in his carriage near Osnaburgh, in Germany, aged 68. He was the first king of England of the house of Brunswick, and had reigned 13 years.

1756 Cæsar Chesneau du Marsais, a French grammarian, died. He was engaged in the *Encylopedie*, and his articles on grammar are drawn up with great precision, correctness and judgment.

1776 Congress appointed Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Robert R. Livingston, a committee to prepare a declaration of Independence.

1792 Battle of Mire; the Polish general Judycki, surrounded by the Russians, defeated, and compelled to retreat.

1793 N. Gouvion, a French officer, killed at Maubeuge, on the Sambre. He served in America in the war of the revolution, and at the time of his death was a general in the army of the north.

1793 William Robertson, the Scottish historian, died. His

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works are popular, and the *History of Charles V.* will be long read with admiration.

1799 Bonaparte seized Malta, the key of the Mediterranean, which he garrisoned, and proceeded with the fleet, carrying 20,000 regular troops, to the Egyptian coast.

1800 Samuel Ireland, an ingenious English mechanic, died. He distinguished himself by his skill in drawing and engraving, and by an attempt to impose upon the world a spurious volume of letters and papers in the name of Shakspeare.

1812 A great skirmish of cavalry in Estremadura, Spain, between the English under Gen. Slade, and the French under Gen. Lallemand.

1828 Dugald Stewart, an eminent Scottish philosopher and writer, died. His philosophical works are well known.

1829 Battle of Schoumla; the Turks, under the grand vizier, defeated by the Russians under Gen. Deibitsch, with the loss of 6000 killed, 1500 prisoners, and 60 pieces of cannon. Russian loss, 1400 killed, 600 wounded.

JUNE 12.

456 b. c. Herodotus recited his celebrated *History* at Athens during the Olympic games, in his 29th year, on the 12th Hecatombæon. He had travelled with his work from Caria. Thucydides was then a boy; Æschylus died in that year; Cymon was recalled from exile, and the Athenians completed their long walls.

455 Marcus Clodius Pupienus Maximus, emperor of Rome, murdered by the soldiery, after a reign of 15 months. He was of humble birth, but rose by his merits to the most eminent posts in the state, and was raised to the imperial dignity on the death of Gordian. He made salutary laws and reformed abuses.

1099 The army of crusaders, who had encamped before Jerusalem, made a furious attack on the city, and amid a storm of arrows and fire balls, burst the first barrier, and strove to surmount the walls by escalade. The want of proper instruments rendered the assault abortive, and the followers of the cross were driven back with shame and slaughter to their camp. This defeat was followed by

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suffering and privations, from the scarcity of provisions and water.

1211 Battle of Tolosa, in Spain, between the Christians and Moors. Mohammed Abu Abdallah, at the head of a powerful army, one of the five divisions of which, according to the Arabic and Spanish historians, amounted to 160,000 men, made a descent from Africa, with the design of conquering the whole Spanish peninsula. Such was the terror which this vast armament inspired among the Christians, that Innocent III. proclaimed a crusade, and several bishops went from town to town to rouse the Christian princes. The kings of Castile, Arragon and Navarre, with a numerous body of foreign volunteers, advanced to stop the progress of the Moslems. The two armies met in Las Navas de Tolosa, between Castile and Andalusia. The result of the engagement was so complete a victory over the Africans, that Mohammed had a narrow escape, and left no less than 170,000 men in the field; the rest fled for safety.

1268 Bilbars, the sultan of Syria, took possesion of Antioch. The Latin principality was extinguished, and the whole existence of the Franks was now confined to the city of Ptolemais.

1402 Battle of Melienydd, in Radnorshire, Wales, in which Owen Glendour, the last of the native Welsh princes, defeated and captured sir Edmund Mortimer.

1418 Massacre at Paris, at night, by the direction, if not under the eye of John, duke of Burgundy, called the fearless. In the course of three days, 3500 persons were sacrificed.

1488 James III., king of Scotland, killed. He put his brother John to death, and attempted the life of his other brother, Alexander; he escaped, however, and levied war against the tyrant, who had rendered himself odious by his cruelties. James was defeated in battle, and put to death in a mill, by the daggers of his own subjects.

1565 Adrian Turnebus, a French critic, died. Great encomiums have been passed upon his genius and learning, as well as the amiability of his private character.

1630 John Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts, arrived at Salem with the charter of the colony. He settled at Shawmut, which was finally determined upon for the metropolis, and named Boston.

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1647 Thomas Farnaby, an English grammarian, died. His works display great erudition.

1660 William Oughtred, an English divine and mathematician, died. He was disturbed in his retirement by the partizans of Cromwell, and escaped sequestration only by the interference of influential friends. His works were small, but of great value to subsequent mathematicians.

1665 The city of New-York incorporated by governor Nichols; a mayor, 5 aldermen and a sheriff were appointed. Prior to this it had been governed by a scout, burgomasters and schepens.

1672 The French under Louis XIV. crossed the Rhine. The prince de Conde was wounded for the first and only time during all his campaigns; but the young duke de Longueville was killed.

1676 Attack on Hadley by the Indians, to the number of 700, who were resolved on a grand effort to carry this post. The attack was commenced at day-light, with great spirit; they gained possession of a house, and fired a barn; but were in a short time driven back with loss. The attack was renewed on other points, the enemy appearing to be determined on carrying the place; but the discharge of a piece of ordnance cooled their ardor, and they drew off; and on assistance coming from Northampton, the foe was driven into the woods, with a loss of two or three of the English. It is supposed to have been on this occasion that Gen. Goffe, one of the judges of Charles I., who was at that time concealed with the minister at Hadley, made his appearance in so mysterious a manner. At a moment when the people were in the greatest consternation, there appeared a man of venerable aspect, differing from them in his apparel, who assumed the command, put them in order for defence, and by advice and example animated them throughout the attaek. When the scene was over, on looking about for the stranger, he had disappeared, and was seen no more—leaving the inhabitants to form the strangest conjectures.

1683 The Rye house plot discovered. It was headed by Monmouth, Essex, and lord John Russell, and their object seems to have been to oppose the succession of the duke of York. Russell and many others suffered on the scaffold, Essex was found with his throat cut in prison, and Monmouth was in a short time reconciled to the king.

June 12.

1734 James, duke of Berwick, killed by a cannon shot at the siege of Phillipsburgh, in Germany, while standing between his two sons. No general of his time excelled him in the art of war, except his uncle, the duke of Marlboro'.

1759 William Collins, an English poet, died. He was entirely neglected, and his *Odes*, which possessed great merit, failed to attract any attention during his life time.

1775 Gen. Gage issued a proclamation at Boston, offering the king's pardon to all who would lay down their arms and return to their peaceable occupations, excepting Samuel Adams and John Hancock, and at the same time he proclaimed martial law.

1778 Philip Livingston, a signer and a strenuous advocate for the declaration of independence, died. He was a New York merchant, and became a prominent character in that city before the revolution.

1788 Settlement made at Sierre Leone by blacks from England. The town lots were drawn for and apportioned this day.

1794 Couthon reported, and the French convention decreed, the organization of the revolutionary tribunal, consisting of a president, 3 vice-presidents, a public accuser, 4 deputies, 12 judges and 50 jurors.

1799 A division of the French army, under Olivier, took Modena, and drove the Austrians beyond the river Po.

1805 American ship Atahualpa, Capt. Porter, treacherously attacked by the Indians while bartering for skins in Sturgis's cove. Capt. Porter and 8 of the crew were killed, and 11 wounded.

1813 Maj. Chapin and other American prisoners taken at the head of the lake, and sent in boats for Kingston, when arrived near York rose upon the guard, and after a short struggle took the boats and returned to Niagara.

1816 Pierre Francois Charles Augereau, duke of Castiglione and marshal of France, died. He was the son of a fruit merchant, and served as a carabineer in the French army. He first distinguished himself in 1794, after which his career for a number of years was brilliant, and full of honor and glory.

1829 A large body of Turkish cavalry and infantry defeated near Kuganoff, and 600 killed.

JUNE 13.

1502 Oliver Maillard, a French divine, of the order of Cordeliers, died. He was an eminent preacher, and published several volumes of Latin sermons.

1584 John Sambucus, a learned German physician, died. His learning attracted the attention of the emperor Maximilian II., and he was appointed counsellor of state and historiographer of the German empire. He wrote several learned and useful works.

1605 Riot at Moscow, when Fedor Godonoff, the reigning tzar, who had been but two months on the throne, was dragged with his family from the palace, and shut up in one of his own private houses, where he was murdered a few days after.

1633 Lord Baltimore obtained a grant for a tract of land in America, now the state of Maryland, which was first settled by a colony of catholics.

1666 Second charter granted to South-Carolina by Charles II. It was an enlargement of the previous charter, making the colony independent of any other province.

1721 A treaty concluded at Madrid with Great Britain. The ships employed for the traffic of negroes by the Royal company of Great Britain, were to be admitted, without hindrance, to trade freely.

1757 Decree of pope Benedict XIV. prohibiting the use of any version of the Bible in the common language.

1767 James Worsdale died; an English painter and dramatic writer.

1769 Corsica seized by the French. General Paoli fled, and embarked at Corsica for England, where he remained until 1790.

1777 William Battie died; an eminent English physician and medical writer.

1780 Major-general Gates ordered by congress to take command of the southern department.

1780 A society formed in Philadelphia, under the name of the "American daughters of liberty," for the purpose of supplying the soldiery with clothing. The city was divided into 10 districts, and four appointed to each district to solicit subscriptions. Their donations amounted to 2030 shirts, and they obtained 77 shirts and 380 pairs of stockings from New-Jersey.

June 13.

1788 George Lukins dispossessed of seven devils by the same number of clergymen, in the Temple church, Bristol, Eng.

1794 Battle of Ghent; the Austrians defeated by the French.

1794 Violent earthquake and eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which did much damage.

1796 Action between British ship Dryad, lord Beauclerc, and French frigate La Proserpine, 45 guns; which last was captured in 44 minutes, with the loss of 30 killed, 45 wounded. British loss 2 killed, 7 wounded.

1797 Simon Andrew Tissot, a celebrated Swiss physician, died. He was the advocate of experimental rather than theoretical systems of medicine, and early adopted the practice of inoculation. His fame was not confined to his own country.

1810 Bonaparte prohibited the exportation of grain.

1813 Battle of Carcagenta, in Valencia; the Spaniards under Gen. Elio attacked the French, and were defeated with the loss of 1500 men, of whom 700 were taken prisoners.

1817 Richard Lovell Edgeworth, an English philanthropist and practical philosopher, died. He invented the telegraph, which was generally adopted during his lifetime. He spent a great part of his life in improving and experimenting on various instruments used in agriculture and the arts.

1833 James Andrew died; principal of the East India company's seminary at Addiscombe, and author of a Hebrew grammar and dictionary.

JUNE 14.

510 B. C. The Roman republic established and the first consuls elected, according to the Capitoline marbles. This noble political fabric subsisted for a period of 462 years, until the battle of Pharsalia.

1631 Francis Garasse, a French Jesuit, died. As a preacher he was eloquent and popular, but his writings were gross, and kindled a violent feud between his order and the Jansenists. He lost his life in attending the sick during the pestilence at Poictiers.

1636 Humphrey Lynde, an English author, died. He wrote various books against popery, one of which was translated into several languages, and often reprinted.

1636 John Caylard de St. Bonet, marquis de Toiras, a French general, killed before the fortress of Fontanette, in Italy. His services were important to his country, but he was nevertheless disgraced by Richelieu, and found in Italy a just respect for his abilities and merit.

1645 Battle of Naseby, in which the forces of Cromwell obtained a bloody victory over the army of Charles I. under prince Rupert, and obliged him to retire into Wales.

1654 Battle of Dunes; the French defeated the Spaniards under prince de Conde and don John of Austria.

1662 Henry Vane, an English statesman, beheaded. He was vascillating in his politics, and characterised as a dangerous man.

1704 Ralph Bathurst, an English physician, divine and Latin poet, died. He was a man of great erudition.

1723 Claude Fleury, a French advocate, died, aged 82, greatly respected for his learning and virtues. His works are numerous and valuable.

1743 James Villotte, a French Jesuit, died. He travelled in Armenia, and published commentaries on the gospels.

1746 Colin Maclaurin, an eminent Scottish mathematician and philosopher, died. His writings are very numerous and highly valuable for the purposes of navigation and geography.

1754 A convention was held at Albany, for the purpose of concluding a treaty with the Six Nations. It was attended by about 150 Indians.

1756 Prosper Marchand, a French author, died in Holland, at a great age. He left France on account of religious views, and published a *Journal Literaire.* He also wrote a history of printing, and published a new edition of Bayle's *Dictionary.*

1769 The general court of Massachusetts having remonstrated to governor Hutchinson against their place of meeting being surrounded with an armed force, and Boston being invested by sea and land; he adjourned the court to Cambridge.

June 14.

1776 Americans evacuated Sorel, in Canada, and the British under general Burgoyne entered it.

1776 The Americans cannonaded the British fleet from Moon and Long islands, and compelled it to leave the bay and open the intercourse with Boston.

1777 Congress resolved that their flag should consist of 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation.

1792 Battle at Lubar on the river Sluez, in which the Polish cavalry under Joseph Ponatowski defeated the Russians.

1800 Jean Baptist Kleber, commander in chief of the French army in Egypt, assassinated while walking in his garden by a Turk named Souliman. He had conquered the country, and was forming plans for its peaceful government and improvement.

1800 Battle of Marengo, in Italy; Bonaparte defeated the Austrians, who lost 1700 killed and prisoners. The French acknowledged the loss of 500 killed and wounded

1800 Lewis Charles Anthony Dessaix, a distinguished French general, killed at the battle of Marengo. He arrived on the field of battle with a fresh battalion at a moment that decided the victory for the French, but received a shot in the breast, of which he instantly died.

1801 Benedict Arnold, the traitor, died in England. He was a brave officer in the American service, from the commencement of the war of the revolution; but some imprudent conduct subjected him to a reprimand from the commander-in-chief, after which he sought an opportunity to desert. He joined the British army, and committed great cruelties upon his countrymen during the remainder of the war.

1807 Battle of Friedland, in ancient Prussia; the Russians and Prussians were defeated, with the loss of 17,500 men and 80 cannon, by the French under Bonaparte. The battle commenced at 10 in the morning, and the Russians withstood the superior force of the French till nearly 5 in the afternoon; when Bonaparte, putting himself at the head of the army, commanded a general assault, which was executed with overpowering effect. Benningsen was compelled to retreat, destroying the bridge behind him.

1829 Battle of the defile of Pozzoy; the Turkish troops, 15,000, entirely defeated, and their camp taken by storm by the Russians.

1833 Abraham Bogard died in the poor-house, Maury county, Tennessee, aged 118; a native of the state of Delaware.

JUNE 15.

1381 Wat Tyler treacherously killed at Blackheath, where he had assembled the malcontents in great numbers, and the insurrection was suppressed.

1467 Philip (*the Good*) duke of Burgundy, died. His life was spent in war, and the title which he acquired seems to have been forfeited by his last act, the burning of the town of Dinan, which he was carried on his bed to witness, at the age of 72.

1520 Martin Luther excommunicated by Leo X.

1530 Charles V. made a public entry into Augsburg, where the members of the diet had assembled. The famous decree, called the *Confession of Augsburg*, drawn up by Melancthon, was then read.

1568 Giles Corrozet died at Paris; a French bookseller, and author of several works of merit.

1643 Abel Jansen Tasman, the Dutch navigator, arrived at Batavia, after having sailed round the southern side of the globe. He started in September, 1642, and discovered Van Dieman's Land and the island of New-Zealand, which he called Staten Island.

1735 Rene Aubert de Vertot d'Aubœuf, an elegant French historical writer, died, aged 80. He united the virtues of private life to great intelligence, deep penetration, and an elegant taste.

1744 Anson arrived at Spithead, after a voyage of three years and nine months round the world. The treasures of the famous Acapulco galleon were conveyed to London in 32 wagons, and the booty divided among those brave men who had shared his glory and toils.

1746 Battle of Placentia, between the allies and Spaniards.

1756 The nabob of Surajah Dowla invested Calcutta at the head of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants.

1768 James Short, a celebrated Scottish optician, died. He was of humble origin, but became a noted and wealthy man. His telescopes have been surpassed only by those of Herschel.

1768 The commissioners of the customs at Boston requested Gen. Gage to support them in the execution of their office with a military force.

1775 Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the American army.

1776 The legislature of New-Hampshire voted unanimously that their delegates in congress should join with the other delegates in declaring the 13 united colonies a free and independent state.

1776 The British under sir Henry Clinton attacked Sullivan's island, and were repulsed by Gen. Lee.

1785 Pilatre de Rosier, a French æronaut, killed. He was attempting to cross the English channel from Boulogne; but the balloon took fire soon after its ascent, and he was precipitated to the earth.

1794 A memorable eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

1811 A marine volcano burst through the sea in 40 fathoms of water, at the west end of St. Michaels, one of the Azores, about three miles from land.

1815 Battle of Fleury, in which Bonaparte with 150,000 men attacked the Prussians and English of 200,000, and drove them back, and the next day defeated them at Ligny.

1826 The sultan of Turkey defeated and abolished the ancient corps of Janizaries. This military body, consisting of trained captives, was first instituted by the third Amurath, in 1362.

1840 Francis Beauguard died at Grey Nun's hospital, Montreal, aged nearly 108.

JUNE 16.

632 The Persian era began, recording the fall of the Sassanian dynasty, and the religion of Zoroaster. This famous era, as amended by the sultan Geluleddin, is now in use by the parsees of India.

1487 Battle of Stoke, England. Lambert Simnel, who had been crowned in Ireland, received the king's pardon, and was made a scullion in the royal kitchen.

1658 Edward Capellus, a learned French protestant divine, died. He was engaged in a long and learned controversy concerning the antiquity of the Hebrew points, his adversary maintaining that they were coeval with the language, while he showed that they were unknown before the dispersion of the Jews, and were invented about 600 years after Christ. He was engaged 36 years on the *Critica Sacra*, a work of prodigious labor and great merit.

1666 Richard Fanshawe, an English statesman, died. He was actively engaged in political affairs, yet found time to produce several works of much credit.

1719 Lewis Ellis Dupin, a learned French critic, died. He devoted himself to a biographical dictionary of ecclesiastical authors, which was brought down to the end of the 16th century, and has been translated into English. His works are numerous.

1722 John Churchill, the renowned duke of Marlborough, died. He stands unrivalled among the British generals, and during several years gained a series of the most splendid victories. It has been said that he gained every battle which he fought, and took every town which he besieged.

1752 Joseph Butler, an eminent prelate and theological writer, died. He is celebrated as the author of the *Analogy of Religion*.

1755 Fort Beausejour, in Nova Scotia, surrended to the British, the French garrison being permitted to march out with the honors of war.

1777 John Baptist Louis Gresset, a celebrated French poet, died. His poems were elegant, lively and interesting, and obtained for him, among other honors, letters of nobility.

1779 Manifesto presented to the British court, announcing that Spain had taken decided part with France and America against Britain.

1789 The states general of France formed themselves into the national assembly.

1793 Unsuccessful attack of the British on Martinique.

June 16.

1794 Battle of Josselies; the hereditary prince of Orange attacked and defeated the French, who lost 7000 men and 22 cannon, and were compelled to retreat across the Sambre.

1808 Joseph Bonaparte proclaimed king of Spain. "Your princes," said Napoleon, "have ceded to me their rights to the crown of Spain. Your nation is old; my mission is to restore its youth."

1810 Lewis Augustus Philip Affry, first magistrate of Switzerland under Napoleon, died. He was in early life an officer in the Swiss army; and when elevated to civil office, he conducted with the ability, the intelligence and the experience of a thorough statesman.

1812 Bonaparte joined his grand army on the Vistula, destined to invade Moscow.

1813 Action off Presque isle, between the United States schooner, Lady of the Lake, Lieut. Chauncey, and British schooner Lady Murray, laden with provisions and amunition, for York, Canada, which was captured.

1815 Bonaparte attacked the Prussian posts of Sombref, St. Amand and Ligny, under prince Blucher. The contest was very severe and the Prussian loss very great; they notwithstanding kept their position until after night when they retreated upon Wavre. Blucher had a horse killed under him, and narrowly escaped with his life. Ligny was taken and retaken several times. At the same time Bonaparte attacked the British troops under Wellington, at Quartre Bras, and compelled him to fall back upon Gemappe. The loss of the allies was very severe.

1818 The village of Bagnes, in Switzerland, overwhelmed by the giving way of an ice-barrier.

1819 An earthquake near Poonah, in the East Indies, swallowed up a large district, and more than 2000 persons.

1830 An eruption of Mount Etna, which destroyed eight villages, and buried many of the inhabitants under the ruins of their houses.

1831 The president of Hayti ordered all the French white inhabitants to leave the island before the 15th July.

JUNE 17.

431 B. C. The dictator Tubertus Posthumius gained a victory over the Æqui and Volsci, inconsiderable but noxious enemies of the commonwealth.

1081 Robert Guiscard opened the famous siege of Durazzo, now in European Turkey, on the gulf of Venice.

1272 An attempt made to assassinate Edward I. of England in his tent at Acre, by a messenger of the emir of Joppa. He received the blow on his arm, grappled with the assassin, and throwing him on the ground despatched him with his own dagger. The life of the prince was saved by his wife, who sucked the poison from the wound.

1458 ALFONSO V. of Arragon, (*the Magnanimous*) died. He made himself master of Naples and Sicily; aside from his exploits as a warrior, he was a learned man and the patron of learning, and the father of his people.

1614 WILLIAM BATHE, an Irish Jesuit, died. He was rector of an Irish school at Salamanca, and a writer on music and divinity.

1673 Father Marquette, and Joliet a citizen of Quebec, employed by M. Talon for the discovery of the Mississippi, entered that noble river. They descended to within three day's journey of the gulf of Mexico.

1696 JOHN SOBIESKI, king of Poland, died. He distinguished himself on many occasions in the Polish wars, but the greatest of his exploits was the raising of the siege of Vienna, by which Europe was saved from the calamities consequent upon an irruption of the Turks.

1719 JOSEPH ADDISON, editor of the *Spectator*, died. He was the ornament of his age and country, and his writings will long continue to be read and admired.

1734 LOUIS HECTOR VILLARS, peer of France, died, aged 82. He early adopted the profession of arms, and distinguished himself through a long life as a brave and efficient officer.

1740 WILLIAM WYNDHAM, an eminent English statesman, died. His abilities led to his promotion to the highest offices in the state.

1745 Louisburgh, Cape Breton, taken from the French by the British and Massachusetts forces, under Gov. Shirley and admiral sir Peter Warren.

June 17.

1761 The first English "navigation canal" opened, extending from Worsley to Manchester, 18 miles. It originated with Scroope, duke of Bridgewater.

1775 Battle of Bunker's Hill, and burning of Charlestown by the British. The Americans were defeated with the loss of 453 killed, wounded and missing. The killed, and those who died of their wounds were 139, including Gen. Warren. British loss, 1054, of whom 226 were killed, and among them Col. Abercromby and Maj. Pitcairn, who occasioned the first shedding of blood at Lexington.

1776 British transports George and Arabella captured in Boston bay by six American privateers. Among the prisoners taken was the Hon. Archibald Campbell, and 271 Highlanders.

1780 Bank opened in Philadelphia for supplying the army with provisions, and £189,000 subscribed, payable in gold and silver.

1791 Selina, countess of Huntington, died. From habits of gaiety and dissipation, she became suddenly grave and pious, and was distinguished by very extensive charities.

1792 Battle of Zielime, in which the Polish army was defeated by a superior force of Russians. The action lasted from 7 in the morning till 5 in the evening. Loss of the Russians 4000; that of the Poles 1100.

1794 Ypres, in Belgium, surrendered to the French under Moreau. Four battalions of Austrians, 6 of Hessians, 2 of Baden, 200 horse chasseurs, 150 Austrian cannoniers, were taken prisoners, with 140 cannon.

1799 First day's battle of the Trebia, between the French under Macdonald and the Russians and Austrians under Suwarrow. The French were compelled to fall back.

1807 Konigsburgh, the capital of Prussia proper, taken by the French under Soult. Immense stores, with nearly 300 loaded vessels, 160,000 stands of arms, &c., were taken.

1814 Henry Tresham died; an Irish poet and painter of merit.

1815 The allied army under Wellington fell back on Waterloo, and Blucher to Wavre. The earl of Uxbridge made a brilliant charge of cavalry at Gemappe.

1815 British order in council, forbidding the Americans to use the British territories for purposes connected with the Newfoundland fisheries.

1839 William Bentinck, an English statesman, died. He had sustained many high public offices, was a general in the army, and several years governor-general of India.

JUNE 18.

64 The conflagration of Rome, attributed by Nero to the Christians, which was the ostensible cause of the first persecution. (See 24th June.)

741 Leo III. (*Isaurian*) emperor of Constantinople, died. He was the son of a cobler, and disgraced the imperial dignity by acts of barbarity and tyranny. He was the enemy of learning and learned men, and set fire to the valuable library of his capital, by which 30,000 volumes were destroyed, besides many of the choicest paintings and medals.

1053 Battle of Civitella; the forces of the pope, Leo IX. routed by Robert Guiscard, the Norman.

1314 Edward II. marched upon Scotland from Berwick, with his vast army.

1429 Battle of Patray, in France; the English under Talbot defeated by Joan of Arc, with the loss of 1500 slain and 1000 taken. It was in this conflict that the notable Sir John Falstaff, considering discretion to be the better part of valor, dropped his *thirsty lance*, and ran away.

1538 Truce for 10 years between Charles V. of Germany, and Francis I. of France. Hostilities were renewed three years after.

1580 The colony of Virginia discouraged with their losses and various misfortunes embarked for England.

1602 The fort and store house built by Gosnold on Elizabeth island for a settlement, was abandoned in consiquence of discontents ariving among those who were to have remained in the country, and the whole company returned to England. The ruins of this ephemeral settlement were seen as late as 1797.

1616 Thomas Bilson, a celebrated English divine, died. He was distinguished for his eloquence as a preacher, and his learning as a theological writer and controversialist.

1621 The first duel in New-England fought by two servants

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with sword and dagger, both of whom were wounded. For this outrage they were sentenced to lie 24 hours with their heads and feet tied together.

1667 William Rawley, an English divine, died. He was chaplain to Charles I. and II., and also to Bacon, whose works he edited.

1675 Battle of Fehrbellin; the elector Frederick William, at the head of 6000 cavalry, attacked the Swedish invading army under the celebrated Wrangel, and gained a complete victory.

1684 The English court of chancery gave judgment for the king against the governor and company of Massachusetts; their charter was declared forfeited, and their liberties were seized into the king's hands.

1741 Francis Pourfour, died; a French physician and skilful herbalist.

1749 Ambrose Philips, an English poet, died. He wrote also for the stage with some success, although his performances were ridiculed by Pope.

1756 Minorca surrendered to the French by the British general, Blakeney. The British had taken it from the Spaniards in 1708.

1757 Battle of Kolin; The Prussians under Frederick II. defeated by the Austrians under Count Daun, with the loss of 8000 killed and wounded. Frederick lost this battle through the rash bravery of one of his generals.

1772 Gerard Van Swieten, a Dutch physician, died. He settled in Vienna, where he became a distinguished practitioner, and his memory is still held in great veneration by the profession there.

1776 Gen. Burgoyne entered St. John's, Canada, the Americans having evacuated it, and burnt the fort and barracks.

1779 British West India Island St. Vincents, surrendered to the French under Romain and d'Estaing.

1783 Washington announced to the governors of the several states his intended resignation of the command of the army.

1793 British frigate La Nymphe, Capt. Pellew, captured French frigate Cleopatra, after an action of 55 minutes. French captain and about 60 of his men killed or wound-

June 18.

ed. The British loss 25 killed 27 wounded. This was the first capture made after the declaration of war.

1795 Russian manifesto issued by Gen. Thimothie, Tutomlin, on taking possession of Russian Poland.

1799 Second day's battle of Trebia; French under Macdonald obliged to retire across the river by the Russians under Suwarrow.

1805 Arthur Murphy, an English dramatic writer of eminence, died. Many of his plays still keep the stage. His translation of Tacitus is also in common use.

1811 Ruth Pierce, the mother of Sir Benjamin Thompson, count Rumford, died at Baldwin, Maine.

1812 The United States declared war against England.

1815 Hostilities ceased between England and the United States, throughout the world.

1815 Battle of Waterloo, in the Netherlands. The forces of the two armies are differently stated, but are supposed to have been about 75,000 each. The battle began about noon, and continued with great obstinacy till night, when the French were completely defeated with the loss of more than 30,000 men, 210 cannon, several military chests, and all Napoleon's baggage. The loss of the allies was probably upwards of 20,000. This great battle gave peace to Europe.

1832 The duke of Wellington atttacked by a mob in the streets of London—the anniversary of his victory at Waterloo.

1835 William Cobbet, an English political and miscellaneous writer, died. He was a self-taught and self-made man, who for many years made a conspicuous figure in the politics of England, and was finally elected to parliament. He was an extraordinary character.

JUNE 19.

1215 John, king of England, signed the famous magna charta, and the charter of the forests, in a meadow at Runnimede, between Staines and Windsor.

1312 Piers Gaveston, the favorite of Edward II., executed.

1579 Maestricht, in Belgium, taken by the Spaniards under the Duke of Parma, after a siege of four months, during

June 19.

which about 8000 persons perished miserably. It was given up to pillage.

1619 The first assembly of Virginia met at Jamestown. The settlements had now become so numerous that 11 corporations appeared by their representatives to exercise the noblest function of freemen, the power of legislation.

1690 Ezekiel Hopkins, a learned English prelate, died.

1707 William Sherlock, an eminent English divine, died; famous for his controversial works.

1709 Isaac Papin, a French divine, died. His views differed a hair from those of his sect, and persecution followed him from one country to another, till he finally took refuge with the catholics.

1715 Nicholas Lemery, a French chemist, died, aged 70. He was ardently devoted to the science, and contributed much to spread a correct knowledge of it among the people by his lectures.

1741 Admiral Vernon seized the castles of Carthagena, South America. The British were afterwards compelled to retire on account of pestilence.

1754 A convention of the states at Albany propose a union for defence against the common enemy. Delegates were present from New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New-York.

1755 William Hay died in England; remarkable for his deformity, on which he wrote an essay. He was a member of parliament, and an author of some merit.

1757 Action between British ship Experiment, 20 guns, 142 men, and French ship Telemaque, 26 guns, 460 men, in which the latter was captured with the loss of 125 killed, 110 wounded. It had been fitted out expressly to capture the Experiment, which had 12 killed, 36 wounded.

1781 Assault on fort Ninety-six, by the Americans under Gen. Greene, who were repulsed with the loss of 185. The Americans then abandoned the siege. British loss 85.

1783 Henry Lloyd, a military officer and writer, died. He was born in Wales, entered the service of Austria, and afterwards served in the armies of Prussia and Russia. On his return to England he produced several military works of great merit.

1786 Nathaniel Greene, an officer in the revolutionary army, died, aged 46. He was of quaker descent, born in Rhode-Island. He distinguished himself at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Germantown and Monmouth, and finally covered himself with glory at the battle of Eutaw Springs, which closed the war in South-Carolina.

1794 French general, Dumourier, arrived in London on his escape from the convention, but was ordered to depart the British dominions immediately.

1794 The Corsicans accepted their new constitution, and acknowledged George III. their king.

1794 Richard Henry Lee, a revolutionary patriot, died. He originated the first resistance to British oppression, and during the struggle continued to hold some important civil office, where his talents were conspicuous.

1799 Third day's battle of Trebia. The French under Macdonald crossed the river and attacked the Austrians and Russians. But after an obstinate and bloody conflict they were compelled to fall back, with the loss of 1700 killed and 500 prisoners.

1799 Five French frigates, bound from Jaffa to Toulon, with 1340 men, were captured by a British squadron.

1800 Battle of Blenheim; the French under Moreau, after a short but obstinate action, defeated the Austrians under Gen. Starray, and obliged them to abandon Ulm and retire into Franconia.

1807 Naval action off Lemnos between the Russians and Turks, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of an 80 gun ship and two other ships of the line taken, and five burnt.

1808 Action off the Nase of Norway; the British sloop Seagull sunk by a Danish brig and several gun boats. Several of the Danes went down with her.

1809 Congress renewed the non-intercourse act.

1811 Samuel Chase, a judge of the United States supreme court, died. He was a distinguished member of the congress of 1774.

1813 British landed from their shipping on lake Ontario, and destroyed the public stores at Sodus; they burnt several of the best houses and stores in the village.

June 19.

1818 Patrick Brydone, a Scottish traveler, died. He published a narrative of his travels in Sicily and Malta, which has been often republished.

1820 Joseph Banks, an eminent English literary and philosophical writer, died. He made several voyages in the pursuit of science, one of which was with captain Cook.

1821 Battle of Dragashan, in Turkey, between the Greeks and Turks. The Greeks were commanded by the brave Ypsilanti; but owing to the treachery of the Arnauts, who abandoned their posts, the Greeks were totally defeated, and the "sacred band" of the *hetaireia*, the flower of the Greek youth, were annihilated. This affair nearly proved fatal to the cause of the Greek revolution.

1829 John Cleves Symmes, an American officer, died. He is to be remembered for the enthusiasm with which he maintained the theory that the earth was hollow, with an opening at each of the poles.

1830 Battle of Strouli, between 50,000 Algerines, Turks, and Arabs, and 25,000 French, under Gen. Bourmont, in which the former were defeated.

JUNE 20.

404 The illustrious John Chrysostom banished from his patriarchate to the remote and desolate town of Cucusus, among the ridges of Mount Taurus, by a command of the empress Eudoxia. The day of this his final exile was marked by the conflagration of the cathedral, senate-house, and adjacent buildings, and by the destruction of the incomparable statues of the Muses from the temple of Helicon.

840 Louis I. (*Debonnaire*) king of France and emperor of the West, died. He had not sufficient ability to manage the conflicting interests of his large dominions, and was harrassed by the rebellion of his brothers and sons.

981 Adalbert, bishop of Magdeburg, died. He converted the Sclavonians, and penetrated far into Pomerania as a Christian missionary.

1333 Battle of Halidon hill. The regent of Scotland, six earls and many barons fell in the field; the fugitives were pursued by king Edward and a party of horse, and also by

lord Darcy and his Irish auxiliaries. The slaughter is said to have exceeded that of any former defeat.

1632 The patent of Maryland, designed for George Calvert, lord Baltimore, was, on his decease, filled up to his son Cecilius Calvert. When king Charles signed it, he gave to the new patent the name of Maryland in honor of his queen Henrietta Maria. Lord Baltimore held it of the crown of England as part of Windsor manor, paying yearly forever, two Indian arrows! which may now be seen at the castle.

1649 Richard Brandon, the hereditary hangman, and the executioner of Charles I. and the earl of Strafford, died in misery. He was interred the next day, amidst execrations and vulgar insults, which he could not feel.

1743 John George Keysler, a German traveler and antiquary, died. On his visit to England he was admitted fellow of the Royal society, and deserved it by his explication of Stonehenge.

1743 Action near Manilla, between the British ship Centurion, lord Anson, and the Acapulco ship, the *Nostra Signora de Cabadonga*, 36 guns and 550 men, commanded by Don Geronimo de Montoro, a Portuguese officer. The cutter was captured with the loss of 67 killed, 84 wounded; British loss 2 killed, 17 wounded. The property on board this prize amounted to $1,500,000.

1752 The trustees of Georgia, finding that the province languished under their care, and weary of the complaints of the people, surrendered their charter to the king.

1756 Calcutta taken by Surajah Dowla, and 145 Englishmen incarcerated in the *black hole*, including Holwell, the governor of Bengal; all of whom were suffocated but 23.

1779 Battle of Stono-Ferry, in which the Americans under Gen. Lincoln were defeated, owing to mismanagement of a part of the forces, who did not come up. Loss 146.

1781 Cornwallis evacuated Richmond, Virginia.

1787 Charles Frederick Abel died; an eminent musician, whose performances attracted much attention tn Europe.

1789 The national assembly of France having been refused admission into the usual place of meeting, assembled in the rain in a tennis court.

1790 Titles of nobility and feudal right abolished in France.

June 20.

1791 Louis XVI. and the royal family made their escape from Paris with the intention of proceeding to Germany, to avoid the disturbances which threatened the country.

1794 Felix Vicq d'Azir, an eminent French physician and anatomist, died at Paris.

1813 British made an attack on Oswego, but were repulsed by the militia under Col. Carr.

1815 That questionable monster, the sea serpent, observed at Plymouth, Mass. Its extension above the surface of the water was supposed to be more than a hundred feet. The serpentine animal noticed in the Norway seas is of much larger proportions, with large blue eyes, "which looked like a couple of *bright pewter plates.*"

1819 The first steam vessel which crossed the Atlantic arrived at Liverpool.

1830 Battle between the French and Algerines, near Sidi Khalef; the latter were defeated.

1836 Edmund Joseph de Sieyes, a French statesman, died, aged 88. He long acted a conspicuous part in the affairs of France, but on the fall of Napoleon was banished, and some years previous to his death was reduced to a state of idiocy.

1837 William IV., of England, died, aged 72. His reign was brief, but was distinguished for various important measures of reform, and the abolition of colonial slavery.

JUNE 21.

545 b. c. Thales, a Grecian philosopher, died. He was the chief of the seven sages of Greece, and founder of the Ionic sect of philosophers. He divided the Grecian zodiac into seasons, and the year into 365 days.

1339 Battle of Laupen; the citizens of Bern, in Switzerland, defeated an army of 18,000 from its rival cities, headed by 700 of its own nobility and 1,200 knights, who were totally vanquished.

1377 Edward III. of England, died, aged 65, having reigned 51 years.

1529 Trial of Catharine, first queen of Henry VIII. of England.

June 21.

1529 John Skelton, an English poet, died. He wrote sonnets and satires, and was invested with the laureate.

1588 First day's engagement of the English fleet and the Spanish armada. The latter armament consisted of 135 large ships, about 40 transports, 7449 sailors, 18,857 soldiers, and 500 Spanish noblemen and gentlemen, volunteers. The pope pronounced it invincible.

1596 Naval victory of the English over the Spaniards, at Cadiz, when the earl of Essex, in a fit of delight, threw his hat into the sea!

1611 Henry Hudson having wintered in the bay which bears his name, and pursuing the object of his voyage, a north-west passage, a conspiracy broke out on this day among the ship's crew, when Hudson, his son, and five others, most of whom were sick and lame, were forced into the shallop, with a small quantity of meal, one gun and ammunition, two or three spars and an iron pot, and with the most savage inhumanity turned adrift. This is the last account of Hudson.

1631 John Smith, one of the early settlers of Virginia, died. He was a brave and daring man, and it was mainly owing to him that the colony was made permanent.

1652 Inigo Jones, a celebrated English architect, died. He surpassed most of the great men of his age in learning and ability.

1675 Foundation laid of the cathedral of St. Paul's, London. It stands upon upwards of two acres of ground, and its height is 404 feet.

1747 British fleet under Com. Fox captured 48 sail of French West-Indiamen.

1764 British commodore Byron sailed from the downs in the Dolphin on his voyage round the world.

1768 John Lindsay died; a learned English divine, and a historical and theological writer.

1770 Fete on account of the marriage of Louis XVI. of France, when 15,000 persons were trampled to death.

1773 George Juan, a Spanish Knight of Malta, and an able mathematician, died. His writings have been translated into various languages.

1783 About 300 American troops with fixed bayonets, sur-

June 21.

rounded the house in which congress was sitting, and demanded a redress of grievances.

1788 New-Hampshire adopted the federal constitution, being the ninth state to do so; votes 57 to 46.

1791 A flood near the Havanna, swept away 3,000 persons.

1792 An immense body, headed by Santerre, forced their way into the Thuilleries, and compelled Louis XVI. to wear the red cap.

1797 Andrew Peter Bernstorff died; a German who settled in Denmark, became a distinguished statesman, and a great favorite with the people.

1809 Daniel Lambert, a truly *great* man, died at Stamford, England. His weight was 739, and his coffin consisted of 112 superficial feet of elm timber.

1813 Battle of Vittoria, in Spain, between the French under Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan, and the allies under Wellington. French met with a disastrous defeat, losing 15,000 killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, 150 cannon, 400 wagons of ammunition, 14,000 cattle, and the military chest, containing 42,000,000 reals. Loss of the allies 4,645.

1832 Simon Waronzow, a Russian statesman, died in London. He had been for 30 years Russian ambassador to Great Britain.

1832 Anna Maria Porter, an English novelist, died. Her works, together with those of her sister Jane, had gained a great degree of popularity, which was in a measure swept away, with every thing else, before that splendid series, the Waverly novels.

JUNE 22.

168 B. C. Battle of Pydna; Perseus, the last king of Macedon, defeated by the Romans under Paulus Æmylius. This date is settled by the eclipse which happened the preceding night. This battle terminated the independence of a country which had seen a succession of thirty legitimate monarchs and eight usurpers, since its foundation by Caranus 814 B. C., six years after the fall of Assyria.

431 Third Œcumenical council assembled at Ephesus, to

June 22

execute the decree of pope Celestine as to the heresy of Nestorius. He was deposed from his see and banished to an oasis.

1191 A remarkable eclipse of the sun, when the crusaders were at Acre, at 8 o'clock in the morning. In that year a parhelion appeared undistinguishable by the naked eye from the real sun.

1298 Battle of Falkirk; Edward I. with 80,000 English defeated the Scottish army under Wallace, with great slaughter.

1476 Battle of Morat, in Switzerland, and defeat of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy. Philip de Comines, speaking of this celebrated conflict for liberty, mentions harquebussiers as troops.

1483 Accession of the usurper Richard III.

1527 Niccolo Machiavelli, a Florentine writer, died. His works are numerous, but that called *The Prince* is the most famous, and has generally given him a bad character, though defended by Bacon and Clarendon.

1535 John Fisher, an English prelate, beheaded at the age of 77. He pertinaciously opposed the measures of the king, in relation to his wives. He was the opponent of Erasmus, who, however, gives him a superior character.

1588 Second day's battle between the Spanish armada and the English fleet. A Spanish galleon was taken with 55,000 ducats on board, and two others destroyed.

1596 The combined English and Dutch fleets under lord Effingham and admiral Van Duvenwoord, attacked the Spanish fleet in Cadiz bay, burnt 3 galleons, captured two, and drove a great number on shore. To save the latter the Spaniards agreed to pay 2,500,000 ducats.

1602 "Lent unto Benjamy Johnsone, at the apoyntment of E. Allen and William Birde, in earnest of a booke [play] called *Richard Crook-back*, and for new adycions of *Jeronimo*, the sum of *xlb.*"—*Henslowe Manuscripts.*

1632 Galileo and his books condemned by the inquisition.

1664 Catharine Philips, an English poetess, died.

1679 Battle of Bothwell bridge; the Scottish covenanters defeated by the English under the duke of Monmouth.

1691 Mahomet IV., of Turkey, assassinated in prison. In the

June 22.

beginning of his reign he was eminently successful in war; but the resistless valor of John Sobieski drove the Turks within their own dominions. These calamities were attributed to the sultan, and the janizaries deposed him.

1691 Solyman III., of Turkey, brother of the preceding, died. He was taken from prison and placed on the throne, on the deposition of his brother, Mahomet, 1687. He was indolent and superstitious.

1714 Matthew Henry, an eminent English dissenting divine, died. His writings are highly valued, particularly the *Expositions of the Bible*, 5 vols. folio.

1734 Edmund Pourchat died; a French professor of philosophy, and a man of extensive learning.

1763 John Peter de Bougainville died; a French author, of great acquirements, whose application hastened his death, at the age of 41.

1770 Philip Carteret Webb died; a distinguished English lawyer and antiquary.

1775 Congress resolved to emit $2,000,000 in bills of credit.

1777 British evacuated New Brunswick, and retired to Amboy; they suffered severely from Morgan's riflemen and Wayne's brigade.

1780 The forts on Licking river attacked by 600 Indians and Canadians under Col. Bird, with 6 field pieces; they took all the inhabitants captives, and loaded them with heavy baggage; such as failed on the journey were tomahawked and scalped.

1797 Richard Henry Lee, a signer from Virginia, died. He was distinguished for his talents and patriotism, and was chosen president of congress.

1803 William Heinse, a German author died. His works are in 10 vols., and manifest great ability.

1807 British ship Leopard, 50 guns, attacked American frigate Chesapeake, 36 guns, Capt. Barron. The Chesapeake struck in 30 minutes; 3 men killed, 18 wounded. Four men were taken out of the Chesapeake, when she was permitted to proceed. One of these was hanged. Barron was suspended for five years.

1813 Battle Craney Island, in Chesapeake bay. British under sir Sidney Beckwith and admiral Warren defeated

June 22.

by 480 Virginia militia and 150 sailors. British loss 1200 killed, wounded or drowned. None of the Americans were injured.

1815 Bonaparte's second abdication. He announced that his political life had terminated, and proclaimed his son, Napoleon II., emperor of the French.

1835 Charles Butler, the reminiscent, died.

1834 Ferdinand Wilhelm Becker, died; a distinguished German physician.

1835 Francisco Tacon y Rosisque, died; a Spanish statesman, and minister from Spain to the United States. He had filled many distinguished offices, and was greatly respected and esteemed for his talents and amiable qualities.

1839 Deborah Knight, died at Sumner, Me., aged 105.

JUNE 23.

217 B. C. Battle of Thrasymene, in Italy, between the Romans under Caius Flaminius, and the Carthaginians under Hannibal. The Romans were defeated, and Flaminius killed.

1137 Albertus, archbishop of Mentz, died. He abused the confidence and liberality of the emperor, Henry V., by raising a conspiracy, for which he was imprisoned.

1281 A terrible convulsion of Mount Etna, about sunset.

1485 Richard III. published his famous proclamation, stating that Henry Tudor intended to "change and subvert the laws of the realm, and to do the most cruel murders, slaughters, robberies, and disherisons, that were ever seen in any Christian country."

1579 The famous union of Utrecht effected. It included Gueldres, Holland, Zealand, Friesland and Utrecht. Ghent and Ypres afterwards acceded.

1588 Third day's action with the Spanish armada. The English captured a large Venitian ship and several smaller ones: the action was severe.

1596 Cadiz surrendered to the English by capitulation. A ransom of 120,000 crowns was paid by the inhabitants for their lives, and the town and merchandize were abandoned to the rapacity of the conquerers.

June 23.

1645 Viera's plot discovered, to deliver Olinda and the other Dutch possessions, into the hands of the Portuguese. He was originally a butcher's boy.

1664 The duke of York conveyed a part of his tract in North-America to John lord Berkley, baron of Stratton, and sir George Carteret, by the name of Nova-Cæsarea, or New-Jersey. Thus the New-Netherlands became divided into New-York and New-Jersey.

1687 M. Denonville, with 1500 French and 500 Indians marched from Canada for the purpose of humbling the Seneca Indians. When he had reached the foot of a hill about a mile from the principal village of the Senecas, he aroused an ambush of 500 Indians, which at first threw his army into confusion, but they soon rallied again and the Senecas were defeated, with the loss of 80, and laid their own village in ashes. The French found only two old men, whom they cut in pieces and boiled to make soup for their allies.

1707 John Mill, a learned English divine, died; editor of a *Greek Testament*, with various readings and critical notes; a labor of thirty years, and which was published only a fortnight before his death.

1728 Gabriel Daniel, a learned French Jesuit, died. His books were rapidly republished, and several translated.

1736 Achmet III., ex-emperor of Turkey died, aged 74. He waged war with Russia, Persia and Venice successfully, and is entitled to some regard for the hospitality he showed to that unfortunate madman, Charles XII. of Sweden.

1757 Battle of Plaissey, in Hindostan; the British under lord Clive defeated Surajah Dowla, and took his camp, baggage, and 50 cannon.

1758 Battle of Crevelt; French defeated with the loss of 600 by the allies under Ferdinand of Brunswick, who lost 1500.

1759 Battle of Kay, on the Oder; the Prussians under Wedel attacked the Russians, and were defeated with the loss of 4,000.

1760 Battle of Landshut; the Austrians assaulted and carried the town with great loss on both sides.

1764 Joseph Barry, a French ecclesiastic and author, died. His *History of Germany*, 11 vols. quarto, is reckoned the best work in French on the subject.

June 23.

1770 Mark Akenside, an English poet, died. He wrote also on medicine; and possessed an original and powerful mind.

1780 Battle of Springfield, N. J., the British took the town and burnt it, and retreated.

1791 Catharine Macauley (Graham), an English historian, died. She wrote several histories, essays and political works, which are now nearly obliviated.

1793 New declaration of the rights of man by the French convention.

1795 Action between the British and French fleets off L'Orient, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of several large ships.

1824 Stephen Aignan, a French poet and dramatic writer, died. He filled several offices under Napoleon.

1824 Wilson Lowry, an English artist, died. He made many improvements in the art of engraving.

1836 James Mill, a Scottish divine, died; celebrated for his literary and philosophical works, author of a *History of British India*, *&c.*

1839 Hester Stanhope, a learned English lady, died, at D'Joun, in Syria. She had resided in Syria nearly thirty years, and was celebrated for her eccentricity and singular mode of life. She was a niece of William Pitt, and abandoned civilized society to reside among Arabs, over whom she acquired great command.

JUNE 24.

64 The first Christain persecution under Nero.

79 Titus Flavius Vespasianus, emperor of Rome died, after a popular reign of 10 years. He was the first of the Roman emperors who died a natural death.

1314 Battle of Bannockburn in Scotland. The English army of 100,000 men under Edward II. totally defeated by the Scots, 30,000, under Bruce. The loss of the English was 154 earls, barons and knights, 700 gentlemen and upwards of 10,000 common soldiers.

1340 Battle of Sluys; the English under Edward III., with 240 ships, defeated the French fleet of 400 ships. The French lost 230 vessels, and 30,000 men killed.

June 24.

1450 Battle of Seven Oaks, in England, when Cade, the rebel, turning on his pursuers, put them to flight, killed Sir Humphrey Stafford, and arrayed himself in the knight's panoply and spurs.

1497 John Cabot and his son Sebastian, in the service of England, first descried land on the continent of America, which they called Prima Vista, and is generally supposed to have been some part of Newfoundland. No one had yet reached the continent.

1534 John Boccold, (*of Leyden*) a journeyman tailor, crowned king of Munster, in Germany, by the anabaptists. The German princes took the city by surprise on this day the year following and deposed the king, and afterwards put him to death.

1577 Sebastian III. of Portugal embarked at Lisbon against the Moors in Africa, with 1000 sail.

1637 Nicholas Claude Fabri Peiresc, a distinguished French antiquary, died. He was a learned man, and highly esteemed by his contemporaries.

1643 John Hampden, an English statesman, died. He was a leader of the parliamentary forces, and mortally wounded at the battle of Chalgrove field.

1675 King Philip's war began at Swanzey, in the Plymouth colony, not far from Mount Hope. Having sent their wives and children to the Narragansetts for safety, a party of the Wampanoags advanced to Swanzey, where they manaced the people, and proceeded to rifle their houses, and even to kill the cattle. An Indian was shot, whereupon the party rushed forward and slew eight or nine of the inhabitants—thus opened the bloody scene, which for more than a year spread terror and devastation over the New-England colonies, and shed a deluge of human blood. It was a contest for extirpation, and ere it ended the flower of the English and the chivalry of the Indians were laid low.

1736 English act of parliament against witchcraft, passed in the reign of James I., repealed.

1762 Battle of Graebenstein ; the allies under prince Ferdinand, defeated the French under Soubisse, and D'Estrees, who lost 300 men.

1770 Christopher Drakenberg, died ; in Norway, aged 146.

June 24.

1782 John Blair, a Scottish chronologist, died. His principal work is a chronology and history of the world.

1796 David Rittenhouse, an American natural philosopher, died. From a manufacturer of clocks and mathematical instruments he became, by his own exertions, one of the most scientific men of the day.

1799 Division of the territory and treasures of Tippo Saib, by the English.

1803 Matthew Thornton, a signer of the declaration, died. He was a practising physician in New-Hampshire when the war of the revolution broke out.

1810 Battle of Beaverdams; 570 Americans surprised and taken by the British.

1812 The grand imperial army of Napoleon, consisting of 470,000 men, consolidated into three masses, began the Russian campaign by the passage of the Niemen.

1817 Thomas M'Kean died; a signer of the declaration, and governor of Pennsylvania.

1821 Battle of Carabobo, in Colombia; the royalist army totally defeated by the republicans, with the loss of their artillery, baggage, and 6,000 prisoners.

1839 Battle of Nezib, in Syria, between the Turks, 70,000, under the saraskier, Hafiz pasha, and the Egyptians, 80,000, under Ibrahim. The Turks were defeated, with the loss of 6,000 killed and many prisoners.

1840 The 400th anniversary of the discovery of the art of printing celebrated at Boston and various places in Europe.

JUNE 25.

1208 Philip, duke of Swabia, assassinated. He was elected emperor of Germany, but was obliged to give room to Otho, who had the most powerful supporters. His memory is still respected in Germany.

1526 An imperial diet assembled at Spire, and observed the rites of the reformed church.

1588 Fifth day's action with the Spanish armada near the Isle of Wight. One English ship sunk.

1634 John Marston died; an English dramatic author.

1644 Thomas Westfield, died; a learned English divine,

whose eloquence and pathos procured him the appellation of the weeping prophet.

1689 William Thomas, an English bishop, died; author of an *Apology for the Church of England*, and other works.

1672 The king of France at the head of 120,000 choice troops, commanded by the ablest generals in the world, entered Utrecht in triumph, and advanced within 9 miles of Amsterdam. At this crisis the inhabitants of Amsterdam opened the sluices and laid the country under water. Fertile fields, numerous villas and flourishing villages were overwhelmed by the inundation. They even formed the design of migrating to their settlements in the East Indies, and erecting a new empire in the southern extremity of Asia. It was found that there were vessels in the harbor sufficient to transport 150 families, but a favorable turn in their affairs, prevented the necessity of having recourse to that desperate expedient.

1695 Namur in Belgium taken from the French after a long and bloody siege.

1744 Roger Gale, an English antiquary, died; esteemed one of the most learned and polite scholars of the age.

1767 Godfrey Sellius, a Prussian historian, died.

1781 The wives, children and dependants of those inhabitants of Charleston who resided in the rebel colonies, ordered by the British to quit the place by the 1st August. More than 1000 persons were thus exiled.

1782 Action between the French and Spanish fleet, 25 sail, and the Newfoundland and Quebec fleets; 18 of the latter, laden chiefly with provisions, were captured.

1788 Virginia, the 10th state, adopted the federal constitution, 89 to 79, the least majority of any state except New York.

1794 Charles Barbaroux, a noted French revolutionist, guillotined. He attacked the usurpations of Robespierre and the machinations of the Jacobins, by which he fell.

1795 William Smellie, a Scottish naturalist, died. He was a printer by profession, wrote for the Encyclopedia Brittannica, translated Buffon, and conducted the Edinburgh Review and Magazine.

1807 An armistice between the emperors of France and Russia, when they held a personal confirence upon a raft moored in the river Niemen, near Tilsit. The sovereigns

embraced each other, and retiring under a canopy, had a long conversation, to which no one was a witness.

1813 British under admiral Cockburn, with 2000 troops, took Hampton, Va., and pillaged it for two days.

1815 Bonaparte's farewell address to his soldiery.

1816 Hugh Henry Brackenridge, a Pennsylvania judge, died; known as the author of *Modern Chivalry*, a poem, and by other works.

JUNE 26.

285 B. C. Dionysius of Alexandria began his astronomical era. He was the first to find the exact limits of the solar year, which he made to consist of 365 days, 5 h. 49 m.

44 B. C. The memorable conference between Brutus and Cassius, and Cicero at Antium.

363 Julian, emperor of Rome, died, aged 32. He was elected by his soldiery, on the death of Constantius, and soon declared himself a pagan. He was learned, and in his private character respectable.

1276 Innocent V. (Peter de Tarantaise) pope of Rome, died.

1541 Francisco Pizarro, the Spanish adventurer, assassinated in his own palace, at noonday, by the friends of Almagro, at the age of 63.

1569 Victorius Strigelius died; a learned professor at Leipsic, and one of Luther's first disciples.

1574 Gabriel de Montgomery, a zealous protestant nobleman, beheaded at Paris by order of Catharine, who sacrificed him to her unjust revenge. (See June 29, 1559.)

1657 Oliver Cromwell solemnly inaugurated lord protector.

1688 Ralph Cudworth, a celebrated English divine, died. He was a man of extensive erudition, well skilled in the languages, an able philosopher, an acute mathematician, and a profound mataphysician.

1691 John Flavel, died; an English divine, author of *Navigation and Husbandry Spiritualized*, &c.

1696 Portsmouth-plain, N. H., attacked by the Indians; five houses were assaulted at once, early in the morning, and

14 persons killed on the spot. One was scalped and left for dead, but afterwards recovered.

1719 Alexis Petrovitz, only son of Peter the great of Russia, died in prison. His intemperance alienated him from his father, and he died in prison under sentence of death.

1743 Battle of Dettingen; the allies under George II. of England defeated the French, who lost 5,000: allies lost 2,000.

1748 Indian battle at Marlborough, Vt. Captain Hobbs with 40 men from No 4, (Charlestown) on his march through the woods was attacked by a large body of Indians. Without the least knowledge of their force, Hobbs instantly gave them a well directed fire, which checked their impetuosity. A sharp action ensued of four hours, without either side yielding an inch of their original ground. Sacket, who led the Indians, finally ordered a retreat, carrying off the dead and wounded. Three of the English were killed, and as many wounded. This defence was considered at the time a masterpiece of bravery; the Indians being estimated four to one of the English.

1749 A conspiracy discovered at Malta against the Knights; 125 slaves suffered death.

1752 Giulio Alberoni, a Spanish statesman, died, aged 89. He was the son of a gardener, and became a great and ambitious man.

1784 Cæsar Rodney, died; one of the signers, from Delaware.

1793 Gilbert White, an Eng. naturalist and antiquary, died.

1794 Battle of Fleurus, in Belgium; the allies defeated by the French under Jourdan, after a contest of 15 hours. On this occasion, Coutel, an æronant, with two officers, reconnoitered the contending armies in an air balloon.

1795 Peter Demours died; a French surgeon and occulist, known for his dexterity, and author of some professional works.

1799 Naples surrendered to lord Nelson; on which occasion Ferdinand created him duke of Bronte. *Bronte* was the forge of Cyclops, on which he forged the thunder of Jove. He also presented him with an estate worth $18,000 per annum, and a sword valued at 60,000 ducats.

1807 British order in council, blockading the Embs and other rivers on the Baltic.

1807 Conference on the river Niemen between Bonaparte, Alexander of Russia and Frederick William of Prussia.

1814 Attack of the American flotilla and marines under Com. Barney, upon two British frigates moored at St. Leonard's creek, which were compelled to retire.

1830 GEORGE IV., of England, died.

1831 Cholera made its appearance at St. Petersburgh. The number of cases in the first 18 days, 4,916; deaths 2,219.

1834 GILBERT BLANE, a distinguished Scottish physician, died, aged 85. His career was marked by a zeal for the mitigation of the evils of war and a sea life, and a diligent cultivation and exertion of solid talents.

1835 ENOCH CROSBY, the *Harvey Birch* of Cooper's *Spy*, died. His services were of great benefit to the commander-in-chief during a part of the revolutionary war.

JUNE 27.

432 B. C. The estival solstice of Meton, the Athenian, corresponds with this day in the 87th Olympiad. From the time of Solon the Attic months were lunar, composed alternately of 30 and 29 days.

1299 Pope Boniface VIII. issued an authoritative rescript, directed to Edward I., claiming the feudal sovereignty over Scotland. Edward received it in his camp, and in reply formally deduced his claim to the superiority, from *Brute the Trojan*. His holiness rejoined, that the Scots cared not for Brute the Trojan, as they were derived from *Scota*, the daughter of Pharaoh, who landed in Ireland, and whose descendants became kings of Albany by conquest.

1506 Ferdinand of Arragon resigned the government of Castile and Philip and Joanna were enthroned.

1534 The university of Oxford unanimously determined that the jurisdiction of the pope of Rome did not exceed the ministry of any other English bishop!

1627 Villiers, duke of Buckingham, sailed from England on his expedition against the French coast, from which he returned in disgrace, with the loss of the flower of his army.

1627 JOHN HAYWARD died; an English historian.

June 27.

1630 Frederick Morel, a learned French printer, died. Some of his predecessors had been directors of the king's printing house, and his descendants were also distinguished for their learning, and as elegant printers.

1651 "Milton's book" burnt at Toulouse by an arrest of the parliament. The famous *Defence of the People of England*, was twelve days later burnt by the common executioner, at Paris, under a judicial sentence.

1689 Dover, N. H., attacked by the Indians. The houses were garrisoned, but some squaws got permission to sleep by the fire in two of them, who gave the Indians admission in the night. Several houses were burnt, 23 persons killed, and 29 captivated.

1694 The French under Du Casse, attacked the island of Jamaica, and laid it waste.

1699 Sebastian Joseph de Pontchasteau, a French author, died; remarkable for the singularity of his acts of devotion and charity.

1709 Battle of Pultowa in Russia, between the Russians under Peter the great and the Swedes under Charles XII., in which the latter were totally defeated, after a desperate conflict of two hours.

1720 The *Mississippi bubble* burst, in France; amount about $450,000,000.

1724 A party of 13 Indians, called French Mohawks, attacked the house of John Hanson, a quaker, in Dover, N. H., killed and scalped two small children, and carried off his wife, three children, and the nurse. The quakers could not be persuaded to use any means for their defence, though equally exposed with their neighbors to an enemy who made no distinction between them.

1725 Christian Henry Heinecken, an extraordinary German boy, died. He spoke his maternal tongue fluently at ten months; at one year old he knew the principal events of the Pentateuch; in two months more he was master of the entire histories of the Old and New Testament; at two years and a half he answered the principal questions in geography, and in ancient and modern history. He spoke Latin and French, German and Low Dutch, with great facility, before the commencement of his fourth year, 1725, in which he died. His constitution was so delicate that he was not weaned till a few months before his death.

June 27.

1742 Nathan Bailey, the English lexicographer, died. Besides his well known dictionary, he was the editor of school editions and translations of several of the ancient classic poets and historians.

1774 Nicholas Tindal, an English historian, died; known as the translator of Rapin's history.

1777 William Dodd, an English divine, hanged for forgery.

1780 I. H. Waser, a Swiss ecclesiastic, executed at Zurich, for some strictures in a newspaper on the administration of justice in that city.

1789 Union of all the orders in the national assembly of France.

1794 Simon Nicholas Henry Linguet, a French writer, guillotined. The freedom of his writings drove him from one country to another to escape prosecution, till he finally came under the revolutionary axe at Paris. The number of his works is thirty-five.

1794 The populace at Warsaw put eight of their principal noblemen to death, as traitors to their country.

1800 William Cumberland Cruikshank, an eminent Scottish anatomist, died in London, where he distinguished himself as a surgeon and medical writer.

1801 Cairo surrendered by the French to the Anglo-Turkish army; conditioned to be sent to France. The army consisted of 13,754 men, of whom 600 were Greeks and Copts, and 100 Mamelukes.

1817 Fort Bizoton, Port-au-Prince, blown up by its commandant, in revenge of some supposed injuries received from his superiors. He was the only one killed.

1820 Joseph Von Hager, an eminent Chinese scholar, died. He was born in Italy, studied in Germany, and resided some time in London. He published several works on Chinese literature, and detected the historical fraud of Vella, a Sicilian monk.

1826 Peter Edward Lemontey, a French dramatist, died. He was also an able statesman and censor of the theatre.

1829 Ergerum, in Turkey, captured by the Russians. Among the prisoners were the seraskier and 4 pashas, 150 cannon.

1832 Cholera appeared in New-York.

JUNE 28.

1588 Fifth action with the Spanish armada, anchored near Calais. In the night the English admiral sent in eight fire-ships. The Spaniards cut their cables, and the wind blowing a gale, some ran foul of each other and were sunk, others were driven on shore and lost. Supposed to have been the first time fire-ships were employed in the British navy.

1598 Abraham Ortelius, a Dutch geographer died. He travelled over a considerable portion of Europe, and for his knowledge was styled the Ptolemy of his age.

1632 The original charter of Maryland granted to Cecil, lord Baltimore. The draft being in Latin, the country is called *Terra Mariæ*, in honor of the queen.

1650 John de Rotron, a distinguished French poet, dramatic writer and magistrate, died. He lost his life by administering to the necessities of the poor at a time of plague.

1675 An attack on the head quarters of king Philip, the celebrated sachem, by a body of the Plymouth colonists, who succeeded in routing the savages.

1681 First general yearly meeting of the quakers in America held at Burlington, New-Jersey.

1700 Thomas Creech, an eminent English translator, died by his own hand.

1748 Joseph de Mailla, a French missionary, died at Pekin. His great knowledge of Chinese led to his employment at Pekin, where he became a great favorite with the emperor, at whose request he constructed a map of China and Chinese Tartary, and had it engraved in France.

1776 British under Clinton and admiral Parker made an unsuccessful attempt upon Sullivan's island. The American force was 344 regulars and a few volunteers. The British made the attack in 10 ships, one of which was abandoned and burnt. After the action was over, 7,000 balls were picked up.

1778 Battle of Monmouth, between the British under Cornwallis, and the Americans under Washington. Owing to some mistakes on both sides, the action was delayed and the day far spent without much fighting. The Americans were prepared to renew the engagement in the morning, but the British had retreated during the

night in great silence. British loss, 246 killed, 59 died of fatigue; American loss 142 killed, 160 wounded. The day was excessively hot, and many died of fatigue on both sides.

1794 The Poles rose upon the Russians at Cracow.

1796 Battle of Renchen, Moreau victorious over the Austrians.

1797 George Keate died; author of *Ancient and Modern Rome*, a poem, and an account of the Pelew islands.

1802 Thomas Garnet died; an English physician and chemist, and an author on chemistry, &c.

1802 M. Garnerin ascended in a balloon from Chelsea, England, and made an ærial voyage of more than 50 miles, at the rate of 70 miles an hour. This was the most memorable ascent in England from the time of Leonardi.

1808 Valencia, in Spain, assaulted by the French under Moncey; they were repulsed with the loss of 1000 men.

1811 Battle of Tarragona, in Spain; the city carried by the French under Suchet, with horrible slaughter; 10,000 prisoners taken, 384 cannon, 40,000 balls, and 500,000 quintals powder, &c.

1814 United States sloop of war Wasp, 20 guns, Capt. Blakeley, captured in 19 minutes British sloop of war Reindeer, 19 guns, 118 men. British loss Capt. Manners and 24 killed, 42 wounded; American loss 9 killed, 17 wounded.

1815 Commodore Decatur arrived off Algiers with the American squadron——Russians under Blucher defeated the French at *Villers Coterets*, took 1,500 prisoners and six cannon——Allies under Colloredo engaged the French near *Befort*; allies lost 300——French 8,000 strong driven through *Chevannes* at the point of the bayonet——Gen. Creneville attacked *Carouge*, crossed the Arve near *Geneva*, which was also taken——Troops of Gen. Bubna passed Mount Cenis, one of the loftiest peaks of the Alps, in Savoy——The Tete de Pont of Arly in Savoy carried by assault by the allied Sardinians, Piedmontese and Aus trians, with the loss of 1000 men—a busy day of battle.

1835 Charles Matthews, an eminent English comedian, died; author of a monodramatic entertainment called *Matthews at Home*, which was extremely popular in England and America.

June 28.

1836 James Madison, 4th president of the United States, died, aged 86. He was distinguished for his great talents and acquirements, for the important offices which he filled, and for his virtues in private life.

1838 Coronation of Victoria celebrated in London with great splendor and parade.

1839 Indian battle in Arkansas, between the Ross and Ridge parties of Cherokees; about 50 were killed on both sides, and among them John Ross, head of the Ross party; John Ridge, the leader of the other party, having been previously killed. (See June 10.)

JUNE 29.

65 Peter, the apostle, crucified at Rome, in the reign of Nero. On the evening of this day, St. Peter's church at Rome is splendidly illuminated.

455 The sack of Rome under Genseric, the Vandal, terminated. It had continued 14 days. The spoils of Jerusalem were removed to Carthage.

794 Offa, a powerful English king, died. He corresponded on flattering terms with Charlemagne, and fixed a seal to his charters.

1450 William Ascough, bishop of Sarum, murdered at the altar by Jack Cade and his followers.

1502 Columbus arrived at Hispaniola on his fourth voyage.

1559 Henry II. of France, wounded in the eye with a spear, at a famous tournament, by the English count de Montgomery, of which he died. (See July 10.)

1573 Gaspard Sanly de Tavannes, a distinguished French general, died. He was an honor to the military profession, and by his exertions the king of Navarre and the prince of Conde escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomews.

1588 Seventh day's battle with the Spanish armada near Greveling. In this action the Spanish lost three ships; and shortly after were dispersed by a storm, when many of their vessels were destroyed, so that only 53 arrived in the ports of Spain. The Spaniards acknowledged the loss of 10,000 men, and 32 vessels. (See June 21.)

1612 A lottery drawn in London for the benefit of the Virginia plantations, the profits of which amounted to nearly £30,000.

1644 Battle of Cropredy Bridge; the parliament forces under Waller, defeated by the royalists.

1674 Charles II. granted to his brother, the duke of York, the territory of the state of Delaware, then a part of the New-Netherlands.

1678 Grenadiers introduced into England.

1734 Battle of Parma, in Italy; the imperialists defeated by the French, and their general and 5,000 men killed.

1779 Anthony Raphael Mengs, an eminent Bohemian painter and author, died at Rome.

1793 Francis Charles Vivot de Sombreuil, a French general, guillotined at Paris, together with his eldest son, for their attachment to the king.

1794 Moreau entered Bruges——British quitted Ostend——French defeated at Gaudaloupe.

1810 British ships Amphion, Cerberus and Active, burnt 26 vessels in the harbor of Grao, Spain, and brought off 26 with their cargos.

1811 French took fort Olivo by stratagem, and captured 900 Spaniards without firing a gun.

1813 British sloop of war Persian wrecked on the Silver keys, in chasing the American privateer Saucy Jack.

1813 Valentine Green, an English mezzotinto engraver, died. Besides his great merit as an artist, he is also known as the author of a valuable work on antiquities.

1816 Pope Pius VII. issued his bull against bible societies, and prohibited the circulation of bibles published by heretics, as eminently dangerous to souls.

1816 David Williams, an English miscellaneous writer, died. He founded the literary fund.

1836 Edward Smedley, prebendary of Lincoln, died; author of several poems, a history of the reformed religion in France, and editor of the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana.*

1837 Hofrath Aloysius Hirt, died at Berlin, Prussia, aged 78; an eminent archæologist, distinguished for his attainments in literature and the fine arts, one of whose chief works was on the architecture of the ancients.

JUNE 30.

1513 Henry VIII. embarked with his forces at Dover for the invasion of France, appointing his "most dear consort, queen Catharine, rectrix and governor of the realm."

1520 Montezuma, the Mexican monarch, died. The situation of the Spaniards becoming desperate, Cortez persuaded the captive monarch to address his people from a terrace, and request them to desist from their attacks and allow the Spaniards to evacuate the city. The Indians were silent while he spoke, but answered that they had promised their gods never to stop till the Spaniards were totally destroyed. A shower of stones and arrows then fell about the spot where he stood, which were warded off by the shields of the soldiers. At the moment they removed their shields, that the king might renew his address, three stones and an arrow struck him to the ground. He died, less of his wounds than of sorrow and indignation, at the age of 54.

1543 Battle of Atherton Moor, in England; lord Fairfax defeated by the royalists, and totally routed.

1607 Cæsar Baronius, an Italian cardinal, died. His works were numerous and valuable, especially the *Ecclesiastical Annals*, 12 vols. folio.

1666 Alexander de Brome, an English poet, died; author of innumerable odes and sonnets written during the English revolution, in which the round-heads are treated with great keenness and severity.

1685 Archibald Campbell, duke of Argyle, beheaded at Edinburgh for seditious measures. His father was also beheaded there 24 years before, as a traitor.

1690 Battle of Fleurus in the Netherlands; the allies defeated by the French under Luxembourg, with the loss of 6,000 killed, 8,000 prisoners, and all their artillery and baggage.

1690 The Dutch and English fleets under Torrington, engaged the French fleet off Beachy Head, and were defeated. English loss 2 ships, 400 men; Dutch loss 2 admirals, 6 ships; the king, William, was wounded by a cannon ball.

1694 Adam Littleton, an excellent English philologist and grammarian, died.

1697 Thomas Pope Blount died; an eminent English writer and a man of great learning and research.

June 30.

1734 Dantzic, in Prussia, surrendered to the Russians.

1777 British evacuated Amboy, N. J., and encamped opposite, on Staten Island.

1785 James Oglethorpe, the first governor of Georgia, died in England, aged 97. He took an active part in the settlement of Georgia, and founded the town of Savannah. He displayed great courage and address in protecting the colony from the incursions of the Spaniards.

1797 Richard Parker hanged; author of the noted rebellion in the English fleet at the Nore.

1803 Two British ships captured off St. Domingo the French frigate Creole, 44 guns, having on board 100 blood-hounds for the French army against the blacks.

1815 Action in the strait of Sunda, between United States sloop of war Peacock, and British king's ship Nautilus. The latter was captured in 15 minutes, but was given up next day, as hostilities had ceased twelve days before between the two countries——Treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Algiers, in which the dey relinquished the payment of tribute to the Algerines, released the prisoners, and made restitution for American property captured by his cruisers——Allied army, from the heights of Belleville, commenced their attacks on Paris.

1817 Christopher Daniel Ebeling, a German geographer, died. His great work, the *Geography and History of North America*, was completed and published at Hamburgh 1799, in 5 vols. His collection of books in relation to America, nearly 4,000 in number, were purchased by Israel Thorndike of Boston, and presented to Harvard college.

1831 William Roscoe, an English biographer and miscellaneous writer, died. He was of humble parentage, but his lives of Lorenzo the Magnificent and Leo X. give him an exalted and an enduring reputation.

1832 Silistria, in Bulgaria, surrendered to the Russians. The trophies were 8,000 prisoners, 2 three-tailed pashas, 250 cannon, &c.

1835 Benjamin Pritchard, the Kentucky giant, died. His disease was dropsy; his weight 525 pounds.

END VOL. I.

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* The asterisk used before a name denotes a case of extreme longevity.

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